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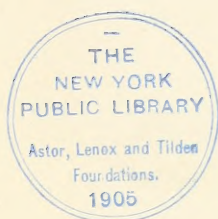


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HISTORY OF LITTLETON

NEW HAMPSHIRE





TOWN BUILDING.

HISTORY
OF
LITTLETON
NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOL. II.

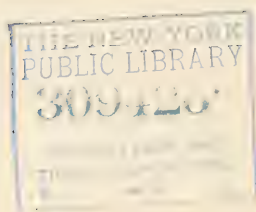
JAMES R. JACKSON

HISTORIOGRAPHER

TOPICAL HISTORY

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1905



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ERRATA.

On page 201, first line, for "Sangar" read "Sanger."

" " 428, second line from bottom, for "Matilda Rankin" read
"Melinda Rankin."

" " 433, first paragraph, third line, for "Franklin J. Tilton"
read "Franklin Tilton."

" " 572, seventh line from bottom, for "1758" read 1858."

HISTORY OF LITTLETON.

XXVII.

MANUFACTURING.

1870-1903.

IN 1870 the business conditions that prevailed during the war period were being rapidly adjusted to their normal relations. Prices were nearing their natural level. The town debt had been funded at a 7.30 rate of interest, and the bonds were the property of some of the thrifty citizens of the town. So rapid had been the growth of wealth that a much larger amount of bonded indebtedness could have been disposed of in the home market. This year also marks the beginning of a change in the industrial life of the town. The woollen mill and the scythe factory were for many years the only industries that did not have their origin in the soil. In 1867 E. J. M. Hale sold the woollen mill to a corporation that had been organized under the title of The Littleton Woollen Company with a capital of \$200,000. In this company Mr. Hale, John Townsend, Jordan, Marsh & Co., and the firm of Leland, Allen & Bates, were the principal stockholders. All but the first named were of Boston, and Joseph L. Whittaker was the only resident of the town who held any of the stock. John Townsend was treasurer, and Leland, Allen & Bates selling agents, while Henry H. Townsend, a son of the treasurer, became superintendent. In 1869 Jordan, Marsh & Co. purchased a controlling interest, and Capt. William H. Stevens became treasurer and agent. In 1874 Joseph L. and Robert H. Whittaker, who had been the dyers and finishers for the mill for nearly twenty years, leased the property and operated it for less than a year, when its machinery was silenced never to be put in motion again in the old mill. During the thirty-four years in which it had been operated millions of yards of flannel, white, gray, scarlet, yellow,

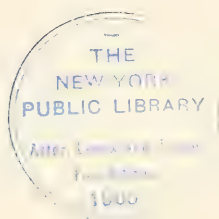
and blue, had issued from its looms, and many thousands of blankets had been sold in the markets of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The vicissitudes of its history were many. At first, under various managements there had been a struggle for existence; then came years of wholesome success, to be followed by a period of unnatural prosperity, when the profits of the business were nearly a hundred per cent, and afterward a relapse into a condition closely resembling that of 1840-1845, after which it was transformed and devoted to other uses.

The original scythe factory, built five years earlier than the woollen mill, held its place among the industries of the town for nearly thirty years. It was built and operated by George W. Ely, George B. Redington, and John Farr. They were men of active public spirit, who, while caring for their own interests, fostered those of a public character. Mr. Farr retired from the firm after two years; Mr. Ely remained until 1844, when he removed to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he engaged in the manufacture of forks and hoes. He was a man of excellent business capacity and much respected for solid worth. He is noted for having served a single term in three different public positions, those of Selectman in 1838, Representative to the General Court in 1840, and fireward in 1844, and having refused a re-election to each. Such acts of abnegation have been rare in our history. The business in which he engaged at St. Johnsbury prospered and finally found its way into the maw of a trust, long after the death of its founder. Mr. Ely died at Philadelphia in the summer of 1876.

This scythe factory was four times destroyed by fire. The first occurred in February, 1842, when it was running to its full capacity to fill orders for the season. It was at once rebuilt and five hundred dozen scythes made in time to fill the contracts of the firm. At this time Henry C. Redington became a member of the company, which was thereafter known by the title H. C. Redington & Co. In 1856 the company abandoned the manufacture of scythes to devote its entire resources to the lumber business. The scythe shop was then leased to Wesley Alexander, and was burned a second time, in 1858. It was rebuilt and the business successfully conducted until the works were levelled to the ground by another conflagration in 1859. Mr. Alexander then abandoned the business, and soon after moved from town. Mr. Alexander was a man of high character and business enterprise. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and one of the original Free-Soilers of the town, a Selectman in 1855, and Representative in 1858. In 1861 Philip H. Paddleford rebuilt the shop from its foundation,



HENRY C. REDINGTON.



put in machinery, and leased it for a term of five years to Harts-horn & Co. This company was composed of Charles Hartshorn, Cyrus Eastman, and Samuel A. Edson. On the expiration of the lease in 1867, business of nearly every kind was disturbed by the great shrinkage in values which took place in the years extending from 1866 to 1870, and the lease was not renewed. Within a few months the building was burned to the water's edge, and the Redington box factory was soon after erected upon its foundation.

The scythe factory built on the site of the present shops of the Pike Manufacturing Company was the outcome of a movement inaugurated by some of our public-spirited citizens in 1870 for the purpose of maintaining the industrial interests of the town, then threatened by the loss of the lumber business and by the extension of the railroad into Coös County. In 1871 the Redingtons, Cyrus Eastman, Charles Hartshorn, Samuel A. Edson, John and Nelson C. Farr, Philip H. Paddleford, Luther T. Dow, and others organized a corporation under the general law for the purpose of making scythes, axes, and other edged tools. The first board of directors consisted of Charles Hartshorn, John Farr, Nelson C. Farr, Philip H. Paddleford, and George B. Redington. Luther T. Dow was made superintendent. Suitable buildings for the purpose of the corporation were at once erected. The main shop was one hundred and thirty feet in length by thirty-six in width; another building, to be used as an office and a storeroom for the finished product, was seventy feet in length and twenty-six in width; a storehouse for material and coal was also erected, together with a boarding-house and other dwellings. The first year fourteen hundred dozen scythes were made, and the annual output thereafter was about seventeen hundred dozen. In 1874 Otis G. Hale succeeded Mr. Dow as agent, and the company at the same time added the manufacture of axes to its product. James H. Witherell, who held a copyright on a name and style of scythes and axes that had met with large sales, assumed the management in 1880, and so continued until its affairs were closed up in 1885.

The directors of the company were men who had been important factors in the development of the industrial interests of the town. Most of them had reached an age when men are loath to embark in new ventures in which the pecuniary results are in doubt and in which the known benefits are entirely of a public character. It is true that all but Nelson C. Farr had experience in the business, and were supposed to know the extent of the hazard involved. John Farr and George B. Redington were

members of the firm that built the first scythe factory thirty-six years before ; Cyrus Eastman, Charles Hartshorn, and Samuel A. Edson constituted the firm that was the last lessee of the old factory : Philip H. Paddleford had been the builder of the mill and maker of much of its machinery, and Luther T. Dow had learned the practical business of manufacturing scythes under the Redingtons. But conditions had changed, and the experience of Hartshorn & Co. was certainly calculated to dissuade people from participating in the new project. Then, too, the socialistic tendency of these days to involve towns, in their corporate capacity, in the establishment of manufacturing enterprises other than the exemption of the plant from taxation, was unknown. Citizens who desired to keep alive the spirit of enterprise and prevent the town from receding from its advanced position were required to invest their capital and assume all the risks of the ventures established for these purposes. In this instance the undertaking was fatal to one estate, and others suffered to a greater or less extent. Philip H. Paddleford died in 1876, and Nelson C. Farr in 1884, and Charles Hartshorn left town in 1880, — removals that were regarded as distinct losses to the community.

Philip H. Paddleford was a son of Peter Paddleford, a noted millwright and bridge-builder, who erected the house which is the present residence of Mrs. Tuttle. His shop, west of the residence, was some years after his death removed to Meadow Street and made a tenement. The son became his father's partner in 1835, and about 1849, when the senior retired, the saw-mill property at South Littleton was purchased, wood-working and machine shops were added to the plant, and a large business was carried on during the lifetime of Mr. Paddleford.

It was a practice with Mr. Paddleford to give an interest in the business to some efficient mechanic who had been in his employ ; and his brother-in-law, Harmon Marcy, widely known in those days as a bridge-builder, Anderson Miller, and Capt. Marshal Sanders were successively his partners, the firm having charge of building and repairing nearly all the saw-mills, grist-mills, and factories of various kinds in the Ammonoosuc valley and many others beyond this territory. Mr. Paddleford was a reliable man, intelligent and well read in matters beyond the scope of his business, retiring, but eager to help others both in private and public matters. He was a charter member and the first Worshipful Master of Burns Lodge A. F. A. M., and was largely instrumental in the erection of Union Block. In politics he was a member of the various parties that followed each

other as the principal opponents of the Democratic party. He was elected by the Know-nothings to the Legislature in 1855, and as a candidate for re-election the following year suffered defeat with his associates on the ticket. He was generally held in such high esteem that he was often nominated by his party friends for public office for the purpose of strengthening it when defeat was inevitable but a full vote desired.

Charles Hartshorn is still living in Cambridge, Mass. He was, while resident here, an able, active, and public-spirited business man, who advocated all the public enterprises and improvements that rendered those years memorable. From the time he became a citizen of the town, in 1859, until his removal, in 1880, he was one of the landlords of the Crawford House at the White Mountain Notch, in partnership with Col. Joseph L. Gibb, Timothy Woolcott, James M. Hadley, and others who at different times were connected in this capacity with that celebrated summer resort. He was a member of the building committee that superintended the erection of Union Block, and also of that appointed by Union School District to build the High School building. With Mrs. Hartshorn he gave the Episcopal Church the lot on School Street on which its church now stands. A Republican in politics, he was several times the candidate of that party for public office. He possessed a sharp tongue, and was seemingly unmindful of the fact that its use in lashing the foibles of his acquaintances had a marked tendency to render him unpopular with the victims of its sting. He was given to applying to any one whom he disliked a characterizing epithet so descriptive and appropriate that it stuck to the individual for years. Mr. Hartshorn was also noted for being one of the two persons in town who habitually wore a silk tile.

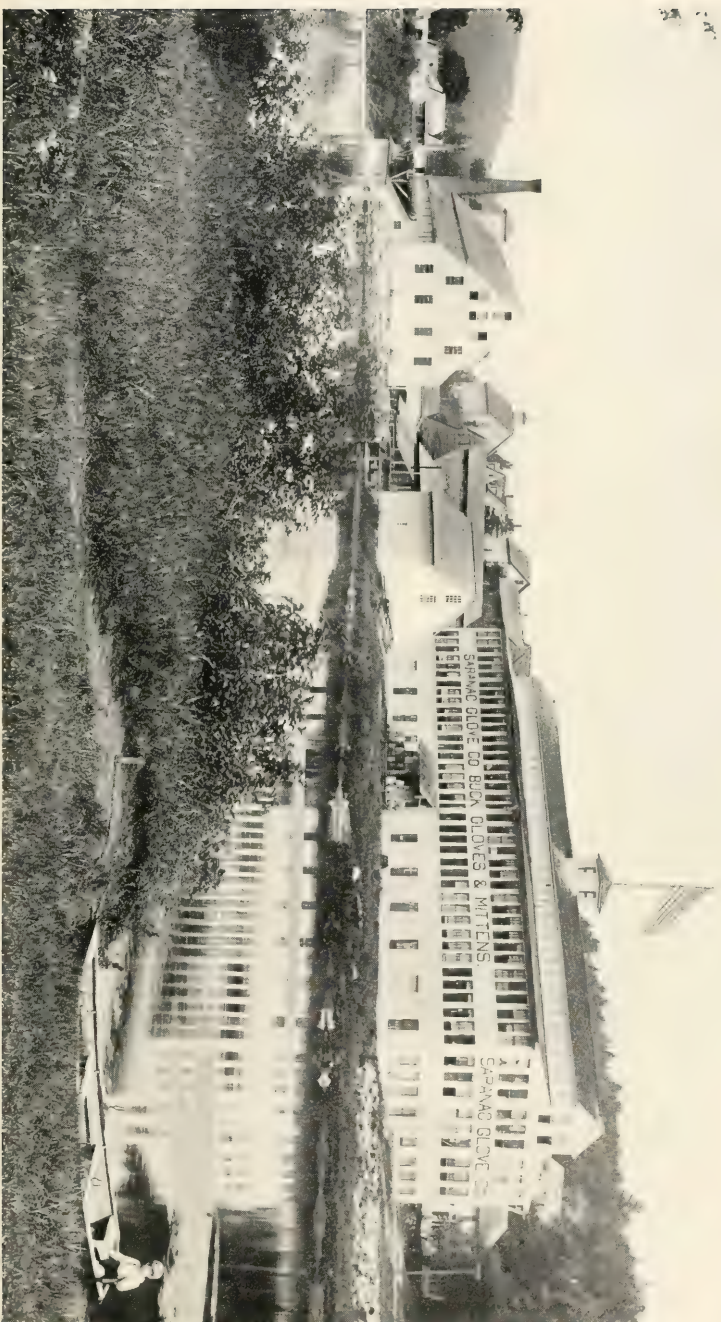
After the death of Nelson C. Farr, who had acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the scythe factory company, the corporation became insolvent, and its affairs were closed up. Sharp competition and the distance from the supply of raw material made it impossible for the company to keep the field against manufacturers more favorably located.

The property was purchased in 1887 by Charles F. Harris, who utilized it for the manufacture of carriages and sleighs. Mr. Harris is an expert mechanic, and has given much attention to improving carriages, with the result that he makes a class of goods in great demand on account of their durability and comfort, particularly springboards and a sleigh the body of which is set upon steel springs. In 1892 Henry Merrill bought an interest in the establishment of Mr. Harris, and the plant was considerably

enlarged and improved. In 1902 the property was sold to the Pike Manufacturing Company, and Charles F. Harris & Co. then bought of Noah W. Ranlett the shop on Mill Street, formerly the potashery of Roby, Curtis, & Co., built in 1805 and converted into a blacksmith's shop in 1856 by Eben Stevens, and then into a carriage shop by Daniel and Albert H. Quimby in 1858.

For more than thirty years the Saranac Glove Company has been the principal manufacturing industry of the town. It was started in a small way by Ira Parker in 1866. Mr. Parker was then in company with his father, Silas Parker, in tanning at the old Bonney yard. He was alert, industrious, and progressive in his business, and soon mastered the fundamental principles of a successful manufacturing career, — those of buying his raw material in the lowest market and selling the product in the highest. When at school in Lisbon, he had earned his pocket money by making gloves and selling them while his fellow students enjoyed the pleasures and frolics common to after-school hours. On his twentieth birthday, October 7, 1866, his father gave him his "time," and offered him a share in the business, which was eagerly accepted, and the young man of twenty embarked on his career owing \$3,600. He at once turned his attention to making gloves. His stock consisted of such deer and dog skins as were offered for sale in the local market. When this source of supply was found inadequate, he started on a tour through Coös in search of deerskins and to place his manufactured goods where they would eventually add to his list of customers; and in these respects he was abundantly successful. In the early days of his enterprise he did all the work, — tanning, cutting, sewing, finishing, and selling the product. With his customary enterprise Mr. Parker neglected nothing that was calculated to increase his business; yet the gloves were, in the main, self-advertising, making their way on their merit, and their production soon taxed the resources of the young manufacturer.

The old-fashioned method of tanning occupied months in preparing leather for use, and Mr. Parker was constantly experimenting to discover a quicker method. He had made some advance in this direction when he found he had been anticipated by Moses Page, of Franklin, who had patented the process known by his name. The right to the exclusive use of the new invention soon became the property of the company, and largely increased its facilities for making gloves. Thus, without capital but with abundant courage, enterprise, and hope, he was successfully launched on his career.



MILLS, SARANAC GLOVE COMPANY.



This enterprise had attracted the attention of Charles T. Lincoln, a travelling salesman whose line was the sale of gentlemen's furnishing goods. To his practised eye the superior quality of the goods was apparent, and he also saw the commercial possibilities likely to result from their manufacture on a large scale. He discussed the matter with Mr. Parker, and the result was the formation of the firm of Ira Parker & Co., with both these gentlemen as partners. Several months afterward George M. Glazier, of Boston, and Silas Oscar Parker became members of the firm. The manufacturing department was removed to the building lately occupied by the Cohashauke Club, which was purchased of Henry Merrill. S. O. Parker was a member of the company about two years, when his interest was taken by his brother Ira. The connection of Mr. Lincoln with the firm was terminated by his death in 1879. He was passing the summer at Little Compton, R. I., and while fishing from a rock slipped into the sea and was drowned. He was a man of genial presence, and his business ability was of a high order. The surviving partners bought of the executor of his estate the interest he held in the business of the firm, and for ten years were the sole owners.

Within three years the company had outgrown its quarters, and in 1878 the plant of the Littleton Woollen Manufacturing Company became the property of the firm. This large plant had been idle for nearly three years, and was secured from its Boston owners for a sum less than that received by its purchasers for the woollen machinery. The factory was soon converted into a tannery and glove shop, and, for the first time since the organization of the firm, all its departments but that of the office were under the same roof. The company was soon compelled by its increasing business to add to its manufacturing facilities, and the large shop east of the main building was built for the accommodation of its glove-making department, while the old factory was used as a tannery. The company then had for use buildings with a floor space of more than thirty thousand square feet. It also owned the old saw-mill, more than thirty tenements, and a store-house ample for the requirements of its large business. The saw-mill property had been leased for various purposes. It was occupied in part by Simpson Brothers, carpenters and builders, and by Henry A. Eaton as a bobbin factory. Seven years after it was thus equipped, on the morning of November 10, 1887, the old factory and saw-mill erected in 1839 were destroyed by fire. This conflagration was the most disastrous in respect to loss of property in the history of the town. The fire originated in the bobbin factory,

and spread with great rapidity until the factory building, and the old foundry on the opposite side of the street, were swept away by the flames. The foundry had, more than a score of years before, been converted into a double tenement by Robert Whittaker. At the time of this loss the Saranac Company was pressed to fill orders, and was advised by builders that the tannery could not be replaced until spring; but Mr. Parker thought otherwise, and proceeded to execute plans already formed. He employed mechanics, contracted for lumber and other material, and as soon as the insurance was adjusted a large force was at work on the new building. Many obstacles were encountered. The large chimney was built in open air when the thermometer at times registered 24° below zero, and a method had to be improvised to keep bricks and mortar from freezing when they came in contact. But in spite of this, and many other discouragements, on the 14th of December, just thirty days from the time when the first blow was struck on the new building, it was completed and the machinery in place and in operation. This shop occupies the site of the woollen mill, is one hundred and seventy feet long, forty-five wide, and has two stories above the basement. A bobbin factory and steam plant for heating all the buildings of the firm used for manufacturing purposes was constructed at the same time.

The growth of the glove industry was not confined to the Saranac Company. It was the pioneer that led the way, but others followed in its train. The first of these was a firm composed of Henry H. and Charles Parker, brothers of Ira, who in June, 1874, started in business in rooms over the store of Farr & Dow, which stood on the present site of the Chutter Block. This enterprise prospered from the start. For a time its tanning was done by Ira Parker & Co., but within a year the brothers bought of Charles H. Applebee the old Palmer Mill on the Apthorp road and converted it into a tannery. In 1876 the firm was merged in the Eureka Glove Manufacturing Company, a corporation of which Sylvester Marsh, Henry L. Tilton, Ira G. Stevens, Henry H. Parker, and Nelson Parker were the directors. Mr. Marsh was president of the company, Mr. Tilton treasurer, Ira G. Stevens secretary, and Charles Parker general manager. Within a few years the corporation passed through several mutations. In 1877 Charles Parker purchased all the stock held by his associates and became sole owner of the plant. In 1879 his brother Nelson bought a considerable interest, and Porter B. Watson also became the owner of a block of its stock about the same time and assumed charge of its tanning branch. In



HENRY C. LIBBEY.



1881 Henry Merrill, who had retired from the lumber firm of Van Dyke & Merrill, became interested in the concern and was for some time its selling agent. Charles Parker in 1887 again owned all the stock, and retained it until the company was consolidated with the Saranac and other companies. This, like the parent concern, was prosperous, and gave employment to about one hundred persons.

The third firm formed for the purpose of making gloves was the Granite State Glove Company, established in 1880 by Charles L. and Sherard Clay, Thomas Carleton, and Henry C. Libbey. They leased of Willard Hall Kneeland the old scythe-factory property at Apthorp, and there began business. After four years of fairly prosperous business, when the real estate had passed to Dr. Thaddeus E. Sanger, the company was merged in a corporation under the same style and title, with a capital of \$25,000. The board of directors was made up as follows: Charles L. Clay, Sherard Clay, Thomas Carleton, Henry C. Libbey, and Charles H. Morrill. Mr. Libbey was its president, Charles L. Clay treasurer, his brother Sherard superintendent, and Mr. Carleton travelling salesman. In 1885 Dr. Sanger became a stockholder, and was made a director. The same officers and directors continued to direct the affairs of the company until it was consolidated with the Saranac Company.

The White Mountain Glove Company, organized in 1880, was the title of a firm that was established by Alonzo Weeks, George L. Whittaker, and Robert Meiner. Its place of business was in the second story of the block at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, now (1904) occupied by Fred H. English. Mr. Weeks had charge of the books and stock, Mr. Whittaker of the sales, and Mr. Meiner, who was a practical glove-maker of much experience, looked after the manufacturing department. This concern employed between thirty and forty persons. It was dependent upon one of the older concerns for its tanned stock, and labored under other disadvantages to which the older companies were not subjected. The trade soon felt the rivalry between the manufacturers, the competition was sharp, profits decreased and sometimes disappeared altogether. Under these conditions the White Mountain Company wound up its affairs in 1886.

The Eureka and Granite State Companies maintained their position for some years, but the returns were not always satisfactory, and in December, 1889, the three companies then engaged in the glove-making industry were united, taking the name of the original and most important, and were incorporated as the Saranac Buck

Glove Company, with a capital of \$125,000. Each of the old companies was represented in the new corporation. Its board of directors consisted of Henry C. Libbey, Henry F. Green, Dr. Thaddeus E. Sanger, Charles Parker, Charles L. Clay, George M. Glazier, and Ira Parker. Its officers were George M. Glazier, president; Henry C. Libbey, vice-president; Charles L. Clay, secretary; Henry F. Green, treasurer, and Ira Parker, general manager. In thirteen years but four changes have occurred in its list of stockholders. In September, 1890, George M. Glazier retired, Ira Parker having bought his stock, and Charles L. Clay disposed of his holdings in 1895 and resumed his profession as an educator, which he had abandoned to engage in business. After the withdrawal of Mr. Glazier the sales department was transferred to the home office, with Charles E. Carter, E. T. Kimball, and E. C. Langford as travelling salesmen. Subsequently George R. Armstrong succeeded Mr. Carter. In 1898 Ira Parker disposed of his interest to George M. Glazier, who again took up the work with renewed ardor. The volume of business has been largely increased since the return of Mr. Glazier and Mr. Green to the management.

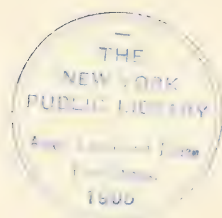
The consolidation of the glove interests of the town was undoubtedly for the benefit of the owners of the several properties, but it is doubtful whether the change was in the public interest. Certainly one strong company would be more likely to advance the welfare of the community than several comparatively weak ones. It is equally evident that the absence of competition has resulted in the employment of fewer people by the strong company than were at work for the three out of which it was constructed. The competition in this particular branch of business has followed closely the general trend of affairs, and it is due to the public spirit of its stockholders that in this trust-creating age this industry has escaped the exploitation of the promoter. The corporation now employs two hundred and seventy-five persons, of whom one hundred and fifty are men and boys and one hundred and twenty-five women and girls. It uses annually in its business three hundred and fifty thousand skins, produces eighty-two thousand dozen pairs of gloves and its monthly pay-roll averages \$9,500.¹ Formerly the only grade of goods manufactured were heavy gloves for men's wear. The present product includes all kinds for the use of both sexes.

The original combination of partners was to a certain extent accidental, but it possessed the elements, natural and acquired,

¹ These statistics are based on the business of 1900.



GEO. M. GLAZIER.



essential to business success. Charles T. Lincoln was exceptionally well qualified for the position assigned to him in the company. He had for several years been a travelling salesman, and to his not inconsiderable business experience and judgment he brought the manners of a genial and cultivated gentleman.

George M. Glazier was at that time a Boston merchant dealing in furnishing goods of all sorts. He was born in Rutland, Mass., about 1842, and as a lad was full of push and go. When seventeen years of age, tiring of the monotonous life of a hill town, he made his way to New York City, where he found employment in the store of Utely Brothers in Spring Street, as office boy, and for eighteen months was general factotum with the privilege of working from twelve to fifteen hours a day and sleeping on the counter. This severe apprenticeship had its reward, and at the end of two years he was superintendent of the business of the house and at the close of another was offered a partnership. He, however, had formed other plans, and came to Boston, where he was employed two years in the silk department of the house of Palmer, Waterman & Hatch; then for two years was with Mason & Tucker, dealers in furnishings. In 1865 he engaged in business on his own account at 81 Summer Street, with Mr. Marean as partner, under the firm name of Glazier & Marean. The firm was enterprising and did a profitable business, employing thirty-three salesmen, sixteen of whom travelled for the house. After a partnership of three years he purchased the business, and not only held the trade, but increased it during the few years intervening between his assuming its responsibilities and the great fire of 1872 which swept his establishment from existence. This disaster and the failure of some of the insurance companies left him largely in debt, but with the assistance of a New York friend he resumed business within a week, and in a few months had the satisfaction of settling the last of the indebtedness caused by the fire at a hundred cents on the dollar. Those were the days of the paper collar, when an investment of a few dollars made a brave show of stock in country stores. One of the private brands of these goods was the Elmwood Collar, manufactured by Mr. Glazier, which was a source of large profit and the principal means of restoring his fortunes after the great fire of 1872.

In Mr. Glazier are combined the Yankee's fondness for and skill in trade with great energy and persistence. He always knows what he wants, and dallies not in his efforts to reach his objective point. His winter home is in Cambridge, Mass., and he owns a

fine estate in Rutland, in the same State, where he spends the summer months.

Ira Parker was born in Lisbon at Sugar Hill, October 7, 1846. His education was acquired in the common schools in his district and at the high school in Lisbon village. His father removed from Lisbon to Littleton in the autumn of 1865, and Ira followed at the conclusion of his winter term at the high school in the following April. With the passing years he has stored his mind with practical knowledge that is acquired only in the school of experience. In boyhood he had learned the tanner's trade and knew at a glance the quality and value of leather. When he had been for some months making gloves in a small way, he entered a glove shop at Ashland, and for several weeks devoted his time to acquiring a knowledge of the details of the business in each of its departments. Such was his application and discernment that he returned to his home a master of the art, and the results have been written large in the enterprise he founded and in the advancement and welfare of the town of his adoption. He devoted his energies for more than thirty years to building up the glove-making business at Littleton. He saw the "infant industry" under his management advance through all its various stages, from the time when he was its only employee until it gave regular occupation to two hundred and fifty persons, and its product sold in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries. His connection with the glove industry has been recounted in the preceding pages, but his activities in the business world have by no means been confined to that particular enterprise. He has been a purchaser of real estate, and until very recently was the largest owner of that class of property in town. He built the extensive greenhouses above High Street, where are grown out-of-season vegetables for the Boston market; aided materially in the establishment of the shoe company of which he was one of the original directors; has been a director in the National Bank, and a trustee in the Savings Bank; and in many other ways has been an active working and financial assistant in the promotion of the material interests of the community. After his retirement from the exacting cares of the establishment he was mainly instrumental in founding, he took a well-earned rest for nearly four years, — not a rest of idleness, for he had many interests to supervise, but a surcease of responsibility from the management of large affairs. In company with Maurice C. Taylor in 1902, he purchased the old Arlington Mills at Arlington, Mass. These mills were established nearly two hundred and fifty years



IRA PARKER.



ago, and at the time the new proprietors assumed charge of the property had apparently outlived their days of usefulness. Now, however, they have assumed an air of prosperity akin to their renown of old.

The town has, fortunately, had her captains of industry at every critical period in her industrial history, — men of keen vision, abounding enthusiasm, unflinching courage, and great power of concentration. Their very limitations served to add force to these essential qualities and enable their possessors to keep the wheels of progress in motion under all conditions, even when promise of eventual success was very obscure. Of these masters of industrialism none has made a larger contribution to the material prosperity of the town than Ira Parker.

Our manufacturing industries, with a single exception, that of the shoe company, have been established solely by citizens of the town, and have developed from small, even in some instances insignificant, beginnings. The starting of the stereoscopic-view business of Benjamin W. Kilburn, now the leading house in its line in the world, was of this character. It had its origin in the photographic business of Edward Kilburn, located in the upper rooms of the McCoy block in 1855. Through this medium Benjamin W. Kilburn became interested in sun-pictures, and especially in landscape photography. Enthusiasm led him on until he became exceptionally skilled in the use of the camera. Nearly twenty years before, the stereoscope had been invented by Professor Wheatstone, improved by Professor Brewster, but awaited the vitalizing touch of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who invented the hand stereoscope, and published in the pages of the "Atlantic Monthly" two or three papers which called general attention to the beauty and usefulness of this class of pictures. This was just before the outbreak of the great Rebellion, and the efforts of Mr. Kilburn did not pass the experimental stage until about the time of the close of the war.

The business had been so far developed that a partnership had been formed by the brothers, and in 1867 they erected a building on the site of the Chutter Block, which afterwards became the "White Store," recently removed to Pleasant Street and converted into tenements. Here Edward continued the general photographic business and the firm manufactured stereoscopic views. It was not long before the rapid increase in the demand for their views crowded out the other branch of the business. The camera work was entirely under the charge of Benjamin W., while Edward gave his attention to the manufacturing branch of the business.

In those early days they confined their work to White Mountain scenes with a few local views and composition or group pieces. Mr. Kilburn with his camera and outfit strapped on his back soon became one of the most familiar figures in the mountain region. He went everywhere; the show places, hotels, coaches, all the scenes known to the traveller received his attention, while many charming bits of scenery by craggy cliff, purling brook, or lake nestling beneath the shadows of frowning heights and wide-extended landscape, seen from well-nigh inaccessible places, that never before disclosed their beauties to men, were caught on the sensitive plates of his camera and preserved to awaken the admiration of countless people at home and in far-distant lands. This work disclosed his adaptability for his chosen profession. While the skill of the photographer is largely mechanical, it requires an artistic eye as well as a sense of the beautiful to discern the point of vantage from whence the charms of nature are disclosed in regal fulness, and these qualities Mr. Kilburn possesses to a degree that would have made him an artist in colors had he devoted himself to that art instead of to the lights and shades which the sun pictures on the photographer's plate. After years devoted to the work of securing and publishing the many scenes of natural beauty at home, there came a period of expansion when he journeyed the world over in search of what was attractive in nature or art, or peculiar in the manners or customs of the people; and these with countless scenes of historic interest have been transferred to paper to amuse and instruct the people of every clime.

The growth of the business kept pace with Mr. Kilburn's energetic pursuit of subjects for his camera. In 1873 a large building was erected on Cottage Street, and this was soon found inadequate for the business and was enlarged in 1886. It is now one hundred and twenty feet in length, thirty-five in width, and four stories in height, giving ample space for the large business of the company. In 1875 Benjamin W. Kilburn purchased the interest of his brother Edward, and was sole owner and manager until 1890, when the firm of Benjamin W. Kilburn & Co. was established, the members of the company beside Mr. Kilburn being his daughter and son-in-law, Daniel C. Remich. The company now owns about one hundred thousand negatives, nearly all of them exposed, and many developed, by Mr. Kilburn. The present annual capacity of the establishment is five million photographs, and this maximum is often reached. The company gives employment to about one hundred people. Nearly all the civilized countries of the globe are traversed by its agents. The business has brought its owner



MANUFACTORY, KILBURN STEREOSCOPIC VIEW COMPANY.



1895

an ample fortune, the result of business foresight and untiring energy which would have brought their rewards had their possessor devoted them to any other pursuit. But the business to which he has given all his powers of heart and mind had for him an intellectual and artistic charm that robed its drudgery and labor in poetic beauty and rendered it a work of love.

Mr. Kilburn was educated in the schools in Districts Numbers 7 and 8, and when sixteen years of age went to Fall River, Mass., to learn a trade. Travel and association, however, with bright men have combined to expand the rudiments thus acquired, until knowledge gained in every clime has in many ways cultivated his mind beyond the system pursued in the schools and made him one of the most instructive and delightful companions. He has been interested in the advancement of every work that commands the attention of good citizens, and has been a contributor to the scientific work pursued in our schools, as well as the principal financial support of the village reading room before its incorporation with the town library. His political convictions have been intense, but have never been manifested in the pursuit of personal ends. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican when that party was organized, and while doing much in a quiet way to promote the triumph of the principles for which his party has stood, has declined rather than sought political honors, and the only public positions he has held are those of Representative to the General Court in 1897 and a member of the Committee on Town History.

Edward Kilburn, who was associated with his brother Benjamin W. in the stereoscopic-view-manufacturing business, was born in 1833 in the house that until recently stood at the northwesterly corner of Maine and Church Streets. After leaving the trade in which he had been educated, that of a machinist, he began the photographic business, as before stated. After disposing of his interest in the business to his brother, he purchased a considerable tract of land lying along the Franconia Road and on Mount Eustis that may well be described as wild land, and engaged in farming on an extensive scale in accordance with modern methods, and soon his land was in a high state of cultivation. He died suddenly in February, 1884, while on a business visit to Boston. The Kilburn brothers were physically unlike, — Benjamin the elder having the dark complexion and general characteristics of the Kilburn family, while Edward had the light sandy complexion and nervous temperament of the Bonneys. He married Miss Adaline S. Owen, who was for several years previous to 1857 a school-teacher in the town. Their only child, a daughter, is the widow of Benjamin F.

Robinson, formerly principal of our high school and afterward editor of the "Courier." She inherited much of her father's artistic ability and was for some time a photographic artist of note in Boston.

The consolidation of the glove companies in 1889 left the considerable plant of the Granite State Company idle. For several years efforts were made by our citizens to utilize these shops for manufacturing purposes without success. The Board of Trade took up the project in 1891 with a view of securing a manufacturer of shoes to engage in the business here. A committee was chosen to visit important manufacturing centres in this line for this purpose.¹ They went to Lynn, Newburyport, Brockton, and Marlborough in Massachusetts in quest of manufacturers who might be induced by the proffer of capital, release from taxation and rent, to accept their proposition. The industry in that State was at the time unusually prosperous, and all approached declined to embark in the proposed venture. Before their return a member of the committee called upon a relative who was connected with the largest shoe-jobbing house in Boston and who had a wide acquaintance with the New England manufacturers in this branch of business, and to him made a full statement of the advantages the citizens of the town were prepared to offer an experienced manufacturer who would engage in the business in the town. This visit bore fruit within a few months. At the jobbers' suggestion William H. Nute visited the town in July, 1895, to confer with citizens interested in the project. The result was that it was soon arranged that the Nute brothers, Alfred D., Albert, and William H., should assume charge of the manufacturing department of a corporation to be organized as soon as the necessary details could be perfected.

In compliance with the request embodied in a numerously signed petition a special town meeting was called and held on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1895, at which it was voted to purchase the property known as the Granite State Glove Company property at Apthorp,² and to lease the same "to any responsible

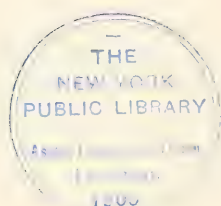
¹ This committee consisted of D. C. Remich and Charles C. Smith. Mr. Remich, on account of business engagements, declined, and James R. Jackson was substituted.

² The action of the town in this transaction is memorable as being the first attempt made on the part of a town in this State to invest funds, to be raised by taxation or loan on the credit of the town, in a manufacturing company, and the votes of the town in regard thereto are herewith appended.

"On motion of D. C. Remich it was voted that the selectmen be and hereby are authorized and instructed to purchase at once, for the town, the Granite State Glove Company Property, with the additions thereto made by the Saranac Glove Co. since the property came into their hands, situated at Apthorp, in Littleton, provided the



BENJAMIN W. KILBURN.



person, firm, or corporation " that would use it for manufacturing purposes for a term of ten years and after the first year give employment to not less than one hundred hands, free of rent and taxes.

In August following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Concord. The capital stock of the corporation was fixed at \$32,000. The stockholders were

property can be purchased at a price not exceeding \$5000.00, and provided further that the Saranac Glove Co. agrees to invest the purchase money received by them for said property in stock of a shoe, or other company to be organized in said town for the purpose of carrying on a manufacturing business in or upon said premises; they are further authorized and instructed to put said property in thorough repair and condition for the manufacture of boots and shoes, or for carrying on any other manufacturing business which may be installed therein; for the purpose of paying for said property and the improvements thereon, the selectmen are authorized and instructed to hire such sums of money upon the credit of the town as may be necessary, upon such terms and time as they think for the best interest of the town.

"The selectmen are further authorized to give the use of the whole, or any part of said property, when put in proper shape and fit condition for manufacturing purposes, free of rent to any responsible person, firm, or corporation who will establish and carry on a manufacturing business in or upon said premises so long, not exceeding ten years, as said person, firm, or corporation shall carry on the business and employ therein, after the first year, not less than one hundred hands; temporary stoppages, shut-downs of business, or reduction of the number of hands employed below one hundred, caused by financial or other business conditions which similarly affect like manufacturers throughout the country shall not forfeit or terminate the rights of parties contracting with the town under this vote.

"All ordinary repairs necessary to be made upon the property during the continuance of the contracts shall be made by the leasees, but all extraordinary repairs, such as those made necessary by fire, flood, or other like casualty shall be made by the town, if they are the owners of the property when such accident occur.

"The selectmen are further authorized to convey a reasonable portion of the land purchased by the Saranac Glove Co. of Mrs. H. C. Redington, since the consolidation of the Granite State and Saranac companies, which land adjoins the original Granite State Property, to Frederick G. Chutter, or any other person, firm, or corporation who will purchase the Charles L. Clay property adjoining the premises herein described, put it in proper and workmanlike condition for manufacturing purposes, install therein a reasonable amount of machinery, and commence the manufacture of some article or thing.

"The selectmen are further authorized to give any responsible person, firm, or corporation who will contract to carry on a reasonable manufacturing business in or upon the premises aforesaid the option of purchasing at any time within ten years the whole or any portion of said property at what it has cost the town, not including interest upon the investment, and they are hereby authorized to convey said property, in the name of the town, by deed.

"On motion of D. C. Remick it was further voted

"To exempt from taxation for ten years the Granite State Glove Co. property and the Charles L. Clay property situated at Apthorp, in Littleton, and any and all capital used in operating and manufacturing business put in operation or carried on in or upon said properties; the exemption of said properties and capital to cease whenever the properties cease to be used for manufacturing purposes."

thirty-two in number.¹ The first meeting of the stockholders was held September 3, 1895, when Daniel C. Remich, Ira Parker, John G. Bent, Oscar C. Hatch, and Alfred D. Nute were elected directors. Subsequently the board organized by the choice of Daniel C. Remich as president, Ira Parker vice-president, John G. Bent secretary and treasurer, and George H. Tilton clerk of the corporation. At a meeting held October 1, the president and treasurer of the corporation were authorized to execute a lease on its part of the Granite State property at Apthorp in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the vote of the town.¹

¹ The following persons became subscribers to the stock: D. C. Remich, Ira Parker, George H. Tilton, George W. McGregor, Solon L. Simonds, Edward B. Lynch, William H. Bellows, Henry F. Green, George W. Cleasby, James W. Remick, Harry D. Green, C. C. Morris, H. A. Jackman, C. J. Willey, Charles C. Clough, F. P. Bond, Irvin C. Renfrew, John G. Bent, George S. Whittaker, J. H. Bailey, A. W. Bingham, C. F. Nutting, Oscar C. Hatch, Charles C. Smith, Myron H. Richardson, E. S. Prescott, I. C. Richardson, Charles F. Bingham, Isaac Calhoun, William J. Beattie, and B. H. Corning.

¹ A copy of the lease follows:—

"MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT made this 28 day of December, 1895, between the Littleton Shoe Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Hampshire for the purpose of doing business in Littleton in said state, and the town of Littleton.

"*Witnesseth*: Pursuant to a vote of the town passed at a special meeting held July 27, 1895, and in consideration of the agreements hereinafter stated to be performed by said shoe company, the said town hereby leases said shoe company all of the property situated at Apthorp in said Littleton, recently purchased by the town of the Saranac Glove Company, except that portion of land purchased from said company which was deeded to Frederick G. Chutter; for the term of ten years from the date hereof, free from taxes, provided said Shoe Co. shall carry on a manufacturing business upon said property during said term, and employ therein after the first year not less than one hundred hands.

"Temporary stoppages, shut-downs of business, or reduction of number of hands employed below one hundred, caused by financial or other business conditions which similarly affect like manufactories through the country, shall not forfeit or terminate the rights of said shoe company under this lease.

"Said town agrees to put the buildings, dam and flume upon said property in good repair and condition for the business to be conducted therein; they also agree to put in a good boiler and engine, for the purpose of heating and furnishing power when the water power proves insufficient, also a good elevator and water closets, and to properly pipe the building for steam heating.

"All ordinary repairs necessary to be made upon the property after the shoe company takes possession thereof during the continuance of the lease, shall be made by the leasees, but all extraordinary repairs such as those made by fire, flood, or other casualty shall be made by the town.

"The said town further agrees in consideration of the said shoe company leasing the property and agreeing to carry on a reasonable business thereon, that the said shoe company shall have the option of purchasing the leased property at any time while this lease is in operation at what it has cost the town, not including interest upon the town's investment.

"The said shoe company in consideration of the agreements herein contained upon the part of the town, agrees to lease upon the terms aforesaid, to start a manu-



LITTLETON SHOE FACTORY.



The lease, executed on the 28th day of December, 1895, was most liberal to the Shoe Company. It provided that the property should be put in shape to meet all the requirements of the lessees. The town paid the Saranac Glove Company \$5,000 for the real estate, and sold a small strip for \$200 to Rev. F. G. Chutter, who then expected to engage in the business of manufacturing women's wrappers, leaving the first cost of the real estate \$4,800. The cost to the town of the repairs for the property up to the time of occupancy was \$5,570.03. Of this sum the principal items of cost were \$1,758.13 paid for labor, \$826.36 for lumber, \$757.41 for piping, \$506 for a boiler, \$455 for engine, and \$77.63 for a fire-escape. The total cost of the property is reported as having been \$10,310.03 up to February 15, 1896. That year the plant was found to be too small in floor space for the requirements of the corporation, and this defect was remedied by adding two stories to the main building, making it five stories in height. This addition was made at a cost of \$3,091.36, and the total cost of the plant, as it now stands upon the books of the town treasury, is \$13,401.39.

The original board of officers and directors were re-elected in 1896. The next year Ira Parker declined to serve further as a director, and James Henry Bailey was elected to fill the vacancy. The stockholders at the same meeting voted to increase the number of directors on the board from five to seven, and Fred H. English and William H. Bellows were chosen to fill the positions thus created. Chauncey H. Greene was appointed auditor. The only change that has since taken place in either board was the election of William H. Nute as treasurer in place of John G. Bent, and as clerk of the corporation to succeed George H. Tilton, the previous incumbents having resigned.

At the annual meeting in December, 1901, it was voted to increase the capital stock to \$72,000, by issuing four hundred shares of preferred stock of the par value of \$200 each. The full amount of the new capital was subscribed and paid into the treasury before April 2, 1902.

facturing business thereon as aforesaid, and while in possession of the property, under the lease to commit no waste, and to leave said property at the expiration of the lease in as good condition as it now is, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

"The town of Littleton by

HENRY F. GREEN, SEAL. Selectmen.
F. P. BOND,

"The Littleton Shoe Company

By DANIEL C. REMICH, *President.* SEAL.
JOHN G. BENT, *Treasurer.*

This enterprise has doubtless met the reasonable expectations of its projectors and stockholders. Before the close of the first year of operation, it employed one hundred and seventeen hands, and in 1902 the number had increased to two hundred and forty. The first year 6,243 cases of shoes were manufactured, valued at \$68,094.23. The number of cases for the year ending December 30, 1902, was 26,781, which were sold for \$285,734.44. The business for the first half of the current year (1903) has more than equalled the same period of any previous season.

Another enterprise established here through instrumentalities of a somewhat similar character is the Oilstone branch of the Pike Manufacturing Company. These works were previously located at Manlius, New York. The company, desiring to bring them more directly under the personal supervision of its officers, was seeking a suitable site in this county. To the end that some provision might be made to secure their location in this town, an article was inserted in the warrant calling the annual March meeting in 1901, as follows: —

“Article VIII. To see what inducements the town will offer the Pike Manufacturing Co., by way of exemptions or other inducements, to locate their oilstone works in this town.”

Under this article Daniel C. Remich offered a resolution appointing a committee of nine with full power to do any and all things in behalf of the town to carry out the purposes suggested in the above article, which after debate was adopted. The same gentleman also offered a proposition to exempt from taxation for a term of ten years the real estate and capital invested in the proposed enterprise.¹

¹ The following is the vote appointing a committee and prescribing their power:

“Voted, That Oscar C. Hatch, James H. Bailey, Fred H. English, William H. Belows, D. C. Remich, Charles F. Eastman, Frank P. Bond, William H. Mitchell, and Myron H. Richardson be a town committee, and that they be and hereby are vested by the town with full power and authority to do whatever in their judgment, or in a majority of them, is reasonable and necessary, and for the best interests of the town, to induce the Pike Manuf. Co. to locate their Oilstone Works in Littleton.

“And the Selectmen are authorized and instructed to furnish said Committee with whatever money is necessary to carry out any agreement that they may make in behalf of the town with said company out of any money belonging to the town which may be available for such a purpose at the time when it is needed by the Committee, and if there is not sufficient available money on hand belonging to the town at said time, then they are authorized and directed to borrow, upon the credit of the town, such sums of money as may be necessary upon such terms and time as they deem for the best interests of the town. Provided that in no case shall the expense incurred by the committee exceed \$10,000.” (Town Records, vol. xix. pp. 305-306.)

The action of the meeting in regard to exemption was :

"*Voted*, That the town exempt from taxation for a term of ten years any manufacturing establishment in the town of Littleton which the Pike Manufacturing Co., whose principal place of business is now at Pike Station, in the town of Haverhill, may acquire and use for manufacturing purposes. Also any additions or improvements, or new building hereafter erected thereon for manufacturing purposes and the land upon which they are established, used for manufacturing purposes. Also the capital to be used in establishing and operating the same."¹

The proviso by which the committee was prohibited from expending, or pledging the town for an expenditure in excess of \$10,000 was not a part of the original vote, but was added in the meeting as an amendment.

Vested with these extraordinary powers, the committee at once entered upon negotiations for carrying into effect the plans contemplated by the vote of the town. On the first day of August, 1901, the Pike Manufacturing Company and the committee, in behalf of the town, entered into an agreement which resulted in the establishment of the oilstone plant of the company on the property formerly owned and occupied for manufacturing purposes successively by the Littleton Starch Company, the Seythe Company, and the Charles F. Harris Carriage Company.² The

¹ Town Records, vol. xix. p. 305.

² The agreement between the contracting parties is given in full : —

"This AGREEMENT made and entered into this first day of August, 1901, by and between the Pike Manufacturing Company of Pike Station, New Hampshire, party of the first part, and the Town of Littleton, County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH : That the party of the first part hereby agrees to move its Oilstone business to and install the same upon the Charles F. Harris property, so called, situated in said Littleton, New Hampshire, within three (3) years from date, and to expend in moving and installing said business, in making improvements to the buildings upon said Harris property and in the construction and improvement of other buildings on said Harris property for manufacturing and storage purposes, at least Fourteen Thousand Dollars (\$14,000.00) in addition to the money paid it by the Town of Littleton, within said three (3) years.

"Said first party further agrees to have regularly employed in said manufactory at the end of three years from date not less than thirty (30) men, and to carry on said business thereafter in said Littleton for the term of ten years from date of this contract, employing not less than thirty (30) men unless prevented by serious business depression or other unavoidable casualty. If said party of the first part fails to move, and install said Oilstone business in Littleton, New Hampshire, as aforesaid, within said three (3) years, or fails to expend Seven Thousand Dollars (\$7,000.00) or more, in addition to the money paid it by the Town of Littleton within one (1) year from January 1, 1902, it agrees to pay said Town of Littleton as liquidated damages Seven Thousand Dollars (\$7,000.00) and to forfeit any exemptions from taxation which may have been granted it by said Town. If, on the other hand, said first party shall install its said Oilstone business in Littleton within three (3) years and expend said

property was entirely remodelled and put in shape by the company as soon as could be after it acquired a title to it, and the machinery and other movable effects were transferred from the old factory at Manlius, N. Y., to the new, and it was soon in operation.

This oilstone factory is the largest concern in the world devoted exclusively to the production of that class of goods. The chief supply of raw material is obtained from the quarries of the company in Garland County, Ark., near the city of Hot Springs. Two grades of rock from these quarries are used, — a medium soft, coarse-grained novaculite known commercially as "Washita" oilstone, and a very hard, compact, fine-grained novaculite known

Seven Thousand Dollars (\$7,000.00) within one year from January 1, 1902, but fails to expend said Fourteen Thousand Dollars (\$14,000.00) within three (3) years, and fail to have regularly employed at least thirty (30) men in its said manufactory at the end of three (3) years or fails to carry on their said business for the term of ten (10) years, and keep in their employ after the expiration of said three (3) years during the remaining seven years thirty (30) men as above stated, then said first party agrees to pay said Town as liquidated damages the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) and to forfeit any further exemption from taxation by said Town.

"The party of the first part further agrees, that if the whole or any part of its manufacturing plant established in said Littleton is destroyed during the term of ten (10) years mentioned herein, it will rebuild or replace the same within a reasonable time so as to be able to perform its agreements herein contained, and if it fails to rebuild or replace as aforesaid, it will forfeit and pay to said party of the second part Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) as liquidated damages.

"In consideration of the engagements herein made by the party of the first part, the Town of Littleton agrees to exempt from taxation all property acquired, constructed and used by said party of the first part in said Littleton for manufacturing purposes and all capital invested by it in carrying on its manufacturing establishments for ten (10) years from the first day of January, 1902.

"Said Town further agrees to pay said party of the first part, upon the execution and delivery of this Agreement in duplicate, Seven Thousand Dollars (\$7,000.00) and if at the end of three (3) years said party of the first part shall have kept all of its agreements herein contained and shall have fifty (50) men, or more, regularly employed in its manufacturing establishment in Littleton, New Hampshire, to pay said party of the first part One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) with interest from date at four and one-half per cent ($4\frac{1}{2}\%$).

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Littleton, New Hampshire, this first day of August, 1901.

The Pike Manufacturing Co.

E. B. PIKE, *President.*

E. BERTRAM PIKE, *Secy. & Treas.*

Town of Littleton

By O. C. HATCH

F. H. ENGLISH

W. H. MITCHELL

J. H. BAILEY

D. C. REMICH

WM. H. BELLOWES

M. H. RICHARDSON

*A committee chosen by
the Town at a Town
meeting held March
12th, 1901.*



PIKE MANUFACTURING CO. PLANT.

as "Arkansas" oilstone. This last is the finest-gritted and highest-priced oilstone known, and is the standard the world over for high-grade tools. The rock is difficult to obtain, and very expensive owing to the fact that ninety-five per cent is lost in the process of quarrying and manufacturing the goods. Other material for the factory comes from quarries of the company in Orange County, Ind., in Ohio, New York, and Grafton County. Small quantities of rock are also imported from various quarries in Europe for special purposes.

This company has practical control of the market in this country for the class of goods it manufactures, and for certain of its grades throughout the world. It has factories at Evansville, Vt., in Indiana, and a large scythestone factory at Pike Station in Haverhill, which is the headquarters of the company. Some idea of the scope of its commercial operations may be gathered from the fact that it maintains agencies in London, Hamburg, Paris, Cologne, Yokohama, Buenos Ayres, Havana, and Porto Rico.

The New York agency, at 151 Chambers Street, carries a large stock of all the goods manufactured by the company, with a large line of imported razor hones, grindstones, sharpening stones and machines of all kinds.

The officers of the corporation are Edwin B. Pike, president; George H. Worthington, of Cleveland, Ohio, vice-president; E. Bertram Pike, secretary-treasurer. The superintendents and managers at the factories or quarries are Walter Burbeck, manager at Pike Station; Arthur B. Knight, superintendent at Littleton; Henry I. Smith, superintendent at Evansville, Vt.; Maurice Gandry, manager of the New York Branch; Homer Fisher, agent at Orleans, Ind.; and James A. Smith, agent at Hot Springs, Ark.

The business was founded at Haverhill by Isaac Pike. The stone for that plant was quarried in Piermont, near the line which separates that town from Haverhill. This rock was used for scythestones only, and was of a superior quality. Alonzo F. Pike, a son of Isaac, succeeded to the business, and under his direction it expanded and grew to large proportions. He secured possession of all the valuable quarries in the country, and soon virtually controlled this line of business. He was among the first to combine under one management the various small concerns engaged in the same class of business. His work was not a gigantic undertaking, like that of some of the modern trusts, for the largest possible production was limited in extent, as was also the consumption; but

the principle involved in each was the same. He brought to his work none of the practices of the highwayman that have marked the development of the Standard Oil Trust. His methods were clean, open, and aboveboard. There was no pressure brought to bear on the part of great public utilities, or by depression of prices to force his competitors out of business or to surrender their property at a price far less than its value.

In 1884 the business was incorporated under the style of the A. F. Pike Manufacturing Company, with Alonzo F. Pike as president and Edwin B. Pike vice-president. In 1889 the name of the corporation was changed to the present title, and in 1891 E. B. Pike became president of the corporation.

Edwin B. Pike was born in Haverhill April 7, 1845. He attended the district schools in his town until his fourteenth year, at which time his father died suddenly of apoplexy, rendering it necessary for him to earn his own living thenceforth. In his sixteenth year, being desirous of a better education, he entered the Newbury Seminary at Newbury, Vt., then one of the best-known fitting schools in this section of New England. By working vacations he paid his way through several terms at this seminary, leaving shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War to go South with the Union Army.

He was married shortly after the close of the war to Miss Addie A. Miner, of Lowell, Mass., and soon afterward started on a commercial career as travelling salesman for a line of patented hardware specialties. In the early seventies he engaged as travelling salesman with the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, and was for many years head salesman of this company. In 1879, after a long and serious illness, he was obliged to give up travelling. While with the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, he had handled also the larger part of the output of the scythestone factory owned and managed by his brother, Alonzo F. Pike, and, being of the opinion that there was a possibility of developing a large business in this line, he associated himself with his brother after his recovery, and has been an important factor in the upbuilding of this enterprising corporation.

The business instinct has been largely developed in this family. Its members have possessed great energy, courage, and that far-sighted quality which enables men to push onward under adverse conditions and reach the goal. The rugged and somewhat undisciplined energies that characterized Isaac Pike and his son Alonzo F. have been toned and softened in Edwin B. Pike



E. B. PIKE.



and his son E. Bertram, whose early business education was acquired in a far different school from that in which their elders acquired theirs, with experience alone as their instructor.

The conditions under which the shoe company was founded and the Pike Company's branch was induced to locate here are peculiar to the town, and in but one instance, so far as we know, have they been imitated in this State.¹ Formerly it was the practice for towns to exempt proposed industrial plants from taxation for a term not exceeding ten years, and if other inducements were required it was not uncommon for opulent citizens to make up a purse sufficient in amount to insure the location of the establishment in their town. This experiment with us is socialistic in form, but not in its results. The tax-payer may be considered a partner in the enterprise in so far as he contributes to its capital, but is not a sharer in its profits beyond the shadowy advantage which every one is supposed to derive from contact with a progressive business enterprise. The advantages of this system of municipal promotion of manufacturing enterprises remains to be tested by the trial to which time subjects all ventures. Already it has engaged the attention of teachers of economics and political science who have begun an investigation which will make clear to the untutored mind the advantages and defects of this peculiar method of building up industrialism in the community.

The legal aspects of the case are of special interest. The courts of New Hampshire have not manifested a tendency to interfere with the action of towns in the local municipal treatment of the subject of exemptions under the statute of 1860. It has contented itself with a policy which has confined the town in its votes of exemption in matters of form to a literal compliance with the statute. It has studiously avoided the decision of any test case which has raised the fundamental question of the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature authorizing the exemption of any class of property at the expense of other classes. The Legislature has, from a very early date, assumed and exercised the right to offer direct bounties for the encouragement and promotion of various industries. This species of legislation has covered almost everything at one time or another, from breweries to the reclamation of swamp-lands. Judge Doe more than once betrayed an inclination to treat the modern system of tax exemptions as something in its nature identical with the ancient practice of the bestowal of bounties by act of the Legis-

¹ In Pittsfield, on a small scale, in 1901.

lature, of which a multitude of instances are to be found in the early laws.

The constitutional amendment of 1889, which prohibited the voting of the money of towns in aid of private corporations, either directly or indirectly, marked a reaction in public sentiment against the policy upon which state bounties and tax exemption are predicated. But in the last constitutional convention (1902), a proposition to amend the constitution so as to forbid exemptions from taxation of any one class of property was rejected by a very large vote. The same convention also indicated its partiality to the principle of inequality in taxation by its adoption and submission of an amendment authorizing the taxation of the estates of deceased persons contrary to that principle of equality which characterized the old constitution.

Parties seeking exemptions and municipalities granting such exemptions constantly take advantage of the doctrine of laches to avoid the ordinary effect of any claims that might be urged against the constitutionality of the proceedings.

Logically considered, the case comes to this: that if tax exemptions are inherently unconstitutional and yet become practically constitutional by neglect on the part of interested tax-payers to make effective protest until the beneficiaries of the exemption have made some part or the whole of their investment, by parity of reasoning direct bounties voted to corporations or persons would be sustained under like conditions by the application of the doctrine of laches.

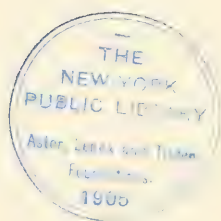
It is not often, if ever, that a law either organic or statutory can be promulgated that is self-enforcing. If, therefore, the people are not disposed even to call the attention of the court to the infraction of the constitutional safeguards provided for them, all that can be said is that certain provisions of the constitution are becoming obsolete, and to this extent it would seem that a process of constitutional amendment is going on through the agency of non-user or abandonment,—a noteworthy tendency in a land where the supreme law is founded in a written constitution.

These conditions and tendencies are of interest and importance to the student of constitutional law and political science. They pertain to questions which are pressing for solution at the present time in state and nation.

The years in which these enterprises had their inception witnessed the passing of the great lumbering industry that for a century had been the chief business resource of our people, that had filled the purse of the landowner, if not that of the manufacturer,



E. BERTRAM PIKE.



with the coin of the realm, and given employment through the long winter to the industrious husbandman, who after the year's supply of wood was in the front yard, with a team of oxen went into the woods to cut and haul logs to the saw-mill.

The old mill at Apthorp, so long operated on an extensive scale by Carleton & Moore, and then by the Cates and Cate & Redington, was used as a custom mill as late as 1881 or 1882 by Charles Eaton, when it passed into the possession of the Light and Water Company, and was used as a pumping station and power house for that company. In 1870 Charles D. Tarbell, Isaac Calhoun, and Charles Eaton formed a partnership and built an extensive mill on the east side of the river at South Littleton, where a large business was conducted for a quarter of a century. Mr. Calhoun was the first partner to withdraw from the firm, to be followed by Mr. Tarbell, when the business was continued by Mr. Eaton. At one time his son Harry, and his nephew, Henry Ashley Jackman, were his partners. The timber supply in these years came from Bethlehem, Carroll, and finally from Kilkenny. The mill was destroyed by fire on the 25th of May, 1898, and this excellent water-power has since run to waste. In 1887 George W. Richardson purchased the privilege known as the Bowman Meadow site, and built the dam and mill, which was burned December 24, 1893. This mill did quite a large custom business, but its principal timber supply came from other towns in the Ammonoosuc and Connecticut valleys. This power, once esteemed the best in town, has passed into the control of the Light and Water Company. The only saw-mills at this time in operation (1903) are the Patten Mill on the site of the General Rankin Mill at West Littleton, and the mill of Peter Cardinal & Son at Apthorp, which is operated by steam-power.

During the history of the town many manufacturing industries have been established, flourished for a time, and then decayed. Of these the lumber business has been the most widely diffused, continued through the longest period of time, given employment to more individuals, and engaged the attention of the best business talent of our town. The elder Rankin, his son Gen. David, Samuel Learned, Deacon Lewis, Michael Fitzgerald, Isaac Abbott, William Brackett, Deacon Noah Farr, John Gile, John Bowman and his son Curtis C., the Kenneys (Gen. E. O. and Lorenzo C.), the Richardsons, Isaac Calhoun, Charles Eaton, and others of a later day, who followed the pine, spruce, and hemlock along the valleys and up the mountains until their waving plumes of green have nearly disappeared, were among the chief contributors to our

prosperity. They shared, however, with the farmer and mechanic, in doing obeisance, if such a thing were possible in their day, to the superior social and political power, first, of the clergyman and then of the lawyer and the doctor, who has maintained his relative position for more than a century. Within a very recent period a great change has been wrought in the position of the business man in every large community through the agency of the wealth-combining power of corporations. Vast business interests require the directing hand and guarding care of the highest intellectual ability, and gradually they have won to their service the best minds of the land, and with them the sceptre of power has passed from the professions to the masters of the art of concentration, administration, and accumulation. The towns have caught the spirit of the cities, and the manufacturer has become the dominant power in every community where he establishes a factory and achieves success; his shadow is reflected and his importance shared in a lesser degree by business men generally.

XXVIII.

MERCHANTS.

THE mercantile history of the town has been marked by three distinct periods, in which the methods of transacting business differed materially. The first was that common in all sparsely settled and remote regions, one of barter and long credits; here it began with Learned & Jackson, and ended, as a general system, with the retirement of George Little from mercantile business. The second, inaugurated by Eastman & Mattocks, was one of "quick sales and small profits," with frequent settlements; both methods were in vogue at times when the "general store" was the only one known to country trade. The third, or present method, came with the passing of the "general store" and the introduction of the system of limiting the stock to a specific class of goods.

George F. Batchelder was the first to introduce the modern method when he engaged in trade with a stock limited exclusively to hardware. He rented the brick store in 1855, and filled its shelves and cases with all sorts of goods then known to the trade in that line. But, as the sequel proved, he was in advance of the time, and the entire volume of business in hardware, could he have obtained it, would hardly have made his venture a success, and in two or three years he disposed of his stock to his father, Otis Batchelder, who added groceries and farm produce, and kept the store the headquarters of the club that had for years made it a home. George F. Batchelder went west, settling at Faribault, Minn., where he was in trade nearly a score of years and was an influential citizen. The quality of his citizenship is best shown perhaps by the public positions he was called to fill. In educational matters he has been a trustee of the common schools, regent of the State University, and trustee of the State Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute; in the Congregational Church a deacon and superintendent of its Sunday-school; in political life a county commissioner, and member of the Senate. Since 1888 he has resided at Denver, Col., where he is a member of the Mining Ex-

change. He is a man of high character, and honored in all the walks of life. In recent years he has written much for the press, and some of his poetry has attained a wide circulation and received such approval from discriminating critics as to indicate that he might have achieved celebrity had he given his time to the muse rather than to business.

A second and successful effort in the direction of specialization was made in 1875 by William H. Whiting, who engaged in the dry-goods business, having a store in the block now (1903) occupied by Harry F. Howe and J. D. Campbell. Mr. Whiting did a large business, and demonstrated the practicability in this town of dealing in a single line of merchandise. After his death, in 1882, his business was sold to Orrin Martin Fisher, who continued in the same line for a few years, when he removed to Rockland, Mass., where he now resides. Mr. Fisher's departure ended for several years this mercantile method, and the general store such as had flourished in town for nearly a hundred years, modified only by the innovation introduced by Eastman, Mattocks, & Co., was once more in full possession of the local field.

One interesting relic of old-time business ways has come down to us in the ledger used by Major George Little when he began business in the store, then "spick and span," which for many years has been spoken of as the Old Yellow Store. The book does not differ much from those now in use for the same purpose, though the methods of bookkeeping then and now were dissimilar, as this ledger bears a close resemblance in its contents to a modern journal. It is dated in 1825, and its items tell us little as to what the Major's customers ate, but much as to what they drank, something in regard to what they wore when arrayed in their best clothes, what tools they used, and, in a general way, indicates what constituted the luxuries of life three-fourths of a century ago.

From this old but well-preserved book we learn that Major Little began business as a merchant on "Wednesday, Feb. 16th, 1825," with a capital consisting of \$243.63 in cash and stock in trade that cost in Boston or Newburyport, Mass., \$2,156.42. These goods were shipped in coastwise vessels to Portland, where doubtless other goods were purchased, though we have not the data at hand that locate these merchants, Brown & Train, James Reed & Co., Whiting, Crockett, & Seaver, John Chickering, and Joseph W. Kitteridge. From the wharf in Portland the goods were transported in "Red sleighs" through the White Mountain Notch to Littleton by Simeon Burt, Silas W. Batchellor,



Geo. F. Batschelder

Parker Cushman, and Ebenezer Farr. For this freighting they received one dollar a hundred paid in goods charged in the old book. Among others are these transactions on their account, date not given but soon after the arrival of the goods.

SIMEON BURT *Dr.*

To 6 Galls N. E. Rum @ 3/9	3.75
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PARKER CUSHMAN *Dr.*

To 1 inch chisel @ .2222
" 2 " " " .3333

EBENEZER FARR *Dr.*

To 1 lb. Tobacco22
" 1 axe helve . . . . .	.20
" 1 " " . . . . .	.20
" 8 bu. Rye for his hire to Portland	4.00
	<hr/> 4.62

SILAS W. BATCHELLOR *Dr.*

To order to Truman Stevens on account payable in goods	3.65
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These ancient accounts in the old ledger tell the story of the changes time has wrought since they were made, and possess a singular fascination for those who can read history between their fading lines. Here is a charge to one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, whose name is withheld to save it from the criticism of the brethren of the present day, who will doubtless rejoice to know that this man left a memory fragrant with the aroma of practical piety, and gave to the cause and to charity far more of his slender income than the Scriptures enjoined upon him.

————— *Dr.*

To ½ lb. Souch'g tea . . . . .	.38
" ½ " Tobacco . . . . .	.11
" 1¾ qts. N. Rum . . . . .	.28
" 1 pt. H. Gin . . . . .	.27
	<hr/> 1.04

We find this account charged to a young woman then but recently married:—

<hr/> <hr/> <i>Dr.</i>	
To 1 Comb . . . . .	.13
" $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Hooks & Eyes . . . . .	. 2
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " Needles . . . . .	. 5
" 1 Snuffers tray . . . . .	.25
" 1 Pr. Snuffers . . . . .	.42
" 1 " Worsted Hose . . . . .	.56
" $1\frac{1}{8}$ Yds Calico @ .40 . . . . .	.45
" 2 " " " 2— . . . . .	.67
	<hr/> 2.53

These items appear in an account charged to a woman who resided in Bradford, Vt., and it may be stated that the ledger discloses the fact that Major Little had customers in all the surrounding towns:—

To $1\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. Bombazette . . . . .	.51
" $1\frac{5}{8}$ " Silk	1.63
" 1 skein silk . . . . .	. 5
" 3 Yds. Shirting @ .15 . . . . .	.45
" 5 lbs. Cotton Yarn No. 10 @ .46	2.30
" 2 skeins of thread . . . . .	. 8
	<hr/> 5.02

This item, charged to a man whose progeny still fill a large space on our check list, stands alone:—

<hr/> <hr/> <i>Dr.</i>	
To Rum and tobacco . . . . .	.10

Another is given in full, as no descendant survives. Mr. Osgood lived at North Littleton and was something of a Nimrod in his day.

ISAAC OSGOOD Dr.

To 1 Gal. N. Rum . . . . .	.62
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " H. Gin . . . . .	.65
" $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Powder . . . . .	.20
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " Shot . . . . .	. 8
" 1 Glass Toddy . . . . .	. 5
	<hr/> 1.60

These are sufficient to indicate many of the articles sold in stores at that time. On every page and in nearly every account, are items indicating how general was the use of spirituous liquors. New England rum, in particular, was regarded as one of the chief

necessaries of life, while loaf sugar, which came in the form of a cone wrapped in stout blue paper, was a luxury. Some names of the goods have an unfamiliar sound at present: flax, wheel-head, millenette, woundwire, caroline plad, satinette, buckram, quills, bragg, brandy, toddy, and brandy sling were articles that appear frequently. Shirtings were eighteen cents a yard, sheetings twenty-four cents, jean was thirty-eight cents, calico from thirty to fifty cents, loaf sugar twenty-five cents per pound, Havana sugar fourteen cents, nails ten cents a pound, and molasses sold for the present price.

Four years in this business satisfied the mercantile ambition of Major Little. He then sold his stock to George B. Redington, who remained at the old store until he had built the brick store at the corner of the roads now Main and Saranac Streets. After his removal to that stand Colby & Eastman succeeded him at the Little Store, and there Mr. Eastman devised and carried out the system, before referred to, of small profits and short credits, which nearly all his contemporary merchants adopted, except the Redingtons, who afterward removed their stock to a store they had built at the scythe factory village, and there continued through their lives to conduct a mercantile business in which barter and long credits formed a considerable element.

As has been stated, Mr. Whiting was the first merchant to establish a permanent business devoted to a single line of goods. It should perhaps be added that as early as 1853 there had been a step taken in this direction by Eastman, Tilton, & Co., at the depot store, where their stock was made up largely of heavy goods, such as hardware, iron, salt, grain, feed, groceries, and the class of dry-goods required by lumbermen in their mills and in the woods.¹

Hiram A. Tuttle, since governor of the State, brought here the first stock of ready-made clothing offered for sale in the town. He was then on an itinerant expedition through this part of the State with a large stock which he disposed of at a considerable profit. While here he occupied the store that stood on the present site of Rounsevel's Block. The prevailing conditions were not calculated to promote specialization in trade, and it was not until near the close of the seventies that the system attained what appeared to be a permanent position in mercan-

¹ The groceries of those days, such as were conducted by Eri Goin, James S. Nelson, Eames Brothers, and John Burt, carried many other classes of goods, nearly all in fact of the general store stock except dry-goods, and many of them sold large quantities of liquors.

tile methods. The present tendency is rather toward a return to the old way of keeping in stock anything a possible customer may wish to purchase. In a measurable degree this condition is influenced by a sensitiveness on the part of the dealer to what he regards as a trespass on his assumed right to the market for goods in his line, and one breach leads to another, and the general or department store seems to be near.

That the passing of a generation brings many changes is shown by the fact that, of all the merchants of the town in this year of grace 1903, not one was in business here in 1870. Some have retired to the repose and enjoyments that are numbered among the rewards of an industrious life; others, and by far the larger number, have closed their accounts and passed to a realm where gold and silver are not counted as valuable assets. Among those who played an important part in the business affairs of the town who passed away during the first decade of the period were E. S. Woolson, William Bailey, and Hiram B. Smith. They represented three different lines of business: the first was the pioneer tailor of the class that kept a shop, sold the material, and made it into a suit for a customer; the second belonged to the pedlers' craft, and the last was another business pioneer, the first in his line, — that of a manufacturer and dealer in tinware.

Elijah Sabin Woolson and William Bailey retired from business in 1870. Mr. Woolson was born in Bethlehem, lived for a time in Lisbon, where he married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Osias Savage. He came to Littleton in 1832, and in 1838 went to Sandwich, where he resided two years. Returning to this town in 1840, he made his home here until his death in 1874. He was in active business for nearly fifty years. When he returned from his sojourn in Sandwich, he built the Thayer Store, and in 1840 purchased the dwelling of Major George Little and the Old Yellow Store, and occupied them until 1869, when he sold the house to John G. Sinclair, and the store passed to the possession of his oldest son, Sabin Clark Woolson. Mr. Woolson was a good citizen, exceptionally well informed, and possessed convictions and resolute courage that enabled him to stand by them without reference to the results his action in this respect might be supposed to have upon his social relations or his business interests with his neighbors. His prejudices were so intense that he had no respect for persons who were without religious and political convictions, or having them, were too timid to express them on all proper occasions. There were in his day a few men who dearly loved to train with the majority, and whose sense of political duty was so shallow

that no semblance of principle ever found a lodgment in their minds. To one such in particular he was so free with his tongue that he soon ceased to have an opportunity to meet him face to face and enjoy his favorite mental diversion. Within the circle of his relatives he found ample scope for the discussion of religious questions. His amiable wife was a member of the Congregational Church, her father an elder of the Methodist persuasion, and we believe the only one among them who agreed with him that the Universalist pathway alone led to the life eternal was Mrs. Woolson's nephew, Rev. E. M. Pingree. After all, this controversial tendency was of the head rather than of the heart, and the kindly qualities of his character so far outnumbered the somewhat drastic effects of this habit that it seldom caused him the loss of a friend. Mr. Woolson was the last survivor of a large class of citizens whose political views were colored and intensified in their younger days by the controversy in regard to the Toleration Act. The Democrats elected Mr. Woolson town clerk in 1842, and annually until 1845. His records, written in a bold and flowing hand, have been equalled in clearness and beauty only by the penmanship of his son George S. Woolson, and Robert Charlton, among the holders of this office.

Mr. Woolson was an excellent workman, and his sons, Sabin Clark, George Storrs, and Harry Hibbard, followed his business and were at different times his partners. Harry H., the youngest of his sons, is in business in Boston, where he is at the head of one of the leading establishments in his line in that city. He had two daughters: the eldest, Fannie Savage, became the wife of Adna Brown, a manufacturer and banker of Springfield, Vt.; the younger, Luella, married Francis Fletcher Hodgman.

William Bailey was a grandson of Major James Williams, and inherited the conservative characteristics of that sturdy pioneer. From an uncle, Isaac Fry Williams, he received the notion that the best mercantile method of employing his slender capital was by going upon the road and offering his goods for sale from a pedler's cart. He followed this vocation for many years, prospering as the seasons rolled by, and in 1851, tiring perhaps of the monotony of the highways through the counties of the upper Connecticut River valley and influenced by a desire for domestic life, he purchased of Deacon John Merrill his dwelling, now the residence of Henry F. Green, and the shop on the south side of Main Street, opposite School Street, which he fitted up as a general store, and here for twenty years conducted business.

He had a faculty of finding the man he desired for his clerk and of keeping him in his employ for years. Two of these were John C. Chase, of Whitefield, and Hartwell H. Southworth. The former is one of the prosperous business men of Syracuse, N. Y., and the latter, after a long and honorable mercantile career, has recently passed away. Mr. Bailey was conservative in all his ways, keeping well within the limits of safety in his transactions, and was satisfied with reasonable profits and modest annual additions to his fortune. He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church and were respected for their worth. They had several children. Edgar A. resides in Rapid City, S. Dak., where he is in the clothing business. Henry E. is a dealer in real estate in Chicago, Ill., and the youngest, Benjamin Franklin, is one of the noted physicians residing at Lincoln, Neb.

Hiram Brigham Smith was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1800, and married, in 1828, Catherine C., sister of Dr. John C. Colby, of Franconia. During many years he was an invalid, but he possessed great perseverance, and as a result had as much to show in the way of achievement as most men in firm health. Soon after coming to this town he built a residence which is now incorporated in the Bugbee Block, and a shop next east, now the property of D. C. Remick. During the financial panic of 1837 his possessions were swept away. He, however, soon regained his standing in the business community and built the residence on Union Street now owned by his son Henry W. Smith, and the original building on the site of Smith's Block, now Lynch & Richardson's, which he occupied as a shop. He was slight of build, and moved slowly and with great caution. Seemingly not recognizing his friends, he had a way of knowing all that was passing in his presence, and a kind word and pleasant smile for all. Few men under such grievous afflictions have derived from life so much happiness as he.

The sons of Francis Hodgman, who had divided his business when it became their inheritance, did not continue it long. Charles, who had the jewelry branch, retired early in the seventies and worked thereafter for others as his broken health would permit. Francis Fletcher Hodgman acquired the drugs and medicines, and did a successful business for some years. He was endowed with an ardent nature, and gave to every enterprise he espoused an enthusiastic support. From the organization of the Musical Association until 1874 he was its treasurer, and no little of its success was due to his untiring work in its behalf. He was

much interested in entomology, and made a collection of butterflies that was much esteemed by men learned in this science and was sold after his death for a considerable sum. He died at Philadelphia, whither he had removed on account of his health, in 1875.

When George K. Paddleford went out of business in 1856, the store he had occupied was taken by Eben L. Hall, who was a jeweller, and for a time he united with this business that of a druggist. Later on he was appointed by the Selectmen one of the liquor agents of the town. With this combination of interests he did not prosper. He was a skilful workman, a pleasant and obliging man who made many friends, but the long-established trade of Mr. Hodgman and the blight cast by the liquor agency combined to render the business unprofitable. When he retired he was succeeded by Stephen Webster Atwood, who for a few years confined himself to the trade of a jeweller until he built up a profitable business. In 1865 he erected a small shop on a corner of the lot connected with the W. C. Brackett residence, now the "Courier" office, where he remained until 1868, when he traded with Colonel Eastman for the building now occupied by J. D. Campbell and Harry F. Howe, to which he moved and where he remained until he sold to F. G. Weller in 1874. His next store was at the Thayer stand, then just vacated by Farr & Tilton. Altogether Mr. Atwood was in business about twenty years, most of the time under the firm name of Atwood & Brackett. He had a Yankee's fondness for barter and did a large trade. He gradually extended his sphere and dealt in many articles foreign to his original line, and his shop resembled an auctioneer's warehouse, filled as it was with a large miscellaneous stock. He was not systematic in his business methods, and when pressed by a few creditors undertook to raise funds by selling at auction. In this he was so successful that he added dry-goods to his stock and sold by auction at Lancaster and in other towns, and instead of curtailing his operations and lessening his indebtedness increased them, and renewed pressure for payment of bills led him to abandon his large assets to the slaughter of a sheriff's sale. In the end his creditors were paid in full and a small fortune had been dissipated in expense, waste, and loss through this method of adjustment. Mr. Atwood left town before his affairs were settled, and the remainder of his life was passed as a commercial traveller.

Another to engage in the jewelry trade was True M. Stevens. He did not carry a large stock, but confined himself principally

to repairing watches and jewelry. He is a natural mechanic and skilful workman. His taste for floriculture subsequently led him to go into that business.

Down to 1863 there had been no bookstore nor periodical depot in town. School books only were exposed for sale by a few of the shopkeepers. The sole opportunity the people had for the purchase of works of general literature without sending abroad was after 1846, when each year James Smillie, the father of John Smillie, drove his cart hither laden with the publications issued by Phillips, Sampson, & Co. and some other publishers. He was the herald of the advancing army of books that a half-century after were to distract or amuse the many and enlighten the few. Mrs. D. Y. Clark¹ was the pioneer who at that time opened her bookstore in the Nelson C. Farr building. The business has continued and increased, and at present is conducted by Edward M. Fisher.

An old-time merchant of a generation ago who occupied a somewhat unique position in the trade was Lorenzo Smith, who for a score or more years occupied the westerly store in what is now known as Odd-Fellows' Block. He was not bred to the business, but was a mill-overseer, — a trade he followed many years. Afflicted with asthma, he abandoned his calling and opened this store with a general stock. Mrs. Smith was a woman of refinement and possessed fine taste in regard to the adornments of her sex, and was for a time exceedingly useful in the management of the store. In time she was compelled to devote herself to the duty of caring for her husband's health, and the sons, William and Henry L., assumed charge of the store, and the stock was gradually changed until the business became that of conducting a restaurant. Henry L. married Emma Knapp, a sister of Charles C. Knapp, sometime landlord of the Union House. Their son Walter was a youth of ability and spirit. He was for two years a student in the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, but illness prevented his continuing the course, and he died in the autumn of 1891. Mrs. Henry L. Smith married, secondly, Napoleon B. Dalton, who was in business with A. F. Dow in operating the creamery.

Among the enterprising merchants who were in active business or who survived those we have named into another decade, were Nelson C. Farr, Farr & Southworth, Ephraim W. Farr, Farr & Tilton, Farr & Dow, and Hale, Edson, & Abbott, who were general dealers; C. & C. F. Eastman and H. L. Tilton & Co., who dealt

¹ Some time before this V. N. Bass, publisher of the "Banner," for a short time carried a small stock of books and stationery.

in hardware, flour, groceries, and grain; Weeks, Eaton, & Callhoun and Sinclair & Merrill, flour, groceries, and grain; Bellows & Brackett, hardware and groceries. Those dealing in drugs and medicines were Curtis Gates & Co., successors to F. F. Hodgman, and L. P. Parker & Son, successors to Henry S. Watson, M.D. The tailors were Henry Merrill and Brooks & Co. In the boot and shoe business were Alonzo Weeks, J. Smith Davis, and Tilton Brothers; in furniture, John Merrill, Sanborn & Weller, and Leach & Smith; millinery, Miss Ruth Foster, Miss M. E. Green, Mrs. M. L. Poor, and Mrs. Tirrell; meats and provisions, George N. Hall, George F. Lewis & Co., and J. S. Frye & Co. There were others, but the business of these has, with rare exceptions, been continued through their successors. Two of these firms that had an abundant capital and prosperous trade have ceased to exist. Hale, Edson, & Abbott was merged in G. & G. F. Abbott; then the stock of their general store was disposed of to other dealers, and the firm succeeded to the drug business of L. P. Parker & Co. Bellows & Brackett dissolved, Mr. Bellows joining with his son William H. in establishing the firm of Bellows & Son, dealers in clothing, crockery, and carpets. Charles W. Brackett continued in the hardware business at the old stand in Tilton's Block until his death in 1891. He was the youngest son of William Brackett, the eminent merchant during the first half of the century. He had been connected with the trade of the town when a young man at the old Brackett store, but in the early fifties, with the intention of growing up with the country, went West and settled in Minnesota; but the turmoil and rough character of affairs in that new settlement were not to his liking, and after a trial of five years he returned to his native town to re-engage in trade. He was a careful, methodical business man, who looked closely after the details of his affairs, and was slow to venture beyond the beaten path. He was town clerk for two years previous to his departure for the West, but held no other public office.

The men constituting the firm of Hale, Edson, & Abbott were noted in the political and business affairs of the town a generation ago. Samuel Alden Edson was the second of the name to be actively identified with the history of the town. His father, Col. Timothy Alden Edson, filled a considerable space in affairs a half-century before and until age compelled his retirement about 1848. His mother, Betsey Wetherbee, came of a family long prominent in the colonies. Her father, Samuel Wetherbee, was a captain in Colonel Wyman's regiment during the invasion of Canada in 1775, and subsequently one of the pioneers and proprietors of Concord,

Vt., a man of ability and integrity, who was honored by his fellow citizens with an election to office as frequently as he could be induced to accept it. His wife was Miss Johnson, the author of "The Captivity by the French and Indians of a daughter of Mr. James Johnson and Family," a woman of many accomplishments. This couple had fifteen children, of whom eight were daughters, and six of these were, by marriage or through their children, connected with this town, and all married well. The children were Susanna, who married Col. Jonathan Baker, of Charlestown; Betsey, who became the wife of Col. T. A. Edson; Lucy, the wife of Cornelius Judevine, the Squire of Concord, Vt.; Caroline, the wife of Squire Guy Ely of this town; Lucretia, who married Joseph Morse and was the mother of Mrs. John Farr; and Catharine, who married Sylvanus Balch.

Alden Edson, as he was known to his generation, was in early life a salesman for H. C. Redington & Co. and was also a director in the New Hampshire Scythe Company. His only venture as a merchant was as a member of the firm with Messrs. Hale & Abbott, though he was a trader all his active life, a Yankee of Yankees in this respect. The firm was located at No. 1 Union Block. Confinement to an office and deprivation of the pleasure of visiting the friends of many years were not to his liking, and he withdrew from a business that required a fixed habitation. Mr. Edson, being the son of his father, could not fail to be interested in political affairs. It was, however, as an adviser rather than as a public functionary, that he derived his chief pleasure from this source as well as conferred the greatest benefit upon his party. Often importuned to accept town offices, he as often refused, and the only public position he held was that of Representative in 1869 and 1870. He was a man of pleasing personality, of medium height, broad-shouldered, rotund, and fair, with dark eyes that may have shown the glint of steel, but the world only saw the kindly expression that lurked in their corners. Genial and kindly, he met the joys and sorrows of life with a smile that will be remembered by all who knew him as the distinguishing feature of his personal appearance. He married, in 1844, Hannah M. Varney, of Danville, Vt. They had two children, George Alden and Sue Caroline, wife of Charles G. Morrison. Mr. Edson died July 16, 1878.

Otis G. Hale was a public character, much of his time having been devoted to the administration of town affairs during his residence here. Like Mr. Edson, his direct interest in mercantile matters was in connection with the same firm, though before com-

ing here he had been in trade at Lower Waterford several years and was well grounded in the intricacies of the business. He was a clear-sighted and honorable business man who possessed the entire confidence of the community.¹

George Abbott was reared a farmer, and followed the business with success, succeeding to his father's farm on the Mann's hill road near the Dalton line. About the time he moved to the village, he bought of Samuel Phillips the house on Cottage Street in which he lived until his death, in 1899. In 1870 he purchased an interest in the firm of Hale & Edson (Otis G. Hale and Samuel A. Edson). His son, George F. Abbott, became his partner in 1872. The following year the firm purchased the drug business of L. P. Parker & Son, sold their dry-goods to Farr & Dow, and moved to their new business in the same block, where they remained until they sold it to Wilbur Fisk Robins, in 1878. At this time the senior partner retired, and the junior went to Tilton, where he was in business some years before his return to this town. George Abbott was identified with the Methodist Church for half a century. He was among the small number of men who united to erect the church of that denomination in 1850, and was never lax in duty. He served the town as a member of the Board of Selectmen, and was twice Representative in the General Court. He was a quiet man who pursued the even tenor of his way without imposing himself upon the attention of people, and filled successfully all the requirements of good citizenship.

The store on Main Street, east of Saranac, built by Eastman, Mattocks, & Co. in 1840-1841, has had an eventful history both in regard to proprietors and the amount of business transacted over its counters. In 1870 it was owned by George Farr, and occupied by Farr & Southworth. In 1873 Captain Farr retired and was succeeded by George E. Lovejoy, and the firm became Southworth & Lovejoy. In 1876 Charles Taylor joined the firm, which was known as Southworth, Lovejoy, & Taylor for three years, when Mr. Taylor sold to Fred H. English, whose name was substituted in the company name for that of the retiring member. In 1883 the firm of Southworth, Lovejoy, & English was dissolved by the retirement of the junior partner to go into business with Charles Eaton, and the style of the house was once more Southworth & Lovejoy.

In 1890 Mr. Lovejoy died. He was a young man of integrity, and possessed many qualities that rendered him popular among

¹ Mr. Hale was so intimately connected with municipal administration that a sketch of him has been inserted in Vol. I. Chap. XXVI. of this work.

his townsmen. At the time of his death he held the position of town clerk, and was an officer of the Musical Association. He was one of the young business men of whom great expectations were entertained by the public, which would doubtless have been realized had he been spared to fill out the measure of man's allotted years. Upon his death Henry F. and Harry D. Green purchased the interest he had held in the firm, and the title became H. H. Southworth & Co. In 1892 Frank Dunlap was a partner in the house for some eighteen months, and in 1894 James Harrington bought Mr. Southworth's interest, and in 1896 that of Harry D. Green also. Henry F. Green had sold his share to his son at the time Mr. Harrington joined the company; William J. Harrington, a brother of James, entered the firm at this time, and its name was changed to Harrington & Co. Shortly after this event the business was removed to the McCoy building, and a miscellaneous stock changed to that of groceries alone. Since their abandonment of the old Eastman store it has been occupied successively as a tin-shop by Royal P. White, George L. Flanders & Co., and is now used as a carriage mart by Richardson & Kimball.

Hartwell H. Southworth, who was so long identified with the trade of the town, was born in Fairlee, Vt., in February, 1829, and died in Littleton June 3, 1902. He was descended, on his father's side, from Edward Southworth, of Lyddon, England, whose wife was Alice Carpenter. Previous to her marriage she had been affianced to William Bradford, afterward Governor of Plymouth Colony. Her husband having died in 1620, she with her two sons came to Plymouth, where she soon after became the wife of Governor Bradford, under whose care the sons of Edward Southworth were reared. Constance, the eldest of the sons, was the progenitor of Hartwell H. Southworth. On his mother's side he was connected with Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution.

In his younger days Mr. Southworth was a teacher of note, his last engagement in this capacity having been at Whitefield, where he had charge of the Academy. When he came here it was to enter the store of William Bailey as a clerk.

Prior to his retirement from business he had held the office of Selectman three terms. His later years were mainly passed in the public service as collector of taxes. He also served as a member of the Board of Education for Union School District, and was for some years a trustee of the Savings Bank.

As a business man Mr. Southworth did not belong to the modern school of hustlers. He was retiring but efficient, and

his integrity was of the quality that shines in the countenance and is felt in deeds. He was of refined and scholarly habits, as free from prejudice as the nature of man will permit. His mind was open to the truth, and its white light was his guide in all the duties of citizenship.

Noah Farr had seven children, of whom Nelson C. was the youngest. The father was brought up on a farm, and regarded the pursuit of agriculture as one of the cardinal duties of man and the chief source of wealth,—a reason that was weighty with him in determining the settlement of his children. When he found Nelson, the weakling of the flock, too puny to make a success among the stumps and stones on Farr Hill, he most reluctantly consented to his entering a store with a view to eventually going into trade. Too puny for a farmer, he was good enough for a storekeeper. The lad's first experience as a salesman was made before he was sixteen, and ere he had reached the age of twenty, with a small capital saved from the meagre sum he received for four years' service, he embarked in business on his own account, occupying a lean-to built against the easterly side of the Old Yellow Store. He remained here less than a year, but in these few months he had not been idle. He had not only increased his capital by what would be regarded as a handsome sum over the original investment, but he came to know that his methods of honesty, economy, and industry would lead to eventual success. In 1844 he went to Bethlehem, where he opened a store, and for the next seventeen years prospered and earned a reputation as an enterprising and honorable merchant. There he was soon brought into competition with John G. Sinclair, and by prudence and strict attention to the details of his business continued to reach a satisfactory result on the annual balance sheet. But Bethlehem was not the home of the Farrs, and he longed for a closer connection with his kin, so in 1863 we find him in trade in this town, where he had purchased the stock of Royal D. Rounsevel, and subsequently became the owner of the store where he was in business until his death. This property is now an annex to the Northern Hotel. Mr. Farr was a close buyer, and, until within a year or two of his death, always discounted his bills for cash. When he found the profits increasing beyond the demands of his business, he invested in real estate and in the stock of the New Hampshire Scythe and Axe Company. He held at one time a large block of stock in the Union Hall Company. When his fellow stockholders had lost faith in their ability to put the Scythe and Axe Company on a paying basis, he took over some of their

stock and assumed its obligations. He did not live to witness the final catastrophe, but there is little doubt that anxiety growing out of this business was largely instrumental in causing his death.

The Farr family has been connected with the Congregational Church of the town for nearly, if not quite, a century. Thirty-five bearing the name are on the church rolls, it has given three deacons to the organization, and a daughter of Deacon Noah Farr became the wife of Deacon Marshall Cobleigh. Nelson C. joined the church in this town by profession of faith in May, 1843. In 1847 he was admitted to membership in the church at Bethlehem by letter from the church in this town, in 1859 was chosen deacon, and in 1863 again became a member of this church, and was elected one of its deacons the same year, and held this office until his death.

The Farris, as a family, have not been unmindful of their qualifications to serve the people in public stations, and they have often had office thrust upon them. This deacon seems to have been an exception to the rule and never held public positions. He was a member of Burns Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of St. Gerard Commandery. He was an unassuming man of gentlemanly bearing, who took a serious view of life and its responsibilities, and confined his activities to his business, his church, and the Masonic bodies with which he was connected. In each he accomplished much for society and the town. He was twice married, but left no children.

If Noah Farr could have known the number of his descendants who were to engage in trade, with his views of life and business, he would have been filled with anxiety for the future of his progeny. John, Nelson C., George, John Jr., Charles A., and others were merchants. Charles A., the youngest child of John, was a clerk in his uncle's store. In 1870, in company with John F. Tilton, he formed the firm of Farr & Tilton. They began business by purchasing the stock of boots and shoes and renting the Thayer store of Marquis L. Gould. The young men remained at this stand until 1873, when they bought the dry-goods stock of G. & G. F. Abbott and removed to the store in Union Block, now occupied by Edwin H. Gould. Mr. Farr subsequently disposed of his share in this concern to William H. Tilton, then of Worcester, Mass., who sold to his younger brother, Fred A., when he had attained his majority. William H. went to San Francisco, Cal., where he has been connected with James Carroll for many years in the clothing business. When Mr. Farr withdrew, the firm name became Tilton Brothers, and so continued

to 1886, when it was dissolved, the senior partner retiring from business and the junior removing to Spokane, Wash., where he died in 1893.

At the time Charles A. Farr withdrew from Farr & Tilton in 1874 he joined Arthur F. Dow in establishing a mercantile firm under the title of Farr & Dow. The firm began business in the building then just vacated by Kilburn Brothers and refitted it for their business. The company had a large trade. It chanced that Robert M. Dow desired an interest in the firm, and Mr. Farr sold to him. Mr. Farr rented the store in Eastman Block, where he was in business until 1893. He then retired and has since been in the insurance business. He is now a member of the firm of Tillotson & Farr.

Upon the admission of Robert M. Dow to the firm, it took the name of Dow Brothers. These young men had the blood of several generations of Littleton people in their veins.

Their grandfathers were Capt. James Dow and Solomon Fitch, their grandmothers Lydia Thompson Dow and Mary Fuller Fitch, all of whom passed their mature lives in the town; and their parents were born and bred on its soil. Both were enterprising merchants and soon commanded a large business. Their trade was in general merchandise, but they carried an exceptionally large stock of dry-goods which in variety of style and quality was superior to any in this section of the State and drew a considerable patronage from abroad. Close attention to business impaired the health of both, and Robert sold his interest to his partner and retired in the hope that freedom from care might enable him to regain his lost health. This expectation was not realized, and he passed away in 1890. Arthur, at the time he assumed this additional burden, was also laden with the perplexing cares of the creamery which he had established in company with N. B. Dalton. With this business neither partner was familiar, and they consequently encountered many unnecessary obstacles in their efforts to make it a success, and Mr. Dow was soon compelled to take and manage the property. The multiplied responsibilities were too heavy for his enfeebled constitution and in 1893 he followed his brother to the spirit land. Few of the men who have added to the mercantile fame of the town possessed in a larger degree the essential qualities of success in this branch of business than did these young men. They were tireless workers, with a clear comprehension of the wants of the public and the tendencies of trade, and had an ambition to keep in the advance line. In these respects, as well as in judgment, enter-

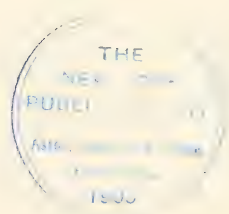
prise, and honor, they achieved a notable success and left behind them few enemies and many friends.

The old Brackett store, now known as Calhoun Block, has had many tenants since William C., Aaron, and Charles W. Brackett gave it over to such occupancy, and of these tenants the firm of which Charles Eaton was for a quarter of a century the head has, with the possible exception of Alonzo Weeks, had the longest lease. This firm was established in 1868 as Weeks, Eaton, & Calhoun, and dealt in boots, shoes, groceries, and meats. Alonzo Weeks put in his stock of boots and shoes, and the other partners the goods in which they had dealt at North Lisbon before coming here. Mr. Weeks was an extremely conservative man. A customs shoemaker by trade, he had conducted a good business in that line for a quarter of a century and had an original method of keeping his books and, in general, of doing business. The pushing methods of his young partners he regarded as altogether too hazardous for safety, and at the end of a year he withdrew, taking the class of goods he had contributed to the company, and the other partners continued the grocery and provision branch until 1873, when Charles D. Tarbell, who had fitted up a new saw-mill at South Littleton, traded an interest in that establishment for one in the grocery store. Mr. Calhoun withdrew, and the firm name became Eaton, Tarbell, & Co. until 1877, when Henry F. Green was admitted as a partner and the title was changed to that of Eaton, Tarbell, & Green. Deacon Tarbell withdrew in 1879. Eaton & Green continued three years, when Fred H. English bought out Mr. Green and the firm of Eaton & English was formed. In 1886 Mr. Eaton sold his share in the firm to Frank P. Bond. The firm name became English & Bond and so remained until 1901, when Mr. English purchased his partner's interest and is now the sole owner of this long-established and prosperous business house.

From its foundation the men who at different times have been connected with this firm, have been of a class who naturally inspire confidence in their integrity and ability and whose services are sought by their fellow citizens to discharge public trusts. Alonzo Weeks was a man whose life followed a narrow rut. He shrank from touching anything but leather and money; these articles he knew and valued at their real worth. An exemplary and most useful citizen, he was frequently called and sometimes forced to fill positions of trust at times when his known integrity was of real service to the town as well as to his party. He was one of the Selectmen in 1864 and in 1878; town treasurer from



ISAAC CALHOUN.



1871 to 1884 inclusive, and town clerk in 1856. He was a rigid Democrat in politics, and in religious opinions a Universalist. For seventeen years he regularly attended service at the Congregational Church and then at the Methodist, whose house of worship he assisted in building. Here he occasionally listened to a sermon denouncing in vigorous tones the tenets of his faith. But he had his reward when the annual subscription list was presented for his signature, which he affixed without a word of protest, with a liberal sum appended. He was a member of Burns Lodge A. F. and A. M., and loved the order and faithfully served it as treasurer for more than thirty years. During this long period he was seldom absent from his post of duty at lodge meetings. Half a century ago boots and shoes were all made at the village shops, and though the ready-made article soon after began to invade this region, it was a long time before it dispossessed the old custom boot and shoe. Mr. Weeks came here from Danville, Vt., in 1833, and succeeded Levi P. and Webster B. Merrill, who had been in the business for ten or twelve years. Mr. Weeks was methodical, obliging, and unremittingly attentive to business and soon had a considerable trade. For a long period he employed from five to eight journeymen, and the pleasant relations between employer and employee are shown by the fact that his journeymen usually remained in his employ for years. Joshua B. Shaw was the first man he set to work when he opened his shop in 1833, and was the last to quit when it was finally closed in 1882. Another was Thomas S. Nurse, who learned his trade with Mr. Weeks and never had another employer, remaining with him until he retired from the business when custom work was driven from the market by ready-made. Mr. Nurse then continued to make custom work at his residence for the few old-fashioned people who preferred that class of footwear. Mr. Weeks was for a brief period engaged in the glove business, and tried several other branches of trade with indifferent success after he ceased to be a knight of the last. He died in 1892. He was universally respected in this community, where he had made his home for fifty-nine years.

Isaac Calhoun was the son of James and Philena Robins Calhoun, and grandson of the James who was the first of the family in this country, coming hither from the north of Ireland with Andrew Woods, who settled in Bath, while Mr. Calhoun located in the adjoining town of Lyman. It was a virile stock, with a tendency to ideas and a gathering of knowledge. Isaac was born in Lyman in 1839; when he was seven years old, the family moved to a farm in the Robins neighborhood, where they resided until 1861.

In the mean time Isaac, following the bent of the leading trait of his character, was with a persistent energy in business at one time in Lisbon, then in Littleton, and in other places before he had attained his majority. His subsequent business life was principally passed in this town. He was often in partnership with his cousin James E. Henry or with Charles Eaton, both of whom had entered into this relation with him before they had reached the age of twenty-one years. During his busy life he was engaged in the lumber business, butchering, in trade, dealing in cattle, disrobing abandoned farms of their timber, then cultivating or selling the naked land, and in many other ways putting the immense energies with which he was endowed to the use of others as well as to accumulating property for his own use. The taint of a dishonest transaction never stained his character. He married a daughter of Leonard B. Hildreth in 1867, and about that time entered into partnership with Mr. Hildreth, by which all their business transactions, either as individuals or in partnership with others, became a company affair. This connection was dissolved by the death of Mr. Hildreth in 1894. Mrs. Calhoun died in 1884, and he married second, 1886, Flora Young, of Lisbon.

Another partner of Mr. Eaton whose activities were mainly devoted to the lumber business was Charles Duane Tarbell, who, coming from Rindge in 1870, resided here for twenty years. He was manager of the lumber-mill at South Littleton and interested for a time in the store. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church and active in the temperance cause. He gave much of his time to the work directed by the Young Men's Christian Association and other auxiliary societies connected with his church. In 1890 he went to Southern Pines, N. C., where he was interested, with others from this section, in lumbering, and where he still resides.

Henry Francis Green is a brother-in-law of Mr. Eaton. For several years prior to his joining the firm he had been a resident of Indianapolis, Ind. He came to Littleton in 1877, and has since been prominent in mercantile, manufacturing, and political affairs. He is now connected with the Saranac Glove Company as a director and as treasurer.¹

Charles Eaton was born in Landaff June 9, 1834, and has been a resident of this town since 1868. He was doing business here before that time in connection with Isaac Calhoun, but maintained his residence in Lisbon. Like most other members of his firm, he was largely interested in the manufacture of lumber during

¹ See Vol. I. Chap. XXVI.



FRANK P. BOND.



nearly the entire period of his residence in the town. Through various instrumentalities this business increased from year to year until he found it necessary to renounce mercantile affairs to give attention to this class of manufacturing. Mr. Eaton was a successful merchant, a good buyer, and an excellent salesman; he carried a large and well-selected stock of goods and held the patronage of the public. In 1895 he retired from business, and in 1899 was appointed postmaster by President McKinley,—a position he still holds.

Frank P. Bond was born in Dalton, the son of Lucius Bond, a prosperous farmer and business man of that town, who died in Littleton in February, 1891. Frank P. Bond retired from the firm of English & Bond in 1901, and is now largely interested in real estate. He has been active in the political life of both towns in which he has made his home. He was town clerk of Dalton from 1877 to 1883 inclusive, and a Representative in the Legislature of 1885–1886.¹

The leading mercantile house for forty-six years was the firm founded by Cyrus Eastman and Ethan Colby in 1836, and terminated when C. & C. F. Eastman sold to Edson, Bailey, & Eaton in September, 1882. From first to last Cyrus Eastman was the chief factor, as he was the only member of the company who passed with it through all its long and prosperous career. When first organized, it took the name of Colby & Eastman and entered upon a successful existence. The financial stringency that prevailed in this country in 1837–1838 failed to shake the credit of the firm, but made plain the fact that to successfully meet the business demands of the future required a larger capital than was at the command of the young men who constituted the company. To meet this requirement Mr. Colby sold his interest in 1838 to Ebenezer Eastman and Henry Mattocks, both of Danville, Vt., and went to Colebrook, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Kitteridge and continued in business for nearly as many years as did the partner of his youth. This readjustment necessarily brought with it a change in the name of the company, which became Eastman, Mattocks, & Co., and so continued until 1843, when Mr. Mattocks retired and was succeeded by Franklin Tilton, another son of Danville, who was a brother of Mrs. Cyrus Eastman. Then the name became Eastman, Tilton, & Co. The firm thus constituted was unchanged in its membership for nearly ten years, but about 1850 its title became F. Tilton & Co. In 1852 Franklin J. Eastman, a younger brother of the senior members, who had

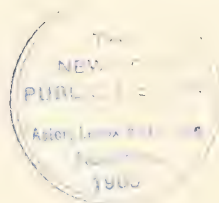
¹ See Vol. I. Chap. XXVI.

formerly been in the employ of the company as a clerk and had subsequently formed a partnership in trade with Robert Harvey at Barnet, Vt., returned and became a partner in the firm, which assumed the name of C. & F. J. Eastman & Co. This firm, then the most considerable in the northern part of the State, was a family affair. With Colonel Eastman, who had then acquired the title in the Thirty-second Regiment State Militia, were associated two brothers and a brother-in-law. It was at this time that a great change in the business of the town was impending by reason of the construction of the railroad to this point. The company realized, as no other seemed to, the full significance of the event, and prepared to meet it with accustomed prescience and promptness. Land had previously been purchased by Colonel Eastman of Dr. Burns for a residence, and before the depot foundations had been laid, a new store was in process of construction on this site, which was accessible to cars over a track extended from the proposed railroad station, and the Colonel's new residence was built on South Street. For several years the firm operated two stores. In 1854 Henry L. Tilton returned from California, purchased an interest in the firm, and was associated with Franklin Tilton in charge of the old store. The stock in trade had been divided when the depot store was opened; the hardware, iron, salt, grains, flour, lime, and groceries of a heavy kind being carried at that place, while at the old establishment were kept all kinds of goods such as are usually sold in a country store. In 1858 Henry L. Tilton withdrew from the firm in order to employ his energies in a wider and freer field, and another change in style resulted in its resuming the old name of Eastman, Tilton, & Co. In 1866 Charles F. Eastman, a son of the Colonel, was admitted as a partner, F. J. Eastman having previously, in 1858, purchased the real estate and stock at the Main Street store to do business on his own account. Upon the death of Franklin Tilton in the spring of 1867, the surviving partners assumed the firm name of C. & C. F. Eastman, and transacted business under that title until they sold out in 1882 and retired from mercantile life.

From the beginning in 1836 to the close the concern prospered to a great degree. Its transactions, always relatively large, increased more rapidly than the population of the town. As the lumber business up the valley and in Coös County and the mountain industries grew from year to year, they brought their tribute to the counters of the company. Its average annual sales reached \$150,000. In these years it sold annually thirty thousand bushels of corn, five hundred tons of plaster, — a commodity then



Cyrus Eastman
21



extensively used for agricultural purposes,—their market for the plaster extending from Wentworth to the headwaters of the Connecticut, while its sales of iron and groceries were correspondingly large, exceeding those of any other dealers in the State north of Concord.

The company did not confine its energies to trade, but, as has been before stated, was interested in manufacturing not only in this, but in neighboring towns as well as in Maine, and in various other important enterprises. After the death of Ebenezer Eastman, which occurred in 1853, the supervision of these outside operations fell to Colonel Eastman. His resoluteness of purpose and mastery of expedients overcame every obstacle, and when at his best he carried to a successful conclusion more than one enterprise that his associates pronounced impossible. An illustration of these qualities is found in the rebuilding of the Crawford House in 1859. This incident has been related by the Colonel:

“In 1852 Eastman, Tilton, & Co., in connection with E. J. M. Hale and James H. Carleton, of Haverhill, Mass., purchased the interest of Thomas J. Crawford in the Crawford House property, and completed the hotel then in process of construction. This was burned Saturday, May 1, 1859. On Monday Colonel Eastman drew the rough plan of a new hotel, to be two hundred feet front, with two wings of two hundred feet each, two and three stories in height. On conferring with his partners, they seemed to consider it a foregone conclusion that no hotel could be put up to take the place of the burned Crawford House until that summer season had passed. To this supposition he said: ‘I will guarantee to have a new house ready to receive guests in sixty days, with three days’ grace.’ Receiving their sanction, he entered upon the work. He sent his plans to the architect for arrangement, made a flying trip to all the mills within quite a radius, purchased the lumber on hand, and night and day devoted himself to the work before him. . . . Everything had to be hauled from Littleton, and in ten days’ time he had one hundred and fifty men and seventy-five oxen and horses at work, . . . superintended everything, and had the pleasure of opening the new Crawford House to travellers on July 13, . . . when one hundred guests were entertained for the night.”

This was no ordinary feat. It is difficult in these days of large operations, of telegraph and telephone and with modern conveniences of transportation, to realize the countless difficulties he had to encounter in this enterprise. Littleton, the base of his operations, was twenty-five miles away and the highway from Pierce’s bridge to the White Mountain Notch passed through a dense forest of spruce broken by few settlements and at that early

season rough and difficult of passage. It was a task with many hindrances and one which few men could have successfully achieved.

During his long and active life Colonel Eastman witnessed the growth of the village from a straggling hamlet surpassed in influence, wealth, and power by many of its neighbors, especially by Haverhill, Bath, and Lancaster, and lived to see it win in the race of progress and outstrip all rivals. He came here a young man before the martial spirit born of two wars had entirely passed away, when a military title was a symbol of influence and the epaulet a badge of honor. As an able-bodied man subject to militia duty he served in the ranks and was rapidly promoted, until in 1842 he raised and commanded the Littleton Greys, an independent company of light infantry made up of young men residing in this corner of the town, and finally attained the rank of colonel and the command of the Thirty-second Regiment in 1844, a position he held for four years. At a time when the Governor's staff had not been sufficiently increased by act of the Legislature to enable it to do escort duty at the Governor's inauguration, the "Governor's Horse Guard" was organized for that service, and Colonel Eastman held a captain's commission in that organization. This was the last militia duty that fell to his lot.

His political opinions were those advocated by Jefferson, and no party ever had a more devoted, constant, and consistent follower. He was no carpet knight in the political arena, but from the first was one of the most active workers and trusted leaders of his party. A Whig, a Know-nothing, or a Republican might be his personal friend or valued business associate and counsellor, but he was his political enemy, and as such received no consideration in politics at the hands of the Colonel. Generally he was averse to leaving his business affairs to accept political office. He once declined a nomination for Senator for this district when it was at his disposal, and after serving as a member of Governor Goodwin's council one term declined a renomination that was due him by right of custom. Then there came a time when he had an ambition to represent the town and was twice elected to the General Court, first in 1871 and again the following year; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1876; postmaster from 1853 to 1857, and was many times auditor of public accounts and served on various committees appointed for the transaction of special town business. He was fire-ward in 1838-1840 and continuously from 1842 to 1849, and was supervisor in 1880

and 1881. Upon the organization of Union School District he became a member of its first Board of Education and served for a term of three years.

He was a stockholder in various corporations, and a director in the White Mountains Railroad, the Littleton Woollen Company, the New Hampshire Scythe Company, the Littleton National Bank—from its organization in 1871 to the time of his death in 1896—its vice-president from 1890, and one of the trustees and vice-president of the Savings Bank from 1871. In both banks he was a member of the investment and loan committees. In foreign financial institutions he was a director of the Burton, Vt., National Bank and also of the Eastern Banking Company of Hastings, Neb.

Upon his retirement from active business he gave his time and found his pleasure in the management of his estate. He was the builder of the Chiswick Inn, and was constantly adding to and otherwise improving this property in which he had made a considerable investment. It is a notable fact in the recent history of the town that the only refusal it has made in the way of tax exemption was to deny to this property a favor granted all others under similar conditions, and this action was taken under the leadership of one who never before or since has failed to advocate such exemptions. Just why the town should have thus discriminated in this case is not known, and all semblance of a pretence to return to a policy of non-exemption was soon after abandoned and such favors have since been had for the asking.

For threescore years Colonel Eastman's influence was felt in all directions in the mercantile and industrial life of the town. That influence was given in a healthful conservative way to the up-building of all the interests that are universally regarded as essential to the promotion of the public weal. He was not born to affluence, and was early thrown upon his own resources to make his way in the world. Such men usually grow to think before they act, and count the cost as well as the benefits to be derived from any proposed personal or public action. First necessity, and then habit, makes them slow to venture where the way is obscure and the results doubtful. Men of this cast of mind are never found among the promoters of enterprises of an exotic character. They prefer paths that experience and observation have shown to be safe, though the rewards promised at the end are small and no sound of approval from the careless throng is heard along the way. To this class Colonel Eastman belonged,—conservative, and yet sufficiently progressive to lead rather than to follow his asso-

ciates and rivals in trade, as we have seen when he broke from the traditions that held the merchants of the town in the old way of annual settlements and exorbitant profits and blazed the way to the modern system. The industrial and mercantile history of the town during the half-century of his most active life show how intimate was his connection with all the industrial enterprises established during that period to promote its growth at a time when our citizens of wealth found it necessary to invest their own funds for that purpose in ventures foreign to their chosen line of business. It was his fortune to have been engaged in active business for a longer period than any other merchant of the town, and early to have won a position among the foremost traders in northern New Hampshire and to have maintained it to the end. In integrity, enterprise, far-sighted judgment of the tendency of the currents of business, and in resolute adherence to his convictions, he had no superior in his day.

Colonel Eastman was a strong man intellectually and physically, square in build, with a face denoting intelligence and strength of will, and the carriage and demeanor of a self-reliant, deliberate man both in thought and action,—a noticeable figure in any assembly. He deemed it a privilege as well as a right to hold opinions of his own, and these he frankly expressed on all proper occasions without evasion or fear of consequences.

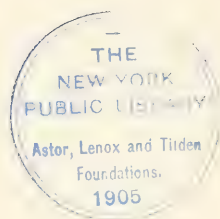
Another son of Danville who was early in his business life connected with this firm was Henry Lowell Tilton,¹ son of Joseph and Sally B. Tilton, born at North Danville, Vt., May 3, 1828. His parents were then living upon one of the finest and most fertile farms in Vermont. At the age of fifteen years the family residence was at Danville Green, at which time young Tilton commenced his studies at Phillips Academy, and finishing his education at nineteen, taught school one term at the Pond District, and at twenty a term in the then called Dole District in Danville.

In the spring of 1848, when twenty years of age, his father gave him a suit of clothes, and he came to Littleton, N. H., and engaged as clerk in the store of Eastman, Tilton, & Co.—one of the firm being his brother—for the compensation of his board and clothes during one year, and remained nearly three years, with a small salary for the last part of his services. By close economy enough was saved at the end of the clerkship to pay his passage to California, for which State he started on the 1st of

¹ The sketch of Colonel Tilton was contributed by Major Routie of Spokane, Wash.



HENRY L. TILTON.



December, 1850, in company with four other young men from Littleton.

His first business was selling water in San Francisco for a "bit a bucket," this being ten cents a pail; and from this he was a salesman in a large hardware establishment in San Francisco at a salary of \$200 per month. After a year he was connected with Mills Cady under the firm name of Tilton & Cady, importing goods from New York and Boston to San Francisco. His stay in San Francisco, about three years and a half, was very successful in every way. Returning to Littleton May 10, 1854, he within a month was a partner in the business of C. & F. J. Eastman & Co., the successors of the same firm employing him before his departure to California, and for five years continued his interest in this firm, which was very active and prosperous. About 1859 he retired from the firm and started a general mercantile business by himself, which continued about ten years, and during this period he was interested in many outside operations. He was engaged with John T. G. Leavitt, under the firm of John T. G. Leavitt & Co., in building a lumber-mill below the falls on the Ammonoosuc River, and operated the timber lands connected thereto, all situated in Carroll, N. H. He was also connected with the firm of Leavitt, Brackett, & Co. in building the mill on the Ammonoosuc River, which is now called the Ammonoosuc Falls, in Carroll, and the firm cleared the timber lands connected with this property. Mr. Tilton had one-half interest in the firm of Tilton & Wilder in the flour business; and was also interested in the firm of Brackett & Tilton, dealing in flour, groceries, etc. During these years he was also connected with Josiah Kilburn & Son in the purchase of lands in the vicinity of High, Clay, and Jackson Streets in Littleton, and sold the same in building lots, assisting many in building themselves a home. In 1869 the business became so extended that William J. Bellows and C. W. Brackett were admitted as partners under the firm name of Henry L. Tilton & Co. During the four succeeding years they carried on a large mercantile business, including the purchase of large amounts of timber lands in Grafton County, N. H., so that at one time they were the owners of about twenty-three thousand acres of valuable property of this character.

In 1870 Mr. Tilton completed what is called Tilton's Block, a building ninety by fifty feet, three stories in height, situated on Main Street in Littleton Village. At about the same time he opened a banking-house in his block, doing a general banking and loan business under the style of Tilton & Co. About this time he

was chosen one of the Board of Education and treasurer of Union School District, and continued in the same for six years. He was also a director and treasurer of the Littleton Fair Ground Association for several years. In 1870 Mr. Tilton became a large owner in the Union Hall building, and a director and treasurer of the Union Hall Company. He was the same year appointed executor of his father's will, and had the care of his mother's property; he was subsequently appointed executor of her will. He was one-fourth owner in the property and business of the firm of Howland, Tilton, & Co., manufacturers of chair-backs and all kinds of lumber, at Victory, Vt.

With all the care and load of this business upon him in 1871, his health became impaired, and a retirement from business and a long rest were advised by medical counsel. The advice was at once adhered to; he retired from the firm of Henry L. Tilton & Co., and the banking house was converted into a national bank. He as much as possible relieved himself from all his other business connections, so that during the lapse of some eighteen months he was nearly restored to his usual health. He was director and one of the loaning committee in the Littleton National Bank from 1871 until 1888, and for several years was appointed auditor and examining committee in the same bank, and also trustee and loaning committee in the Littleton Savings Bank.

In 1872 he connected himself with William H. Stevens, under the firm name of Tilton & Stevens, in the purchase of the Gile property, amounting to one hundred and twenty-five acres in Littleton village, and opened streets and made extensive improvements in this property.

In 1873 he was appointed guardian and agent for the Franklin Tilton heirs and administrator of said estate, and had the charge and management of the same for the heirs, and at the same time became largely interested in the Mount Washington Hotel Company, and a director and treasurer of that company. He was also one of the owners in the Fabyan Cottage in the White Mountains. In 1875 he was the projector and furnished the means for building the Mount Pleasant House, a hotel located a little easterly of the Fabyan House.

In 1876 he was one of the founders of the Eureka Glove Company, and a director and treasurer of that company. He was also one of the projectors in building the Oak Hill House, and was treasurer of the company. At the same time he was connected with William J. Bellows in buying lands in the vicinity of this house which were platted and sold or built upon. He was

elected vice-president of the Littleton National Bank in 1877, and the same year purchased from William H. Stevens his interest in the property owned by Tilton & Stevens, and carried on quite an extensive farming interest, laying out streets on his property and assisting others to purchase lands and to build homes. He was chosen vice-president of the Littleton Savings Bank in 1880, and was active in pushing the Aphorp Reservoir Company, by which means water is furnished to Littleton village. Mr. Tilton was elected president of this company.

In 1881 he was the projector and builder of Tilton's Opera Block in Littleton, situated on Main Street, at a cost of about \$50,000, and was made president of this company, all of the stock being held in Mr. Tilton's family. This block is one hundred and sixty-two feet long by fifty feet deep, it being four stories in height, and contains six stores. It is built of brick and granite in the most solid and thorough manner. The same year he purchased with Messrs. Calhoun and Hildreth the Bowman meadow property situated in the centre of Littleton, and sold building lots from the same.

He has served as one of the loaning committee in the Littleton National and Savings Banks from the start of each, and continuing about eighteen years. In 1882 he was appointed agent for the defendants to carry on the great land suit instigated by the New Hampshire Land Company against several parties owning a large tract of timber land in the vicinity of the White Mountains, involving some forty-five thousand acres of great value. In this suit the defendants prevailed. In the year 1884 Mr. Tilton, with Ira Parker, Esq., and E. C. Stevens, Esq., purchased of G. G. Moulton the Moulton estate, comprising all the real estate owned by Mr. Moulton in Littleton. This estate was sold in various ways, about forty acres (what is now known as the Park) having been purchased by the town. This Park is laid out with fine drives and roads, a pond, and beautiful shade trees.

The winter of 1885-1886 was spent by Mr. Tilton with Mr. Ira Parker in travelling through the Southwestern, Western, and Northwestern States, touching the Pacific coast twice in the two journeys.

Considerable time was spent at Spokane Falls, Wash., and they made large investments in that city in valuable inside lots and real estate, and established a loan company called the Tilton Loan Company.

In 1887 he was connected with I. S. Kaufman, of Spokane Falls, in erecting the Post-Office building in that city, of brick

and granite, one of the new and most beautiful blocks recently built there. In 1888 he returned to Spokane Falls and bought largely city lots, and that year formed the real estate and loan company of Tilton, Stocker, & Tilton, the other members being J. S. Frye, George K. Stocker, and Mr. Tilton's son, Mr. George H. Tilton. Mr. Tilton was elected president of the Spokane Loan Trust and Savings Bank, also president of the Washington National Bank of Spokane Falls, but resigned his positions in both of these banking institutions in March, 1893, some three months before their failure the following June, during the great bank panic of 1893, and was made a director in the Spokane National Bank. Mr. Tilton with I. S. Kaufman erected one of the largest and handsomest buildings in the city, it being entirely of native granite. Mr. Tilton disposed of his interest in this property in 1896, Mr. Kaufman becoming the sole owner.

Mr. Tilton has not inclined to political life. He was, however, a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1880 which nominated James A. Garfield, and was chosen one of the New Hampshire electors on the Garfield ticket. He was a member of Governor Straw's staff with the rank of colonel in 1872. In 1884 he was elected one of the Representatives to the New Hampshire State Legislature from Littleton. He is an Episcopalian and with his wife became a communicant in 1868, and has always since that time been a very regular attendant at this service.

Mr. Tilton has given close attention to business from the age of twenty-one to the present time, and whatever branch of business he undertakes commands all his energies.

The firm of Sinclair & Merrill was formed in 1869 by Charles A. Sinclair and George W. Merrill. Mr. Sinclair had once contemplated the law as a vocation, but a few months of study in the office of H. & G. A. Bingham served to convince him that his active spirit, aptitude for combination, and ambition to manage large and important interests in the financial world appealed to his sense of proportion as well as his ideas of power; so he formed this partnership in the hope, undoubtedly, that he might soon outgrow it and find a more congenial field. Mr. Merrill, an old stage proprietor on the line between the Profile and Crawford Houses, is now the only survivor, save Wilbur C. Stearns, of Plymouth, of the men who forty years ago were expert knights of the whip in the mountain region, and has lived to see the iron horse and steam cars supersede the coach-and-six among the rugged mountains in passes that fifty years before were regarded as safe from the intrusion of any means of conveyance more swift and luxurious

VIEW OF INVERSHOL PARK.





than a horse and saddle. Mr. Merrill, in his age, has retired from these scenes of his active life to the quiet comforts of a meadow farm at Compton in the Province of Quebec. The firm did a large business, but Mr. Sinclair's opportunity came sooner than he expected. Its affairs were closed out, and he removed to Portsmouth, where he became a large factor in railroads and other extensive business enterprises that gave full scope to his business energies.

The store they vacated in 1872 was purchased by Bellows & Son in 1873, who remodelled the interior and put in a large stock of ready-made clothing and furnishing goods that occupied all the space on the first floor, while the upper was given over to an extensive assortment of carpetings, crockery, and glassware.

For several years the firm consisted of William J. Bellows and his sons William H. and George S. William J. Bellows in early life was engaged in the dry-goods business in Boston, having charge of an important department of one of the largest houses in the line in that city. But neither climate nor occupation was to his liking and he returned to this town, where he had formerly resided as the ward of his elder brother, Henry Adams Bellows, in whose office he entered upon the requisite course of reading for admission to the bar, to which he was admitted in 1845, and continued with his brother in the practice of his profession, the firm style being Henry A. & William J. Bellows, until 1850, when the senior member removed to Concord. The business here was continued by the junior of the old firm alone until 1854, when John Farr, who had been a student in his office, was admitted to practice and the firm of Bellows & Farr was established. They had for a year or two the old office so long occupied by Henry A. Bellows, which was near the line dividing his estate from that of E. S. Woolson. It was a small one-story building with two rooms. Offices were then fitted up for the firm over the store of William Bailey, where they remained during the time Mr. Bellows continued in practice.

Mr. Bellows was a sound, well-read lawyer and persuasive advocate. His instinct of justice was strong and rendered him prone to discourage litigation, and when he found the case weak in law or the facts against his client, he could not assume a confidence he did not feel, and for this reason sometimes failed to satisfy the expectations of an aggressive client; but in a good cause he did not fail to answer all the demands of justice and the interests his client had confided to his care.

His health, long infirm from the oft recurring and illusive

attacks of a disease of the stomach, again suggested a change of occupation, and in 1860 he retired from the practice of the law and with Henry L. Tilton and Charles W. Brackett engaged in mercantile affairs. Prior to this he had assumed editorial charge of the "People's Journal," upon the retirement from that sheet of Henry W. Rowell, and for several years graced its editorial columns with articles from his facile pen which sought to convince the judgment of "the enemy" without awakening its passions or resentments.

Soon after the inauguration of President Lincoln in 1864, Mr. Bellows was appointed postmaster and held the office until 1868. On his retirement from office he joined the firm of H. L. Tilton & Co., which, aside from the regular business of the company, was interested in the purchase of timber lands, owning thousands of acres in the mountain region. He was to some extent interested in the mining speculation which at this time attracted the attention and money of many of our citizens, and it may be said that he was one of the small number who found the balance on the right side of the ledger when the account in this matter was closed. Mr. Bellows retired from business in 1901.

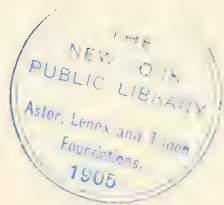
When Mr. Bellows was reading law, he had as a fellow-student Charles W. Rand. The young men possessed similar tastes. They were fond of books and of literary pursuits, and organized a literary club made up of young people of both sexes, and many papers read before the club, but not printed, are still preserved. They were also inclined to enact a part in the amateur theatricals of that day, a habit Mr. Bellows continued until long past middle life, and their ability in this mimic life is still remembered.

The community is indebted to Mr. Bellows for valuable services in many a good cause, especially that of education. He was one of the most active and influential members of the small band that assumed the burden of carrying through the plans for a union of the village school districts and the building of the High School House, a project that has resulted in more lasting benefits to the town than any other that has been organized within its borders. He was also one of the efficient promoters of the Oak Hill House, an enterprise that thinned his pocket-book but materially added to the prosperity of the town. For more than half a century he has been relied upon in every emergency to give time, labor, and money to every cause inaugurated to promote the moral and material growth of this town.

Mrs. Bellows was the daughter of Samson Bullard, formerly a prominent business man in Concord. On his retirement from



WM. J. BELLOWS.



active pursuits he came to this town and purchased the George W. Ely property, now the site of the residence of Ira Parker. This he remodelled and there made his home for the remainder of his life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bullard were liberal dispensers of charity; Mrs. Bellows inherited this characteristic, and her life was filled with good works. She ended her earthly journey in 1890, and Mr. Bellows is rounding out a well-spent life in the society of his children and the constant charm of those friends of the printed page who have been the cherished companions of his long and useful life.

Associated with Mr. Bellows in business were his sons William H. and George S. The former was in charge of the store, while the latter superintended the shop for the manufacture of stereoscopic views which had been purchased of the estate of George H. Aldrich in 1889; the manufacturing department of this establishment being in charge of Gilbert Mozrall, a young man of artistic taste and practical skill in the business.

George Samson, youngest child of William J. Bellows, was a man of more than ordinary ability and accomplishments; always a student after leaving school, he pursued a course in modern languages and became proficient in French and Spanish literature. He was familiar with men and affairs, but he was over-modest or self-distrustful, and held his acquirements for personal use rather than for the benefit of friends or the public. He was a strong believer in the principles of the Republican party and an earnest worker in its behalf, his interest being for the cause and not for the honors or emoluments so dear to the heart of the average politician. He was a stout friend who did not hesitate to make a personal sacrifice in order to aid others. He was as strongly averse to becoming the recipient of a favor as he was eager to do a kindly act.

When Opera Block was first tenanted, one of the stores was occupied by Gilbert E. Lane and George K. Stocker, under the firm name of Lane & Stocker. They came here from Lancaster, and while having a successful trade were not entirely contented with their lot. When Spokane, Wash., was passing through its booming period, Mr. Stocker went there, where he continues to reside, having survived the flood of inflated prices that swept over that city of immense promises. Mr. Lane subsequently sold to his brother Charles Lane and Edson Bailey. Charles sold his interest to his partner five years since.

For more than twenty-five years E. S. Woolson and his sons, as merchant tailors, had no opposition in this vicinity. Their

first competitors were the Starbird brothers, who came here from Boston and opened a customs tailoring shop in the west store in Paddleford's building in the early fifties. The elder of the brothers was an accomplished workman, but he remained here only three years, when he returned to Boston, the younger brother, George H. Starbird, continuing the business for a time, then abandoning it to give his attention to the sale of ready-made clothing. He became a somewhat noted character on account of one or two idiosyncrasies. He was tall and angular, bearing a somewhat close personal resemblance to President Lincoln; he had an exceedingly nervous temperament, and expressed his views in strong and picturesque language. He was a Democrat without reservation, and was prone to advocate his views against all comers. His method of reasoning and quaint language always gave him listeners, and while he was sometimes worsted in the argument, he never surrendered and was the last to quit the field. He was a bachelor, and made his home at Thayer's Hotel many years.

Henry Merrill conducted a merchant tailoring business from 1865 to 1875. He learned the trade with E. S. Woolson, and first located in the Eastman store. In a short time he moved to the store now occupied by Edward M. Fisher. He remained here until he purchased the Bailey store in 1869, where he did business until the sale of that property, in 1875, to Ira Parker & Co., and his retirement from the business which had never been quite congenial, though successful in a pecuniary point of view. Subsequently he was engaged in the lumber business at McIndoes Falls, Vt., with Richard W. Peabody. It was in connection with them that George Van Dyke made his first extensive venture as a manufacturer of lumber. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Peabody, the firm became Van Dyke & Merrill, the former having special charge of the manufacturing, the latter of the sales department. Having accumulated a competency, and fearing that the extensive purchase of timber lands by Mr. Van Dyke was hazardous, Mr. Merrill sold his interest to his partner, and when the Washington city of Spokane was well advanced in its boom in the early nineties, he made a considerable investment there, and also engaged in the ice business in that city, which has been disposed of recently (1902).

Another merchant tailor of the period was Nelson Parker, who conducted the business in the Brackett store first, and continued in various shops four or five years prior to entering the business of the manufacture of gloves. When the Eureka was merged in

the Saranac Company, Mr. Parker went to Nebraska, where he became a hotel-keeper, a line of business with which he was not familiar, and he retired after a brief experience, and has since been engaged in various manufacturing and commercial enterprises.

Newell Moore, who married a daughter of Herod Stevens, was in this line of business here for a few years. He came here from Lisbon. His health soon failed, and he was forced on that account to retire.

A tailor of more recent date was Carlos P. Day, who began business in Tilton's Block in 1878, and when Opera Block was completed in 1882, located there in store No. 1. He was a good workman and an enterprising citizen. He resided here about twelve years, and during the time built the house on Cottage Street which he sold to the late George Carter, that on Union Street now owned by A. J. Barrett, and then built on the Taylor place on the Meadow road. In 1890, in association with other Littleton people, he became interested in New England City, Ga., and removed to that city of great promise and small fulfilment. When that place had reached its utmost growth, he returned to his native State and resumed his trade at Berlin. He has represented his ward of that city in the Legislature, and he held a position on the Governor's staff with the rank of colonel in 1900-1901.

When Francis F. Hodgman retired from the drug business, he was succeeded by Curtis Gates, who had been bred a miller and engaged in the business of an apothecary purely as a matter of speculation. In 1879 he sold to Fred A. and Benjamin Frank Robinson, who like their predecessor were not educated to the business and placed the prescription trade in the hands of a clerk who had been. The Robinsons were able and popular men and did a large business, of which the elder brother had immediate charge, the younger giving his personal attention to other matters. Fred A. Robinson was a genial, democratic man, who had a faculty of winning friends, and holding them with hooks of steel. He was an active Republican and one of the most popular and efficient leaders of that party. He was a member of the Board of Health in 1886, fire-ward under the old village system from 1882 to 1887, and a member of the first Board of Commissioners elected under the act establishing the village district; was messenger to convey the electoral vote of the State to Washington in 1888, and a candidate for Representative at a time when his party went down in defeat. Mr. Robinson was a Mason of high degree, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Honor. He was a member of a not over-large class

of men who delight in manly sports and good fellowship. Owing to a combination of untoward incidents, his last years were clouded; ill health racked his frame, an unfortunate marriage circumscribed his liberty of action, and what he regarded as a betrayal by some he considered his friends embittered life. He closed his earthly journey in June, 1896.

After the death of Mr. Robinson the business was sold to Herbert E. Kenney, an educated and experienced pharmacist, from whom in 1891 it passed to its present proprietor, Fred E. Green.

The trade of the town at the present time is more extensive than ever before, naturally having kept pace with the increasing population in this and surrounding towns. The business house now holding the priority both in age and volume of business is that of Edson & Bailey, proprietors of the depot store, who continue to deal in the same class of goods as did the firm of C. & C. F. Eastman, whom they succeeded. George Alden Edson received his business education under the tutelage of his father, and his mercantile career has been creditable alike to teacher and pupil. After a brief experience alone in trade, he joined with James Henry Bailey and Henry Alston Eaton in the purchase of the stock and good-will of the depot store in 1882. Two years later Mr. Eaton retired, and the business has since been conducted by the present members of the firm. Mr. Edson finds little time to devote to matters not connected with the affairs of the company, but was once persuaded to accept the position of town treasurer, the only office he has held, and this after a few years he relinquished voluntarily and much against the wishes of the appointing power. Of pleasing address, he makes friends easily, and has the faculty of retaining their good will. Mr. Bailey entered the employment of the old firm in 1874 as bookkeeper, and in that capacity earned a reputation for integrity, industry, and business ability, qualities that when he became a partner in the purchase of the business constituted a large share of the capital he invested. The change in the management wrought no perceptible alteration in the method of conducting the business, and it has retained through many years the confidence and patronage of its customers, some of whom have patronized the depot store for half a century, a fact that furnishes substantial evidence of the high character of the house for fair dealing. Mr. Bailey has been more inclined than his partner to interest himself in public matters, and has served the town as Selectman for several terms and the village district as a member of the Board of Commissioners; he is a trustee of the Littleton Savings Bank, and, since 1895, has

been a director of the National Bank. When a town officer he gained an excellent reputation as an administrator. Since his retirement his services have been sought to fill the same positions, but he has as constantly declined to re-enter the service of the town. Both members of the firm are Littleton born.

The other houses engaged in the grocery trade confine their business to that line. In point of time the oldest of these is that of Fred Hubbard English, the successor to the several firms of which Charles Eaton was formerly the head. Mr. English is a Vermonter by birth, as was his father before him; his mother was of Littleton, a daughter of Amos Hubbard, one of the Cheshire County emigrants that about 1800 settled on Farr Hill. He was educated in our schools, and began his business life as a clerk in the store of F. J. Eastman; he was then for three years in the service of Charles E. Tilton at Tilton, as an overseer in the management of that gentleman's large property. He then returned to this town, and was successively a partner in the firms of Southworth, Lovejoy, & English, Eaton & English, and English & Bond. In 1901 he became sole proprietor of the extensive business. Mr. English is a public-spirited citizen, always eager to give time and means for the advancement of any enterprise calculated to promote the public weal. He has never held a purely political or partisan office, but has served on the Board of Health three years and as a member of the Board of Education for twelve years, and on the executive committee of the Musical Association. He is now (1903) serving his first term as a member of the Board of Selectmen, and *ex officio* as a member of the Water Commission having in charge an important public utility recently purchased by the town and which is being greatly extended and improved.

Harrington & Co. (James and William) are the successors of the firm with which H. H. Southworth was long connected. The brothers have been bred to their business, the senior with the firm of Batchelder & Robinson of Loudon, the junior with the noted house of Cobb, Bates, & Yerxa of Boston. They have recently erected on the site of the old McCoy building a large and imposing block, and their store is filled with all the modern improvements for the successful conduct of the grocery and provision business.

The firm of F. A. Watson & Co. is located in the old Thayer store, near the hotel, and has a flourishing business. The company is composed of F. A. Watson and Joseph Ide. Mr. Watson is a son of the late Porter B. Watson, and is an aggressive and

diligent worker, who has been connected with this branch of trade since leaving school. His only official position is that which he now holds as a member of the Board of District Commissioners. Mr. Ide is of Waterford, where he began business in tanning in company with his father. The firm was noted throughout this section for the high quality of the leather it produced. When he first came to this town, it was to take charge of the tanning department of one of the glove companies. Since 1891 he has been in trade, and has met with satisfactory success.

Since the dry-goods business was specialized in this town, there have been, until very recently, but two firms engaged in that branch, C. F. Nutting and F. G. Chutter, who have had a practical monopoly without endangering their supremacy by any outward manifestations of rivalry. Both are enterprising merchants, carrying large and well-selected stocks, and supplying all the demands of the public in their line in this and many other towns in the "north country." Cortez F. Nutting was born in Bakersfield, Vt., and has been a resident and in business in this town since 1890. He began in a small way, purchasing the Opera Block stock of dry-goods owned by Dow Brothers, has given his time and attention to his business, and now has a patronage that is unsurpassed in the county. He was for one or two terms a member of the Board of Education of Union District, from which he resigned. He has also been an efficient officer of the Musical Association.

Frederick George Chutter was for a few years after leaving school connected with a firm in Boston doing a large dry-goods business, and is well grounded in the rudiments and requirements of the trade. His intellectual predilections led him subsequently to study theology and enter the ministry of the Congregational Church. His only ministerial charge was over the church in this town, which he resigned that he might make a tour of Europe. When he returned from abroad, his health was not firm, and he concluded to retire, at least temporarily, from the ministry. Under these circumstances, when the business of Dow Brothers fell upon the market by reason of the death of its proprietors, he purchased it in 1893, and has since conducted a large and profitable establishment. While so doing he has not entirely withdrawn from the religious work to which he was consecrated, but has nearly every Sunday found a sick or weary minister, or a church whose pulpit was vacant, whom he could serve by supplying the sacred desk. His services are also much in demand at weddings and funerals. Mr. Chutter has found pleasure and intellectual

usefulness in the public service as a member of the Board of Education for a long period, and in a large measure had the supervision of our schools during his incumbency of this office, and as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library. He represented the town in the Legislature of 1901-1902, and served as chairman of the Committee on Education. He has done much to add to the attractiveness of the town by improving his real estate; the block at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, and the brick block erected for his own business, which has taken the place of the White Store, being among the most attractive business structures in town.

In the present year (1903) L. L. Roy, who came from Whitefield, has taken a lease of the quarters recently occupied by the Cohashauke Club, and remodelled them for the use of trade, and deals in dry-goods and small wares.

The jewelry business is now flourishing as never before. The oldest member of the guild is Elbridge Flint, who came to this town thirty-seven years ago to work as a journeyman for S. W. Atwood, and has since been connected with the trade. For more than twenty years he has occupied the store in Opera Block, of which he was the first tenant. Mr. Flint is a skilled workman, and was for some time the leading jeweller of the town. New-comers have of late so competed for a share of the business that it has been divided. Among his rivals Harry F. Howe, a young man who was formerly of Lisbon, keeps a good general stock. He has been somewhat active in politics, and has served as supervisor of the check list. A single term in this office was enough to satisfy him that its honors were but a slight compensation for its many annoyances, and he retired to the less conspicuous and more quiet supervision of his business affairs. W. W. Brown combines with his jewelry trade that of an oculist, and has built up a successful business. He is a man who attends closely to his affairs.

The retail trade in boots and shoes, as now conducted, was a long time in gaining possession of this field. A little more than fifty years ago merchants would occasionally purchase in the Boston market a case of cowhide boots, a class of footwear now seldom seen. They were heavy-soled, with tops reaching nearly to the wearer's knee, and were clumsy but durable. Goods for the use of women and children made their appearance later. About 1882 Alonzo Weeks and John Smith Davis, who had previously kept to the old-fashioned method of making footwear to order, gave up the attempt to compete with machine manufacturers, who had improved the style and comfort of their goods to such an extent

that they commanded the market, and gave over their shops to the sale and repair of the ready-made footwear. The last effort to maintain custom boot and shoe making was made by Thomas S. Nurse, who had worked for Mr. Weeks for a generation; and when that gentleman quit the business, he took his bench and tools to his house on Cottage Street and there continued to accommodate such persons as were too old-fashioned to purchase or wear foreign-made boots, until his death, which occurred in 1896. Marquis L. Goold, among the first to engage in the sale of the ready-made goods, located in 1867 at the Thayer store, where he also carried a small stock of groceries. In 1870 Mr. Goold sold to Farr & Tilton, who put in an extensive stock of boots and shoes. Andrew W. Bingham was the pioneer dealer who confined his stock exclusively to these goods. He leased, and subsequently purchased, the John Smillie building in 1882, remodelled its interior, and, until he sold to George J. Patch in 1898, carried a large and varied stock of goods. Mr. Bingham repurchased the business in 1902.

Edwin H. Gould is a practical shoemaker, familiar with the manufacture as with the sale of boots and shoes. He began business here in 1880, confining it largely to repairing and customs work. In 1885 he occupied the store in Union Block, and has since dealt in manufactured goods on an extensive scale.

George J. Patch, who for four years did business at the Bingham store, was an enterprising merchant, and carried a well-selected stock. Owing to the fact that Mr. Bingham, who owned the block, wished to re-enter the business, Mr. Patch parted with his stock and purchased the laundry which had maintained a precarious existence for a dozen years under the direction of various proprietors. Since it came under the management of Mr. Patch it has been brought to modern methods and has become a successful enterprise.

The drug business, once no small item in the profit-producing department of the general store, has in practice and in law been elevated to the position of a profession. The pharmacist, however, still continues to deal in many articles not essentially an adjunct of the business, but which the process of evolution from trade to profession has failed to eliminate, and to that extent the pharmacist continues a merchant. No single line of trade has more clearly marked the progress of the town in population than has this of the druggist. The limits of success or failure seem to be fixed by the number of inhabitants. In this town it emerged from the general store to the dignity and independence of a distinctive profession when Francis F. Hodgman



CHARLES C. SMITH.



took that part of his father's business. Then, when warranted by the increased population, came the Dr. Watson store and, fifteen years later, that of Fred B. Hatch.

The present dean of the profession is Wilber Fisk Robins, who conducts the business established in Union Block by Dr. Watson in 1867. Mr. Robins became proprietor of the store in 1874 and has since managed it with success. The next, in point of time, to engage in this business was Mr. Hatch, who came from Lancaster, where he had learned the mysteries of compounding and mixing drugs and medicines, and opened the store in Opera Block now occupied by Charles F. Davis. Mr. Hatch was not only skilful in his art, but was a master of the methods of so arranging his goods as to attract the attention of his patrons. In 1897 he sold to Davis & Green (Charles F. Davis and Fred E. Green). The firm dissolved in 1899. Mr. Davis is thoroughly conversant with every department of the trade and has been successful in retaining the large patronage attracted to this store by its former proprietor. The Hodgman stand has the advantage of being the oldest establishment in the business, having been founded seventy years and numbering among its patrons some who would not think of purchasing medicines elsewhere, having bought such as they required at this store throughout their lives. Among its successive occupants Robinson brothers, Fred A. and Benjamin F., Herbert E. Kenney, and the present proprietor have been well qualified to maintain its high reputation. F. E. Green became proprietor of the store in 1901 and has to some extent changed its interior. He is a progressive man, an educated pharmacist, and a business man of character.

In the line of hardware, tinware, and stoves, the union formed many years ago has been continued to this day. Myron H. Richardson, doing business under the firm name of Lynch & Richardson, is a successor, with several removes, to Hiram B. Smith, the founder of the stove and tinware trade in town. His former partner, Edward B. Lynch, died in 1901. Mr. Lynch was from Derby, Vt., and came to this town in 1878 to enter the depot store of C. & C. F. Eastman as a clerk, where he remained until 1886, when he purchased a half interest in the business of Charles C. Smith. Mr. Lynch possessed far more than ordinary business capacity and power of concentration; he had breadth of view with an easy mastery of details, and these attributes, combined with a pleasing address, rendered him one of the foremost business men of his time in this section. In February, 1893, Myron H. Richardson purchased the interest of Mr. Smith, and in January, 1902, that of the estate

of his former partner, Mr. Lynch, who died at an early age in 1901. In addition to a large trade in stoves and tinware, the firm deals in general hardware, painters' supplies, and crockery.

Royal P. White came here in 1880, and in partnership with a brother under the firm name of White Brothers, engaged in the general hardware business. The firm dissolved, however, in 1883, and Mr. White bought out the business of William Lucas, at that time located in the Old Brick Store. Here he remained until he moved to the Eastman store, and thence to Tilton Block. He carries the same line of goods and wares dealt in by Lynch & Richardson, but has added thereto an extensive collection of curiosities and antiquities, gathered with great care and discretion from year to year, until it stands unrivalled in the State. Ancient andirons, rare old prints, brazen knockers, and household utensils of the long ago, quaint and curious, repose upon his shelves and afford those interested in the relics of the past unusual opportunities for adding to their own collections.

George L. Flanders and Frank Bowles, under the firm name of George L. Flanders & Co., were until recently dealers in general hardware, tinware, and plumbers' supplies. When they began business the field appeared fully occupied, and seemed to offer few inducements for such a venture, but they met with gratifying success. Mr. Flanders, in the autumn of 1903, sold his interest to Frank P. Bond, and the firm now does business as the Littleton Hardware Company.

The ready-made clothing business has grown to large proportions in recent years, and far exceeds the amount and value of custom work at the present time.

Bellows & Baldwin are among the most enterprising merchants of the town. The senior member, William H. Bellows, was for nearly thirty years the practical head of the firm of Bellows & Sons, having active control of the extensive business of that firm. He is an able financier, a judicious and discriminating buyer, and as a salesman has few equals. He has been interested in public matters, and is of prominence in the political councils of his party. He represented the town in the General Court of 1898 as a Republican, and was chairman of the important committee on banks. He also served in the early eighties as a deputy sheriff, and was for six years a member of the Board of Education. Besides the management of large private interests, he has been a director in the Littleton National Bank and a trustee of the Littleton Savings Bank since 1892. A public-spirited citizen, he has



WILLIAM H. BELLOWS.



ever been zealous for the advancement and improvement of the varied interests of the town. Like his forbears, it has always been his habit to extend in an unostentatious way a helping hand to others. There is more than one owner of a home who is indebted to his generous assistance for its possession.

The junior member of the firm, Capt. Harry S. Baldwin, has long been associated with Mr. Bellows in business, first as clerk, and since 1901 as partner. When the firm deserted the Bellows building, which had been its home for nearly a generation, a considerable change in the character of its business occurred, and it is now confined to gentlemen's clothing and furnishings. Captain Baldwin has a thorough knowledge of the needs of this trade. He is a young man of character, energy, and tact, and as captain of the Kilburn Guards, the local military organization, has brought that command to a high state of efficiency in a remarkably short time. He is also active in local Republican politics. September 2, 1902, he married Bessie Tuttle Moffett, daughter of the late Frank T. Moffett, M.D.

Edson Bailey, doing business in Opera Block, is the sole proprietor of the business founded in 1882 by Lane & Stocker. This house has always sustained an excellent reputation for business integrity and enterprise. The owner is conservative in his business notions, and believes that to give the customer what he pays for is the best of advertisements. A Democrat in politics, he has taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of that party, and was once its candidate for the Legislature.

A firm conducting a similar business is Renfrew Brothers, formerly located in the Bugbee Block, but now in Harrington Block. The brothers were born on the Vermont side of the Connecticut River, but have long been residents of this town,—the elder, John S., since 1883, the junior, Irving C., since 1889. Men of business capacity and energy, they have succeeded in building up a large and satisfactory trade. John S. Renfrew has been interested in promoting local improvements, and for six years rendered efficient services as one of the commissioners of the Littleton Village District. Irving C. Renfrew has confined his activities mainly to his business and the welfare of the Congregational Church, of which he was formerly deacon.¹

The clothing store now owned by Robert Tuttle was organized in 1897 as Wilson & Tuttle. Mr. Wilson was a St. Johnsbury man and never resided in this town, the management of the busi-

¹ Since the above was written John S. Renfrew has sold his interest to his brother, and is engaged in business at Plymouth.

ness being in the hands of Robert Tuttle, the junior partner, who has since become the sole owner of the establishment. His place of business is on the site of the William C. Brackett residence, which was remodelled for business purposes by the late Col. Cyrus Eastman.

The ill-fitting ready-made clothing of old times has given place to a better style and workmanship and trenched to some extent on the business of the merchant tailors. There are at the present time two establishments in that line, the proprietors of which are thorough workmen, and of late have succeeded in more than holding their own against the inroads with which their competitors once threatened them.

James A. Moore succeeded in 1890 to the merchant tailoring business of Carlos P. Day, with whom he had previously been in partnership more than a year preceding that date, and until recently his location was No. 1 Opera Block, whence he moved to his present place of business in Remich Block.

Joseph D. Campbell, formerly with Macullar, Parker, & Co., of Boston, came here in 1897 and engaged in business as a merchant tailor, and has succeeded in securing a satisfactory patronage.

During this period the millinery business, once transacted at the home of the dealer, has assumed such proportions as to win for itself a distinct position in mercantile pursuits. At no time in the history of the town has the combined amount of business transacted equalled in volume the business of each of the present-day firms individually. Those now engaged in that line are Mrs. T. E. Parker, Mrs. E. C. Young, and Mrs. Solon Simonds, all of whom have a reputation as skilful and artistic designers.

The five and ten cent store is a modern invention. The first of these in the town was established by Fred S. Bellows in 1888. His shop was in the Paddleford Building. Ill health compelled him to close out what promised at one time to be a successful trade. Others to subsequently embark in this line were Chester J. Willey, who in 1894 bought out Mr. Marston and who occupied the store where Mr. Eldredge now is, and exposed for sale a large and varied stock of this class of goods. Mr. Willey in 1899 sold to C. A. Simpson, who in 1900 returned to this town and resumed business, but soon after sold to Mr. Willey again, who in turn in 1900 sold to E. E. Eldredge, who has since conducted the business.

It would fill a volume were we to give space in this narrative to all who have been engaged in trade in the town during the last half-century. The purpose has been to omit none who have been

permanently connected with mercantile affairs or who in other ways, though for but a brief period, were factors in our commercial life. There are some whose names time has nearly obliterated, who were active and prominent in the early part of the period, whose record should not be neglected. Among these Nathan McCoy was the most important. He came here in 1854 and bought the building so long known by his name, and for a dozen years was in trade, buying and selling any and every thing that could be exchanged for goods, wares, or merchandise, or current funds, and all the time getting a little the best of the bargain. He was a man of great energy and possessed a marvellous knowledge of human nature, and had he confined his efforts within a narrower field would have been a great merchant. As it was, he covered too large a territory to leave a lasting impression on any part of the field.

Another merchant, but differing in most respects from Mr. McCoy, was John Hale, who for more than a year was a grocer of the town. He was a man of large experience in mercantile affairs, an excellent salesman and of agreeable address; he was wanting in the hard-headed selfishness that is one of the basic elements of the accumulators of wealth and in a financial sense was not a success in his calling. He closed his commercial career as a travelling salesman, and in that capacity was above the average of the guild.

There is a long list of others who at different times have started business in this field but did not continue a sufficient time to send their roots deep into the soil. In this class were Charles Conner, baker; F. E. Choate, grocer; T. J. Pratt, grocer and dealer in horses; Norman G. Smith, meats and provisions; Woodruff Brothers in the same line; J. Harvey Quimby, dry-goods; Samuel L. Clay, general store; T. E. & Harland Parker, grocers; E. S. Prescott, grocer; Charles H. Stoddard, ready-made clothing and dry-goods; R. T. McKenzie, merchant tailor; E. Pyer and Henry George & Son, grocers.

The merchants of Littleton have, with rare exceptions, been men of enterprise, honor, and active public spirit. Their interest in the progress of the town has not been confined to anticipated personal profits, but in no inconsiderable degree has arisen from the loftier motive of promoting the public weal. Observing the wholesome rule of omitting mention of "present company," it can be said of such men as William Brackett, George Little, the Redingtons, the Eastmans, Henry L. Thayer, Franklin Tilton, and Nelson C. Farr, that they were sagacious merchants whose

mercantile careers were governed by the immutable laws of trade ; but they were more than this : they were always patriotic citizens, bringing to the discharge of their public duties the wisdom and integrity that guided their private affairs. They contributed more than any other class to the continuous upbuilding of our manufacturing industries when these were menaced by adverse conditions, and thus kept the material interests of the town moving forward in paths of progress. It is natural for men to forget or ignore the past, and centre their minds as well as activities in things of present concern where their interests mainly lie. Still it should be remembered that the Littleton of the present was not built in a day, but, like all things worthy to outlast their generation, has been developed through a process of evolution, and that honors, if such there be, should be granted to all who have contributed to its making, and that a large share of these belong of right to its merchants.

XXIX.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE founders of the settlements in northern New Hampshire had little use for banks of discount. The products of their farms were their mediums of exchange, and answered the purpose in this town for all save the State tax, and that was not paid during the first twenty-five years of our history, but was left to accumulate, and was adjusted finally in two annual payments near the close of the eighteenth century.

The first bank in the State was incorporated as the New Hampshire Bank, at Portsmouth, in 1792. Ten years after, in 1802, the New Hampshire Union Bank at Portsmouth was chartered, and in 1803 the Strafford Bank at Dover and the Coös Bank at Haverhill were incorporated, the last-named institution having a capital of \$100,000. Its charter ran for twenty years and was renewed in 1821 and its name changed to Grafton Bank. A bank was established at Lebanon in 1828, and one at Lancaster in 1832.

The old Coös Bank was a flourishing institution, and had at least one considerable patron in this town, from a date soon after its door was opened for the transaction of business, in Samuel Learned, Jr., who, when he branched out as an operator in lands, lumber, and produce, as well as a merchant, was a heavy borrower; and when his investments on the Ottawa River in Canada were lost beyond hope of immediate recovery, the bank obtained judgments against him for several thousand dollars, and all his possessions passed from his control.

When the scythe factory was built in 1835, its projectors patronized the Concord Bank, and the newly founded institution at Lancaster. Then came the days of speculation in wild lands in Canada and Maine, when nearly all our prominent business men became heavy borrowers at the banks at Concord, Haverhill, and Lancaster, and investors in these lands that promised, according to the "promoters" of that day, to lead to vast fortunes. One day, in 1837, Henry A. Bellows and Truman Stevens drove to Lancaster, where they had a note for \$2,000 discounted at the bank. The day was rainy, and on their return they encountered

some difficulty in crossing Johns River in Dalton, but finally made the passage, and reached home well along in the night, when they discovered that their currency was missing. Thinking the package had been dropped at the passage of the river in Dalton, Mr. Stevens in the early morning drove to that place, but failed to discover any trace of the money, and he supposed it was then either floating down the Connecticut or torn to shreds in the passage of the fifteen mile falls. At the end of the return journey he learned that the funds were in the possession of Mr. Bellows, having been picked up in the street by Lyman Heath the night before, as he walked from his singing-school held in Brackett's Hall to his home. How valuable the patronage of the business men of this town may have been in those days cannot be known, as the records of the courts of bankruptcy are not available. Could the pages of that record be scanned, they would disclose the fact that business men of ability and experience sometimes dream, and that it is not always safe to discount the future, however rosy its horizon may appear.

In the early forties the manufacturers and merchants turned to the Bank of Newbury at Wells River, Vt., for banking accommodations. Whatever the value of their patronage may have been to other financial institutions, there can be no doubt but that the Vermont bank found their accounts for many subsequent years among the most profitable carried on its books. When the national banking system was established, the officers of the Wells River Bank recognized the probability that a bank would sooner or later be established in this town, and by adopting a liberal policy sought to put off the evil day as long as possible, and in this they succeeded admirably for a long time. John Farr became a director in that bank, and in other respects it became difficult to start a movement in favor of a home bank. "Let well enough alone," was the response of business men when the matter of more convenient banking facilities was urged by George B. Redington. For several years he stood alone as an advocate of this project while the current of opinion in business circles continued strongly against him. Nothing daunted, he did not relinquish his project, and continued to advocate it whenever occasion gave him an opportunity to make an effective point. It was not, however, until Colonel Tilton's object lesson had made an impression upon the conservative business mind of the community, and he saw that it was turning to his opinion, that he felt the time had come to move forward. He then found that the limit of circulation authorized by the banking act had been reached, and

a charter could not be obtained. Within a few days he learned from a news item in a paper that a circulation might be purchased from existing banks, and in this fact he saw his opportunity. The following day he invited those most likely to be interested in the project to meet in the evening for consultation. The meeting was held at the office of John Farr & Son. There were present, beside Mr. Redington and the Farris, Cyrus Eastman, Charles W. Rand, Henry L. Tilton, Nelson C. Farr, and Samuel A. Edson; there were others, but those named include all who were active in the matter. At Mr. Redington's suggestion, Major Farr was authorized to proceed to Washington for the purpose of ascertaining whether a charter would be granted if the required circulation was purchased. Within the week the Major returned with the necessary authority for the establishment of the bank, having arranged with the New York bank for the required circulation. We have dwelt on the details of this transaction beyond what its importance might seem to require, because it illustrates a prominent trait in the character of one of the foremost business men of the town.

George Benjamin Redington was born in Charlestown, where his father was established as a merchant. The education of the son was designed to fit him for the same line of business. The father dying when George was sixteen years of age, he was apprenticed to Josiah Bellows, 3d, of Walpole, a prominent trader in that section of the State, with whom young Redington mastered the rudiments of a mercantile business. Having served his time, he sought a place to begin his career, and was persuaded by Henry A. Bellows, a former Walpole friend, to locate in Littleton. Soon after coming here Mr. Redington purchased the stock of Major George Little, and made his first trial in trade, on his own account, in the Yellow Store. In 1834 he built, and removed his business to the brick store at the westerly corner of Main and Saranac Streets. In 1836 or 1837 his younger brother, Henry Cornelius Redington, was admitted to a partnership in this business. In 1835 he was interested with John Farr and George W. Ely in founding the scythe factory, in which under many discouragements he displayed his pertinacious industry through many years. He was largely interested in the lumber industry, both directly and indirectly, and in the box factory erected on the site of the scythe factory. His interest in and labor in behalf of the construction of the White Mountains Railroad was second only to those of Ebenezer Eastman among our citizens, and his memorable contest in behalf of the stockholders

of that road after it passed into the possession of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad has been referred to in another place.¹ He was a member of the committee appointed by the town to protect its interests in the charter of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. That the town was finally defeated in its contention in this matter was in no way the fault of the committee. He was also chosen a member of the finance committee which had in charge the funding of the town debt contracted in the prosecution of the War of the Rebellion, and of many other committees selected either by the town or its citizens in their private capacity to promote the financial and business interests of the community.

His early political opinions were in harmony with those advocated first by the Federal and then by the Whig party. He entertained the conservative notions of most of his political associates concerning the institution of slavery, but his views in regard to industrial questions were entirely in accord with those of the Federal, Whig, and Republican parties. He discussed political questions from the standpoint of a business man, and with clearness and precision, but never sought to enforce his opinions save through the agency of the ballot. His standing in the business community made him an available candidate for his party, but he was never named for positions except when the party was in a minority. He was one of that kind of men who would as soon have thought of demanding a man's purse as of asking his vote.

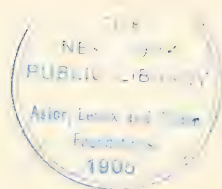
Mr. Redington's religious opinions were those of the Channing Unitarian school. He was one of the small number of persons holding that faith who seventy years ago made an effort to create a living society of that church in this town; but while they were liberal both in their religious views and with their money in this cause, zeal and strength enabled them to accomplish little in this direction, and eventually Mr. Redington and his associates became regular attendants on the Sunday service of the Congregational denomination.

George B. Redington conferred lasting benefits on the town, and did much all through his life to make it known far beyond its borders as the seat of an important manufacturing industry and the home of honorable and enterprising business men. For more than half a century he was a leader in nearly every enterprise, and his contributions of time, labor, and money given unselfishly to promote the common welfare would make all others, save

¹ See Vol. I., chapter on the Railroad.



GEORGE B. REDINGTON.



those of Ebenezer Eastman, shrink into insignificance by comparison. His mind was at once broad and acute; he possessed great patience, tireless industry, and methodical business habits that trusted little to memory, the details of his transactions being committed to writing; he planned with skill and foresight and executed with vigor and judgment, and his projects were with few exceptions carried to a successful issue.

In the spring of 1871 a paper inviting subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank which had been fixed at \$75,000, were circulated, and that sum was soon over-subscribed. The bank was organized at a meeting held at the office of John Farr & Son, Tuesday evening, July 18, of the same year, when the following directors were chosen: John Farr, Henry L. Tilton, Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, Charles W. Rand, and Eleazer B. Parker. At a meeting of the directors, held on the same day, John Farr was elected president, and William B. Dennison, of Irasburg, Vt., chosen cashier. The bank opened its doors for the transaction of business in November following, in the banking rooms formerly occupied by H. L. Tilton.

The volume of business during the few remaining weeks of the year was not large. The loans amounted to \$2,000; the deposits were \$6,245.94, and the surplus and profits, \$94.26.

The banking rooms in Tilton's Block had formerly been occupied for two or three years by Henry L. Tilton, who conducted a private bank. They were conveniently arranged: the cashier's room was on the right of the entrance, and the directors' room was at the further end, occupying substantially the space now used by Mr. Wallace for his printing business. The safe and other furnishings were the same as those in use by Mr. Tilton when he closed out the affairs of his bank and rented the rooms to the National Bank. In the opinion of Mr. Dennison they were of a character to oppose very slight obstacles to professional bank robbers, and as the business increased and his responsibilities became larger he came to feel that he could not under the circumstances continue in his position, and tendered his resignation to the directors in the autumn of 1872, having held the position about a year. His resignation was accepted with regret. During Mr. Dennison's brief occupancy of the position he had met all its requirements to the entire satisfaction of the officers and patrons of the bank. He was a polite and obliging official and a skilful financier. He was born in Burke, Vt., and prior to his engagement here was cashier of the National Bank at Irasburg in that State. On leaving Littleton he was employed in

a subordinate position in the Atlantic National Bank, of Boston, then controlled by Isaac Pratt, Jr., and John E. Lyon, where his integrity and ability were quickly recognized, and his promotion through the intervening grades was assured; and he has for some years been president of that substantial financial institution.

In December, 1872, the retiring cashier was succeeded by Oscar Cutler Hatch, formerly of Wells River, Vt., where he was for four years employed as general clerk in the National Bank of Newbury, and had for two years been cashier of the Orange County Bank at Chelsea, Vt., which position he resigned to accept a similar position in this town. When he assumed charge of the bank its capital was \$100,000; deposits, \$16,523.68; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,622.90; and its loans, \$45,683.62. The next year, 1873, the capital of the bank was increased to \$150,000; its deposits had more than doubled, and were \$37,960.01; the surplus and undivided profits, \$10,660.77; and the loans, \$122,275.77. In this year the first dividend was declared, the previous profits having been carried to the surplus. This dividend was not large, only three per cent, the only one of that amount the stockholders have received, all others having been larger. The capital has remained \$150,000 since 1873. In 1880 the deposits were \$70,056.26; surplus and undivided profits, \$30,459.67; and the dividend of the year was seven per cent, as was that of 1874. Other dividends of the decade were eight per cent in 1875, 1877, 1878, and 1879; in 1876 it was nine per cent. In 1890 the deposits reached \$160,635.67; the surplus and undivided profits, \$84,928.09; the loans were \$372,820.89; and the dividend was ten per cent. In 1895 an extra dividend was declared from the surplus earnings, the total of the year being thirty per cent, and the surplus was reduced from \$90,080.69 in that year to \$47,025.30 in 1896. The deposits in 1900 were \$201,629.25; the surplus and undivided profits, \$62,882.93; the loans, \$186,368.32; and its aggregate resources, \$495,510.18. Its present standing (1903) is as follows: deposits, \$191,557.99; surplus and undivided profits, \$75,098.34; loans, \$203,790.91, and aggregate resources, \$506,568.52. The bank has been in operation, not including the brief period in 1871, thirty-two years, and has divided among its stockholders \$409,500 in thirty-one dividends, an annual average of eight and eight-tenths per cent.

The first change in the board of directors was occasioned by the death of Charles W. Rand in 1874, and the election of Nelson C. Farr as his successor at the annual meeting in 1875. Five years later Oscar C. Hatch succeeded Nelson C. Farr, who retired in



OSCAR C. HATCH.



1880. Eleazer B. Parker, of Franconia, died in 1884, and his son, Osman Parker, was elected to the vacancy thus created. The year 1888 was one of change in the bank's organization. John Farr, who had been president from the time of its institution, resigned that office, and the cashier, Oscar C. Hatch, was chosen his successor, Mr. Farr continuing to serve as a director; Ruel W. Poor, teller of the bank, was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Hatch; Charles F. Eastman succeeded George B. Redington, and Charles H. Greenleaf, of Franconia, was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Osman Parker from the board of directors. The fortunes of two of the young men connected with the bank were materially affected by the changes in 1889. The cashier, Ruel W. Poor, accepted a position in the Garfield National Bank of New York City, and Herbert K. Hallett was promoted to fill the vacant position. Both young men were from Maine; each entered upon his business career as clerk in this bank; here each became active in Masonry, and was Master and filled minor positions in Burns Lodge, and each became cashier of the bank. Since that time Mr. Poor has advanced to the presidency of the Garfield National Bank, one of the strong financial institutions of New York; and Mr. Hallett is president of the Atlantic National Bank of Boston, of which a former cashier of our bank, Mr. Dennison, until recently held a high position.

The position of vice-president was created by the directors in 1877, and Henry L. Tilton was its first incumbent. He held the office by successive re-elections down to January, 1890, when Col. Cyrus Eastman was chosen his successor on the retirement of Colonel Tilton from the board, who was at the time conducting an extensive banking and real estate business at Spokane, Wash., and for several years, while retaining a legal residence in this town, was practically a citizen of the far western city.

The six years from 1890 to 1895 inclusive witnessed many changes in the board of directors. Ira Parker in 1890 succeeded Henry L. Tilton; in 1892 George T. Cruft, of Bethlehem, came into the board as the successor of John Farr, and in 1895 became vice-president in place of Colonel Eastman, resigned; the next year William H. Bellows and James H. Bailey respectively succeeded George A. Bingham and Cyrus Eastman, who were the last members of the original board, elected in 1871, to retire from the service of the bank. That board was made up of strong men. All had been leaders in their several professions or in their business pursuits and prominent in public affairs. Judge

Bingham passed away in a few days after his successor had been installed in the board, and Colonel Eastman died in March, 1896. Col. Henry L. Tilton is the sole survivor of the group who were instrumental in establishing the bank thirty-two years ago. A new generation, in accordance with the inexorable law of nature, now occupy the places they once filled to the satisfaction of the stockholders and that of the business community. Since the election of William H. Bellows and James H. Bailey, but one change has taken place in the board, that of the resignation of Ira Parker and the election of Henry F. Green as his successor. Henry E. Richardson was elected cashier in 1898 to succeed Herbert K. Hallett, resigned. The present officers¹ and directors are: Oscar Cutler Hatch, president; Henry Ellsworth Richardson, cashier; George Theodore Cruft, vice-president; Charles Franklin Eastman, Charles Henry Greenleaf, William Henry Bellows, James Henry Bailey, and Henry Francis Green.²

The Littleton Savings Bank was chartered three years before the formation of the National Bank, but no effort was made to put it in operation until the last-named institution was established. The act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature at the June session in 1868 with these charter members: Cyrus Eastman, John Farr, Harry Bingham, George B. Redington, James J. Barrett, Edward O. Kenney, William Bailey, Henry L. Thayer, Alonzo Weeks, Charles Hartshorn, George Farr, Charles M. Tuttle, John G. Sinclair of Bethlehem, Eleazer B. Parker of Franconia, Charles W. Rand, George Abbott, George A. Bingham, William J. Bellows, Luther T. Dow, Nelson C. Farr, Cephas Brackett, Philip P. Mason of Monroe, John Sargent, Otis G. Hale, and Joseph L. Whittaker.

The bank was organized in 1871 by the election of the following officers: John Farr, president; Cyrus Eastman, vice-president; William B. Dennison, secretary and treasurer. Trustees: Cyrus Eastman, John Farr, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Henry L. Tilton, Charles W. Rand, Joseph L. Whittaker, Luther T. Dow, and Nelson C. Farr. It will be seen that all but the three last named were officers of the National Bank. This bank began business October 14, 1871, and its history has run parallel with that of the National Bank; the officers of one have been connected in a governing capacity with the other. The directors of the National have constituted a majority

¹ 1903.

² In January, 1904, Fred H. English entered the board as the successor of Charles H. Greenleaf, resigned.

of the board of trustees of the Savings Bank since their foundation. The first change in the officers of the Savings Bank was necessitated by the change of cashiers of the National Bank when William B. Dennison was succeeded by Oscar C. Hatch as treasurer in 1873. In 1874 Otis G. Hale and Oscar C. Hatch were added to the board of trustees; in 1877 Joseph L. Whittaker, having removed from town, was succeeded by Hartwell H. Southworth. No other change in the official board occurred until 1880, when John Farr, wishing to be relieved of some of his financial responsibilities, resigned the presidency, but remained on the board of trustees. George A. Bingham was Mr. Farr's successor in the presidency. The following year, for the same reason that actuated Mr. Farr, Cyrus Eastman relinquished the vice-presidency to Henry L. Tilton. Colonel Eastman at the same time withdrew from the board of trustees, and his place was taken by Augustus A. Woolson, of Lisbon. Charles F. Eastman, in 1884, succeeded Otis G. Hale in the board, and the death of Nelson C. Farr created a vacancy that was filled by the election of Ira Parker in 1885. At the same time the vacancy caused by the death of E. B. Parker was filled by Osmon Parker. George Farr became a member of the board in 1889, succeeding George B. Redington; and in 1890, upon the retirement of Henry L. Tilton, Charles F. Eastman became vice-president and George T. Cruft entered the board; at the same time John L. Foster, of Lisbon, succeeded Mr. Woolson as trustee. Mr. Foster died in 1891, and in January, 1892, the vacancy in the board was filled by the election of Seth F. Hoskins, and William H. Bellows took the place vacated by John Farr, whose declining health compelled his retirement from financial cares. The official roster remained unchanged until 1895, when George A. Bingham, Hartwell H. Southworth, and George Farr retired; Charles F. Eastman succeeded to the vacant presidency, Ira Parker became vice-president, and Henry F. Green and James H. Bailey joined the board of trustees. Ira Parker resigned in 1898, and the vacancies thus created were filled by Oscar C. Hatch as vice-president and Frank P. Bond as trustee. The following year the duties of secretary and treasurer were divided, William H. Bellows succeeding to the former, and Mr. Hatch retaining that of treasurer of the bank. The official board of the institution has remained without change and, as constituted in 1903, is as follows: Charles F. Eastman, president; Oscar C. Hatch, vice-president and treasurer; William H. Bellows, secretary; George T. Cruft, James H. Bailey, Henry F. Green, and Frank P. Bond, with the officers,

make up the board of trustees. Henry O. Hatch is clerk and teller. The first deposit was made, as has been stated, October 14, 1871, and at the close of business on the last day of the year, the receipts on this account had reached the sum of \$6,245.94; in 1872, the first full year, they were \$57,970.61. In 1880 the value of the assets of the bank on its books was \$311,294.96; due depositors, \$303,238.95; the guarantee fund was \$4,600 and its surplus \$3,456.01. In 1890 the value of the assets on its books was \$1,020,369.54 and their market value \$1,038,712.87; the guarantee fund \$40,000, and the surplus \$43,864.17. In 1900 the cost of the assets as shown by the books was \$1,269,703.60, their market value \$1,310,948.60, the guarantee fund \$56,700, and the surplus \$50,612.95. At the present time (1903) the financial standing of the bank is given as follows: book value of assets \$1,526,403.24, market value \$1,572,728.24, the guarantee fund \$75,000, and the surplus \$65,487.34. The alternating increase and decrease in assets, as a rule, indicate the periods of general prosperity and adversity. The largest increase in deposits in any year was in 1889, when it was \$73,297.30; the most considerable decrease was in 1896, when it reached the sum of \$63,255.21. The bank passed the million mark in 1891, and at no time since have its resources fallen below that sum.

The stockholders and depositors in these banks have been fortunate in the selection of the executive officers chosen to administer their affairs. The first president of the bank, John Farr, was particularly well qualified, both by character, ability, and experience, for the position. His legal practice had been largely connected with the settlement of estates and collections, and his knowledge of credits was unequalled by any person in this valley; his familiarity with the details of banking had been acquired through his experience as a director in the Bank of Newbury, and as receiver of the White Mountain Bank at Lancaster, when it went into liquidation in 1865. As receiver he became familiar with every branch of the banking business and the law relating thereto, as the adjustment of the affairs of the bank was fruitful in litigation. Mr. Farr was by nature a cautious man, who counted the cost and hazard as well as the profits of every venture, and this conservative tendency had been increased in the school of experience. Yet, as he was a wise man of affairs, he seldom applied the brake to the wheels of progress, and in so far as his influence guided the affairs of these institutions their course was in the direction of a sound and healthy system that inured alike to their financial prosperity and to the benefit of the commercial interests of the community.



LITTLETON NATIONAL BANK AND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING.

United States Courts, Coashauke Club.



The brief connection of William B. Dennison with the management of the banks has been referred to. His successor as cashier of the National and treasurer of the Savings Banks, Oscar C. Hatch, came to their service with an education in the banking business acquired under the tuition of O. C. Hale and George Leslie in the Bank of Newbury, and two years' experience as cashier of the Orange County National Bank at Chelsea, Vt., and after a laborious life extending over the years of a generation, he is a young man in feeling, a sage in experience, still at his post. Mr. Hatch was born in the village of Wells River in 1848. His scholastic education was acquired in the common schools and a private school taught by Rev. William S. Palmer. When but a few months past his sixteenth year, he entered the employment of Deming & Baldwin, where two years were past, when he became a clerk in the village bank, and there acquired the rudiments of the business which was to become his life work. When he went to Chelsea to assume charge of the bank, he found it with a capital of \$200,000; some of this was unused for want of a local demand, with the result that the stockholders had for some years received small dividends. This idle fund he invested in commercial paper in Boston, and at the close of his first year had the entire capital invested. Dividends were increased, and in the two years he was cashier the policy of the bank was changed, and from a small, it became a large, money-earning institution.

Mr. Hatch assumed charge of the Littleton National and Savings Banks December 9, 1872. It is said that confidence is a plant of slow growth; it was not in this instance. Mr. Hatch was trusted without reserve by the banks with which he had previously been connected, and he came to the institutions here having the entire confidence of their governing boards. There were among their patrons some who regarded him as too young and inexperienced for such weighty responsibilities. These doubts were soon dispelled, and his capacity, like his integrity, was firmly established, and neither has since been questioned. As a banker he is cautious, striving to keep well within the limits of safety, having more regard for the security of the investment than the amount of the income, and adhering with unvarying steadfastness to the strict letter of the law. These traits render his work entirely impersonal, and guard him from the perils of favoritism, that fatal maelstrom which has engulfed so many reputations in the banking world.

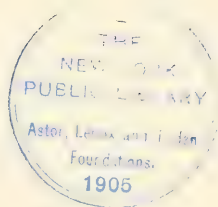
At the start the selection of banking rooms was determined by the law of necessity. They were several times remodelled, yet

always inadequate and outgrown prior to 1882, when a lot on the north side of Main Street was purchased of the heirs of the late Major Aaron Brackett, and a substantial brick block, with ample accommodations for the business of the banks, was built thereon. The banks occupied the entire first floor, while the second was rented by the law firm of Bingham & Aldrich for offices. The block was located on a level and in line with other buildings in its immediate vicinity, and was approached from the street by a long flight of granite steps. The structure was severe and substantial in its architectural form, and filled with all the conveniences that the despatch of business and the requirements of safety could suggest, and it was thought by its projectors well calculated to meet the wants of the institutions for several generations, but within a score of years extension was required. This was effected by excavating to the street level, and adding a front of three stories of Indiana limestone and brick of a corresponding color. With heavy cornices and other trimmings, the new structure presents an imposing outward appearance, while the interior is richly furnished and conveniently arranged with counters around a circular lobby. The building is regarded as the finest in the State devoted to the banking business. In the erection of both structures Mr. Hatch was the guiding spirit, and in each successfully accomplished his purpose of providing adequate and secure accommodations for the institutions over which he presides, and at the same time adding to the architectural adornment of the village.

To his duties as a citizen Mr. Hatch has brought the solid judgment and sane business sense that have characterized his conduct as a banker. His services have been in demand by the town as a member of important committees raised to execute public enterprises, notably those of building the Town House in 1894 and the Library building now in process of erection. He can hardly be termed a politician, though he has taken considerable interest in public affairs and in Republican party politics, and is regarded as a sound, practical adviser in such matters by his party associates. Living in a town and district where political honors are much sought, it is probable that he has felt the prevailing contagion, but such success as he has attained in the political field has been bestowed more for the purpose of satisfying a reasonable public feeling than to reward a skilful political manipulator for party services. In the spirited political contest of 1892 he was the only successful candidate of his party in the local field, when he was elected Representative, and in the Legis-



LITTLETON NATIONAL BANK AND LITTLETON SAVINGS BANK — INTERIOR.



lature was appointed chairman of the committee on banks. In 1898 he represented this district in the State Senate, where he served on the important committees on banking, revision of laws, and railroads. He was also a member of Governor Rollins's staff, with the rank of Colonel. This military-political position is esteemed one of the desirable prizes awarded by the incumbent of the gubernatorial chair.

Mr. Hatch is a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity and has attained its highest degree. His record in the fraternity follows: Received the degrees in Burns Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons September 1, 1882, and subsequently the degrees in Franklin Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Omega Council of R. & S. Masons, St. Gerard Commandery; Knights Templar (was two years Eminent Commander); Aaron P. Hughes Lodge of Perfection, Nashua, N. H. A. A. S. Rite; Washington Council Princes of Jerusalem, A. A. S. Rite (Grand Master five years); Littleton Chapter of Rose Croix, A. A. S. Rite; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, A. A. S. Rite; and on September 18, 1894, was coronated an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, 33° for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America.

When John Farr began to feel that his comfort was to be promoted by lessening rather than increasing his business cares, he resigned the presidency of the Savings Bank, George A. Bingham succeeding. Judge Bingham remained in the position until within a few weeks of his death in January, 1895, when Charles F. Eastman was chosen, and has continued in the office since. When in 1888 Mr. Farr retired from the head of the National Bank, it was to give place to Oscar C. Hatch. Since their establishment the National Bank has had but two presidents, the Savings Bank but three; while Mr. Hatch has for nearly a generation been the directing genius at the governing board of both institutions.

The workman, whether he labor with mind or hands, impresses the character of his individuality upon the product. All who have known the character, sagacity, and attainments of John Farr, Oscar C. Hatch, George A. Bingham, Charles F. Eastman, and their associates in the direction of the affairs of these banks, will recognize the moral force and financial strength of these men stamped upon these institutions through the growth from small beginnings to their present strength, which rests more in the confidence of the people than in the sums distributed among investors or stored in the vaults of the banks.

XXX.

THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE.¹

BY ALBERT STILLMAN BATCHELLOR, M.A.

THE first period of the history of the town as viewed from the medical standpoint might be limited by the date of settlement and the advent of the settled physician, that is to say, from 1700 to 1800. Much of the material which would be valuable and interesting for this theme and which might once have been drawn from that period, is irretrievably lost. The doctor dwelt a long distance apart from his Apthorp patients. He had no time to inform the world of his doings. The newspapers did not report his cures nor advertise his skill. He did not anticipate the duty that would fall upon his remote successors on occasions like this. He failed to hand down a convenient journal of interesting dates, experiences, and observations, as a country practitioner of the ancient days. Moreover, the science of recorded observations of disease and of medical statistics found small place in the outfit of the custodian of the healing art in that early day in this region. He dealt with the ills of the flesh according to his best skill and judgment, but had neither the opportunity nor the facilities for compiling vital statistics or health reports.

McMaster, in his "History of the People of the United States," has graphically described the doctor of this period, his education, his practice, his medicines. No better view of the subject can be found in the space which he devotes to it. The picture is interesting and instructive. It gives us an opportunity for a suggestive comparison of the practice at the extremes of our own centenary, for it is the doctor of 1784 who is described by McMaster.²

¹ The profession of medicine was assigned to Dr. C. M. Tuttle, as a subject for his contribution to the Centennial of 1884. He gathered some data, but the address was omitted and subsequently prepared for the volume of published proceedings and credited to the doctor, but as published it was from the pen of Judge Batchellor, who has also brought the chapter down to date.

² Vol. i. pp. 27-36.

The population was scattered over the river valleys, and was made up of a class that was adventurous and strong. They had no luxuries. If there were any virtue in exercise and ventilation, the human system ought to have come very near perfection in the persons of our pioneer ancestors. They had, of course, the rough life and diet peculiar to new settlements. There was no profit in adulteration of food and rum. Women worked out of doors with the men, and practised no black art to cut off posterity. We have, in the case of Hannah Caswell, whose story has been so well related by Dr. Rankin,¹ an illustration of the stamina of the women of that time. The people of that generation had a mission to perform, and nature, at the same time generous and discriminating, had given them physical capabilities equal to all the burdens that were thrust upon them. No doubt they defied many of the maxims of health which we regard as fundamental. Consumption assailed individuals who failed to inherit the average vital power of the race, and fevers brought down the strong in their strength. Disorders of the latter class were generated, in some instances, from the decay of vegetable matter which precedes the abolition of swamps and follows the clearing up of the new land; and in other cases in neglect of sanitary conditions, in the location and care of stables, out-buildings, and places of retirement, and imperfect drainage; in the non-exclusion of filth from milk and other food, and recklessness in exposure to the rigors and vicissitudes peculiar to the climate. The inevitable results of these conditions followed; but the fatal diseases were generally of simple diagnosis, and belonged to a very few classes, as compared with the complex catalogue of physical disorders with which the medical profession has to do in the same locality at the present time.

In the first ten years the population had not reached a score; in 1790 it is given as 96, and in 1800 it was 381. The dearth of interesting data for an account of the relations of such a population to the subject of medicine is not due solely to the remoteness of the time. Towns about us equally isolated in location and sparsely populated would not to-day yield very much more material for the purposes of medical history than the Littleton which antedated the days of its first settled physician.

We know something of the early practitioners who came with their saddle-bags at infrequent intervals through the town. We know their modes of practice and we have their books of account, showing what the hardy settlers had to take and what they had

¹ Littleton Centennial, p. 21.

to pay. We know that, owing to the skill of the doctors to cure or the stamina of the people in resisting the effects of disease and perhaps of medicine, they increased, multiplied, and were strong. We know that no deadly epidemics scourged the populace, and that they were blessed with health to a degree that is remarkable.

The good old mothers knew the simplest and best of nature's restoratives, and every garret was an honest and reliable depository of the pharmacy of the field and forest.

Patent medicines and the nostrum tramps who announce their coming in the gorgeous rhetoric of the circus bills are now the humbug substitutes for the wholesome regimen of health, which, in the absence of professional advice, the good housewives of old prescribed, without money and without price, for the healing of the people. If the doctor could not be called or was not wanted, the old matrons gave doses from substances whose properties were understood, and gave them in accordance with the teachings of authentic experience. The good sense of the people in this matter is monumental. The times have changed. We read of a nostrum; somebody has lied about its virtues; the falsehood is advertised in a thousand papers, on fences and on rocks; without analysis, without knowledge of its constituents, without inquiry as to the skill of its contriver or the character of its sponsor, its consumers are the millions of all classes and conditions. The stuff is taken in quantities that would turn a thousand mills, and craft is made rich out of folly and ignorance. Butler well says in his "*Hudibras*":—

"Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat."

There were few medical schools and few medical societies at the time of which I have spoken. The doctors were, as a rule, fairly taught, but by private preceptors. The degree of M.D. was an exceptional distinction. It is difficult, and perhaps impossible, to name all the regular physicians who rode a circuit through Apthorp and early Littleton. We know that Dr. Samuel White, of Newbury, Vt., and later on, Dr. Isaac Moore, of Bath, were among them. There may have been others, but we do not find their

"Footprints on the sands of time."

Perhaps the purposes of the subject and the occasion may be as well subserved by giving personal sketches of these men and of their successors in the profession, in the order in which they have

entered into the history of the town, and by showing the relations of each to medical progress in his day and place of action.

In comparing the accomplishments of the early practitioners with their successors, it should be constantly borne in mind that great advances have been made in the methods and appliances of medical science since 1770. This is not the occasion for a careful review of this progress, but we may note hereafter some of its more prominent features.

It fortunately happened that all mention of Dr. Samuel White, the first settled physician in the Coös Country, so called, was omitted in Miss Hemmenway's "*Gazetteer of Vermont*." I speak of the incident as fortunate, for it called out a very full biographical account of Dr. White from his friend Dr. W. H. Carter, who was formerly also located at Newbury, but was then living at a great age at Bradford. Dr. Carter was eminently qualified for this duty, as he had from his boyhood known Dr. White, and during the last twenty years of the latter's life was intimately acquainted with him. The lives of these two men cover a long space, and include the whole period of the civilized history of the region in which they practised their profession. I shall adopt all of Dr. Carter's article that is material to my subject: one item should be added, — Dr. White had a large family of children, in which twins were a not infrequent occurrence.

Dr. Carter says:—

"Dr. Samuel White was born in Plaistow, State of New Hampshire, November 10, 1750. He was the son of Nicholas White, Esq., a respectable farmer of that town. He received his early education at the common school where he lived: and he also obtained a competent knowledge of the Latin language to enter upon the study of medicine with facility. At the early age of seventeen he commenced his medical studies, and continued them four years, under the instruction of Thomas Brickett, M.D., of Haverhill, Mass., who was a man of learning and skill, having enjoyed the advantages of the medical schools and hospitals of Edinburgh, in Scotland, and served as surgeon in the British army. The long term of study, under the instruction of an eminent physician and surgeon, was well calculated to fasten in his mind that knowledge which was afterward so much needed by him when, far removed from his professional brethren and in a new country, he was forced to rely upon his own knowledge and judgment in many difficult cases committed to his charge.

"At the expiration of his pupilage Dr. White was well recommended by his preceptor, and entered upon the duties of his profession. He practised one or two years in his native town with good acceptance in

families of the best respectability. But at that time the tide of emigration was fast setting to the north. Many families and individuals from the southern portion of New Hampshire and from Massachusetts had located themselves upon the fertile meadows of the Coos Country. Noah White, an elder brother of the doctor, had removed to Newbury with his family in 1763; and Col. Jacob Kent, who married his sister, Mary White, emigrated with his family the same year. Some years after this Samuel visited his brother and sister at the 'Coos,' and carried with him a proclamation for a day of Thanksgiving, which had been duly observed where he resided, but was received and used by Rev. Peter Powers and his parishioners, as related in the 'Early History of Coos.' In the spring of 1773 Dr. White concluded to try his fortune with the new settlers on the hills and valleys of the wilderness. This, it will be perceived, was ten years after the first settlement of Newbury was begun, and two years before the Revolutionary War. At that time there were some families in Newbury, Haverhill, Bradford, Orford, and Piermont, and it was necessary that a physician should be located among them. Nor was there any physician between Newbury and Canada on the river, so that Dr. White was the only one to be called upon for a considerable distance round, at the first commencement of his practice. He was sometimes called to the distance of many miles through dense forests to visit the sick; and these excursions were sometimes performed on foot and on snow-shoes, while marked trees were the only guide that led him to his destination. The writer of this has heard Dr. White relate many stories of his nocturnal rambles to visit his patients, when the darkness was so great that he was obliged to feel for a path to avoid wandering into a swamp or falling headlong from some abrupt precipice.

"Roads and bridges were but few; rapid streams were to be forded and quagmires to be passed through; while the howl of a wolf or the growl of a bear were the only evidence given him that the woods were inhabited. The doctor would often tell of the uncomfortable situation in which he found his patients; many of them in log houses without chimneys, while the only redeeming chance that they had to be warm was to fill the fireplace with wood, of which they had a plenty. He said he had seen little drifts of snow where the new-born infant was lying with its mother. On one or two occasions the doctor travelled on snow-shoes to Lancaster, N. H., to visit some families settled there, while the log huts on the way were few and far between. Most of the inhabitants at that time were able to pay him but little for his services; but there was one thing, he said, to cheer him, — they were always glad to see him. At the time of the Revolutionary War Dr. White had fully entered upon the duties of his profession at his new home. With the new settlers, generally, he was well acquainted, and he had his patients in turn among them all. And whether they were active patriots in the American cause or favored the idea of submission to British

rule, he still pursued the even tenor of his way, seeking their best good as their physician. He was ready at all times to serve his country in his professional capacity, as occasion required. He acted as surgeon to the Continental soldiers who were stationed at Newbury, under the command of Gen. Jacob Bayley, and dressed the wound received by a Mr. Gates, when a scout of British and Tories made a foray upon the people at the Oxbow, in quest of General Bayley. When General Burgoyne entered the western part of Vermont, Dr. White attended, as surgeon, such troops as could be spared from Newbury and the vicinity, to arrest the march of the British army, and remained with them until their return from the field of victory. Dr. White was considered a good physician by his employers generally; and the writer of this remembers of hearing several of his cotemporaries speak in high praise of his success in some very serious diseases; and he continued to sustain the reputation of a judicious and skilful practitioner, as the country became more settled. In the various epidemics which appeared at different times, he manifested a good degree of professional knowledge, and evinced a tact and judgment adapted to the embarrassing and uncomfortable situation in which he frequently found his patients. In the treatment of chronic diseases the powers of his judgment and discerning were conspicuously displayed, and he always adhered to a regular and scientific course, founded upon true principles of Pathology as developed in his time. In his intercourse with his professional brethren, Dr. White was quite communicative, and liberally contributed from the stores of knowledge which a long experience had enabled him to lay up. Hence he was often consulted with confidence by his juniors, after age and infirmities rendered it necessary for him to relinquish in a great measure the regular care of patients. As an operative surgeon Dr. White never made any pretension to fame, although at different periods of his practice he performed several of the minor operations with success. He was of a calm and easy disposition, benevolence greatly predominating, so that he might truly be said to

‘Lay his own advantage by
To seek his neighbor’s good.’

“He was not a close collector of debts due to him, and a great part of his earnings were never paid. In his daily intercourse with his employers, Dr. White was of a cheery and facetious turn of mind, and, where danger was not apprehended, his funny remarks and capital stories would often act as a cordial in cases where there was a depression of the mind from extreme ‘nervousness’ or an unfounded apprehension of danger. He had a peculiar way of relating his anecdotes and short stories, well calculated to diffuse a spirit of mirth and pleasantry among his audience, and cause them for a time to forget their troubles. Many of his capital stories will long be remembered

and rehearsed; but his manner of telling them cannot be fully imitated.¹

"About four years previous to his death Dr. White united with the First Congregational Church in Newbury. But the sun of his life was fast declining, and his mind and memory soon exhibited but a wreck of what it had once been. The powers of life gradually receded from the worn-out body, and on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1847, he quietly fell asleep, aged ninety-seven years."

The worn and time-stained account books of Dr. White present to us a most interesting view of the practice of a country doctor rather more than a hundred years ago.

Two books, of some three hundred and sixty manuscript pages, which seem to have dated from the beginning of his Newbury practice, are preserved. In them are the itemized accounts, written in a hand like copperplate, of the journeys he took, the drugs he exhibited, the teeth he pulled, and the sums he charged but often did not collect. There are entries from 1773 to 1790, not always chronologically arranged, and probably not covering the whole of his practice during that period, but presenting doubtless a good average specimen.

He visited in Corinth, Bath, Mooretown,² Haverhill, Barnet, Upper Coös, Piermont, Lyman, Peacham, Ryegate, Topsham, Gunthwaite,³ Landaff, Morristown,⁴ Apthorp,⁵ Wentworth, Coventry,⁶ Rumney, Groton, Bradford, Riverlamoile,⁷ and Newbury.

The visit and each item of treatment were accounted separately. For instance, we find, at the last of a series of visits to Mr. Abial Chamberlain, the charge made as follows: "Sept. 10th, 1784. To visit 2s. Physic 1s. Emet. 1s. Bleeding 1s. Sal. Nitre 1s. — 6s." The minimum charge for a visit was one shilling; the maximum was sixty shillings — to Upper Coös. While there was usually a regular schedule of charges, there are occasionally great variations, for reasons which do not appear, but the weather and the difficulty of the journey and the urgency of the call were doubtless taken into consideration; and a very low price may have arisen from other visits to the same place, as well as from the poverty of the patient. To Corinth it was all the way from one to twenty shillings; to Haverhill, two to six; to Apthorp, two, three, and twenty-seven shillings.

Medicine was usually one shilling, sometimes two; bleeding,

¹ It was Dr. White who remarked that he always had poor luck with his patients in their last sickness.

² Now Bradford, Vt.

³ Now Lisbon.

⁴ Franconia.

⁵ Littleton.

⁶ Benton.

⁷ A location not ascertained.

always one shilling; tooth pulling, one shilling; dressing a wound, one shilling; lancing a sore, one shilling; setting an arm or leg, six shillings. "Attendance on your wife's Travel" was twelve shillings. The dollar, it appears, was equal to six of the twenty shillings which make a pound, as we find a credit of seven dollars on account, entered as £2 2s., or 42s. These two books show accounts approximating £2,500; a large proportion of them have no credit entries, and probably were not paid, as he seems to have entered carefully all payments. Many a large account ran six, eight, or ten years, and when settlement is made, it is more frequently by note of hand than by cash.

The good doctor used a wide range in his *materia medica*. One hundred and fifty-two remedial agents are mentioned in his books; thirty-six of these are used once only, ten twice, and eleven three times. When his patients wanted medicine, they had it. In 4,271 recorded visits only 181 were plain; in all the others something happened, and as we have a record of 8,471 doses or operations, frequently much took place.

His main reliance was upon comparatively few remedies. It was —

"Physic" (some efficient mixture of his own)	1,630 times
Camphor	994 "
Valerian	650 "
Bleeding	504 "
Cream Tartar	444 "
	<hr/>
	4,222.

He gave —

228	"vomits" (or "emetic").
288	doses of cortex, or balsam Peru.
275	" myrrh.
258	" rhubarb.
244	" bitters.
262	" tartar emetic.
203	" nitre.
148	" antimony, crude or wine.
137	" lavender.
116	" "contraery" (contraerva).
93	" calomel.
83	" assafœtida.
81	" chamomile.
<hr/>	
2,416	
	<hr/>
	2,416
	<hr/>
	6,638

He used guaiacum, jalap, magnesia, castor, scilla, and sapo pills more than fifty times each; and paregoric twenty-one; liq. laud. twenty; cascarilla, gum Arabic, oil of amber, elixir vitriol, elixir salutis, annis seed, gum ammoniac, cinnamon, licorice, pectoral balsam, Armenia Bole, and sweet spirits of nitre, twenty or more times each.

He used pill cochiae, pill athiops, pill cathartic, sapo pills, female pills, mercurial pills, Hooper's, Anderson's and Locker's pills; elixirs vitriol, astma, solutis, proprieta, stomatica; Bateman's and Thurlington's drops, and British oil.

Most of these drugs are found or known in every pharmacy to-day. British oil, Bateman's drops, Thurlington's drops, and Hooper's pills greet us with their marvellous cures of over a century upon their imitation antique wrappers.

Less familiar are these others of Dr. White's medicines: sago permeum, sp. sal c. c., ens veneris, Roman vitriol, flos bolostinos, lac ammoniac, mellilot, cinnabar, "contraery," sal mirabile, oculi crancorum, sp. hierapic., flos benjamin, crocus, vorsena, sal cor cerebrini, winter bark and hat case.

One misses from the list many potent chemicals and chemical groups. Iodides and bromides would not be expected. Opiates are little used; alcohols were probably kept in the house, or easily got at the store; aids to digestion appear but little. The remedies apply to inflammatory diseases largely and to a rugged people. Dr. White bled, in his record, five hundred and four times at a shilling each — about a hogshhead all told. He seems to attend to it periodically, as we find entries in different households at the same date. Many a time we find "To bleeding two," and not infrequently "To bleeding three."

His surgical practice seems not to have been large. In the records he has account of seventy-six tooth pullings only, dressing wounds fifty-seven times, — often several times in the same case, — setting ten arms and three legs. He records only seven confinements, a number so small that it is difficult to find satisfactory explanation.

I am indebted to Dr. E. J. Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, for this excellent analysis of the old books of account. On the point raised by Dr. Bartlett as to the reason for the limited practice in obstetrics indicated by the charges, I have little doubt that the explanation lies in the fact that there were numerous expert midwives in the new settlements, and they attended to this class of cases. It would be on exceptional occasions that Dr. White, the only physician in the country, could be accessible to such calls.

Between 1773 and 1787 the doctor visited patients in Apthorp, as shown by these books of account. Later volumes than the ones now accessible might give us the names of others with whom he had professional relations in Littleton. As a part of the earliest authentic written history of the town, such accounts, relating to our ancient townspeople, are of general interest; and as relics of the beginning of the practice of medicine here, they are worthy of reproduction. We copy them as they are written in the books.

1773	Old Mr. Hopkinson of Apthorp	Dr.
Aug't 23d.	To a visit from Davids to his house,	" 3 "
	To Spt. Lavender, 1s. Elix. Camphor, 2s.	" 3 "
	To a visit, 20s. Physic, 2s. Gum Camphor,	
	2s., 6d.	1 4 6
	To Myrrh, 2s. Sal Nitre, 2s. Valerian, 3s.	" 7 "
Oct. 20th, 1786.	Rec'd the above by his son John's note,	£1 17 6
1774	Mr. Johnathan Hopkinson of Apthorp,	Dr.
Nov'r 8th.	To a visit, 4s. Physic, 1s. Spt. Lavender, 2s.	
	Liquid Laud, 1s., 6d.	" 8 6
	To a visit, 20s. Cream Tartar, 2s. Rhei, 2s.	1 4 "
	To Cortex, 3s. Spt. Lavender, 3s.	" 6 "
Oct. 20th, 1786.	Rec'd the above by his note,	£1 18 6
1775	Mr. David Hopkinson of Apthorp,	Dr.
Aug't 23d.	To a visit, 18s. Spt. Lavender, 2s. Sal Nitre,	
	2s. Valerian, 2s., 6d.	1 3 6
1782.	Mr. Samuel Nash of Apthorp,	Dr.
Oct'r 1st.	To a visit, 24s. Gum Camphor, 3s.	1 10 "
	To a visit, 27s. Gum Camphor, 3s.	1 10 "
	To precipitat, 2s. Roman Vitriol, 1s.	" 3 "
	To Bazillicum flavern, 2s.	" 2 "
July 29, 1783	To a visit, 2s. Pill Cathart. 2s. Cortex Cas-	
	carilla, 2s., 6d.	" 6 4
Aug't 1st.	To a visit, 2s. Physic, 2s.	" 4 "
8th.	To a visit, 3s. Gum Myrrh, 2s. Physic, 2s.	" 7 "
9th.	To a visit, 3s. Bitters, 2s.	" 5 "
17th.	To a visit, 3s. Essence Antimoni, 2s.	" 5 "
Sep't 1st.	To a visit, 2s. Cortex, 2s. Gum Camphor, 1s.	" 5 "
	To a visit, 2s. Valerian, 1s., 6d.	" 3 6
		£5 " 10

1787	Capt. ¹	Apthorp,	Dr.	
Jan. 23d.	To a visit, 26s.	———net. 1s.	Gum Camph. 1s.	1 8 “
	Sal Nitre, 1s.	Antmi. Vin. 1s.		“ 2 “
27th.	To a visit, 26s.	Cream Tart. 2s.		1 8 0

The town of Bath had no settled physician until 1790, when Dr. Isaac Moore,² coming from Haverhill, located in the place. He is supposed to have begun his practice about 1787. He was of rugged Scotch stock, and his youth had been passed in the midst of the hardships and dangers of the frontier in the Revolutionary period. The early record of Worcester, Mass., gives mention of three of this name. One of them, the son of Isaac and Hannah, born March 11, 1741, might have been the father of the doctor. His son John places the date of the doctor's birth in 1765, and the family also have it that it was in Worcester.³ While but a boy, he saw the sacking of Royalton by the Indians and Tories in 1780. His wife was a daughter of Col. Timothy Bedel. She was born in Bath in 1771, and was quite young when she married the doctor. They removed to Bath the next year, and for several years occupied the Hurd place, so called, near the old meeting-house. The date of his settlement is taken from the Appendix to Sutherland's "Historical Discourse," page 80. In the same volume, however, on page 54, there is evidence that the doctor was identified very intimately with Bath in a professional capacity, if not a resident, at an earlier date. The text is as follows: "Under date of November, 1789, we find the following: Voted, that Dr. Isaac Moore set up a house of Inoculation in this town, one half mile west of Mr. David Weeks." Mrs. Smith states that this movement met with great opposition, and that the first house that he erected was torn down by the disaffected before it was finished. He succeeded, however, the next year in completing one; and a good many persons (she among the rest) went there and had the smallpox. But in a short time it came to a sudden end. In 1793 it took fire and burned to ashes. This account reminds us of the public sentiment manifested at Montreal on the same subject some twenty-five years ago. But whatever may have been the temper of the public towards the enterprise, the

¹ The name is obliterated, but was doubtless either Captain Caswell or Captain Williams.

² Dr. Moore was the father of John Moore, of Barnet, a noted auctioneer a generation ago.

³ Hon. Nathan Crosby, in his "History of the Crosby Family," states that Dr. Moore was born and educated in Scotland, but is understood to have had other or additional information after the publication of the book.

record shows that Dr. Moore was a sagacious and progressive physician, who early encountered the same difficulties that every man will who gets ahead of the times in applying the true science of medicine.

This copy of an advertisement in the "Vermont Journal and Universal Advertiser," No. 391, published at Windsor, January 25, 1791, has been forwarded by Rev. E. M. Goddard, of that place, and I give it entire: —

The subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has good accommodations at his hospital, for those who wish to take the benefit of having the SMALL POX by the easy and safe method of inoculation, and on very moderate terms, viz: Inoculation, medicine, attendance, nursing and every thing necessary for each patient, excepting their bed cloaths, for the term of three weeks for thirty shillings; if longer detained, six shillings per week — Inoculation, medicine, and attendance, for fifteen shillings each. The money to be paid at the time of inoculation, or at the farthest at the time of leaving the hospital. — Grain will be received in part payment. The public may be assured that mercurials will not be administered by their humble servant,

ISAAC MOORE.

Bath, (Newhampshire) January 17, 1791.

1 & 3

It is quite possible that Dr. Moore was the nearest physician for the people of Littleton for several years after his location in Bath. But a short time previous we have found Dr. White coming to his Littleton friends from Newbury. It would not therefore be unreasonable to assume that Dr. Moore from 1790 to 1800, a period that evidently was the most effective part of his career, had a principal share of the medical practice in Littleton.

Dr. Ainsworth came here in 1800. Dr. Stanley is said to have been a local practitioner from about 1802 to 1804. Dr. Moore himself located at the north part of the town about 1806. He removed from Bath and lived on the Connecticut River, in the house opposite that formerly owned and occupied by T. B. Wheeler. His dwelling-house and all its contents at Bath had been consumed by fire that year, and this may have been the occasion of his change of location. He remained in Littleton only two or three years. Returning to Bath, he occupied a house near that of Andrew Woods as it was in 1855. At a previous period he occupied the S. & W. Minot place, and there kept a public house for several years. In politics he was a Federalist. He held various town offices, and was town clerk of Bath for a

number of terms. He died in 1818 at a comparatively early age. His habits conformed perhaps too strictly to the spirit of the times, and his nervous system became badly deranged a considerable time before the end. His widow remarried and lived to a great age. Her faculties were well preserved, and she was one of the best authorities on events which had come to her knowledge. Thirteen children were born to them. Their descendants hold honorable stations in society, and have been successful in affairs. We have the estimate of contemporaries on the professional character of Dr. Moore. The Rev. David Sutherland in his "Historical Discourse" (p. 16) says:—

"When I settled here, Dr. Moore was the only physician. I believe he was the first physician who ever settled here. Moore was not much of a book learned physician, but had quite a knack of managing diseases. He was a very rough man, with a quick perception of the ludicrous; but his drollery was apt to be offensive to delicacy and modesty. He was superseded by Dr. Edward Dean, who immediately succeeded to almost all the practice in the place."

Says Dr. Adams Moore: "He was a bold, active, and often very successful practitioner of medicine."

The settled physician preceded the settled lawyer and the settled minister in the practice of their respective professions at Littleton. Notwithstanding some vague traditions to the contrary, the distinction of being the first physician to occupy this field belongs to Dr. Calvin Ainsworth. He was a young man when he took up his residence here, having been born at Claremont, N. H., June 3, 1777. His father was Edward Ainsworth, of that place. His education was academic. We learn from his son Laban, who lived and died in this place, that his father studied medicine at Charlestown, N. H. At one time his preceptor was confined in the Charlestown jail for debt, and Ainsworth was permitted to enter the jail limits, recite his studies, and get his instruction without much interruption from outsiders. Professional calls did not interfere with the student's privileges, and he always knew where to find his instructor. Dr. Ainsworth located in Littleton just prior to the year 1800. The population of the place was then small, and the people were just entering upon a moderate prosperity. He was an old-school practitioner, and continued in the same field of professional labor for forty years. A good nurse, with tact and a genial presence, he was a favorite doctor in many families. He was vivacious, and fond of amusement and social entertainment. That social element in his nature is under-

stood to have dominated his personal habits in a marked degree. He could play the violin, and sometimes wielded the bow to help on merry-makings. He was for a time a Federalist of the Hartford Convention order, but latterly a Democrat. He had no special church affiliations.

He is described as rather stout and short in stature. He had good physical powers, but was not of a pushing or belligerent disposition. He did not succeed in accumulating property.

Dr. Burns, the only rival who kept the field any considerable time in thirty years, commenced practice in 1806. Burns had many elements of professional success that Ainsworth lacked. The relations of the two were not intimate. On the other hand, while Adams Moore was not more like Burns than was Ainsworth, the relations of the latter rivals, if they could be called such, were very close and harmonious.

Dr. Burns did not allow his neighbors to joke him without snug-fitting retorts. One story, however, has come to us without his reply to Dr. Ainsworth's sally. Burns had a new sleigh, with runners turned back over the dasher, and birds' heads carved at the ends, according to the prevailing style of adornment. He called Ainsworth's attention to his purchase, and asked him what he thought of it. Ainsworth said it was all well enough except the birds' heads. He would suggest that ducks' heads were more fitting for that sleigh. The ducks would be a great help to him in crying "Quack, Quack."

Dr. Ainsworth married Susannah Howe, of New Ipswich, who was a school teacher in Littleton about the time of his settlement in the place. Their children were (1) Americus, lately a farmer in this town; (2) Calvin, a lawyer here and at Concord, and later, a municipal judge at Madison, Wis.; (3) Laban, before mentioned; (4) Sybil P., who married and resided at Townsend, Mass., and (5) Susannah H., who lived with her sister. Both died suddenly and within a few days of each other. The early death of these daughters was a severe blow to Dr. Ainsworth. He sank under his grief, and died at Littleton July 12, 1839.

His latest residence was near the first Waterford bridge, though he had dwelt in several other localities, but always in the vicinity of the river. Dr. Adams Moore, for some ten years his contemporary, left this minute in regard to Dr. Ainsworth among his historical papers: "His disposition was amiable, but there was a great lack of self-reliance as a physician."

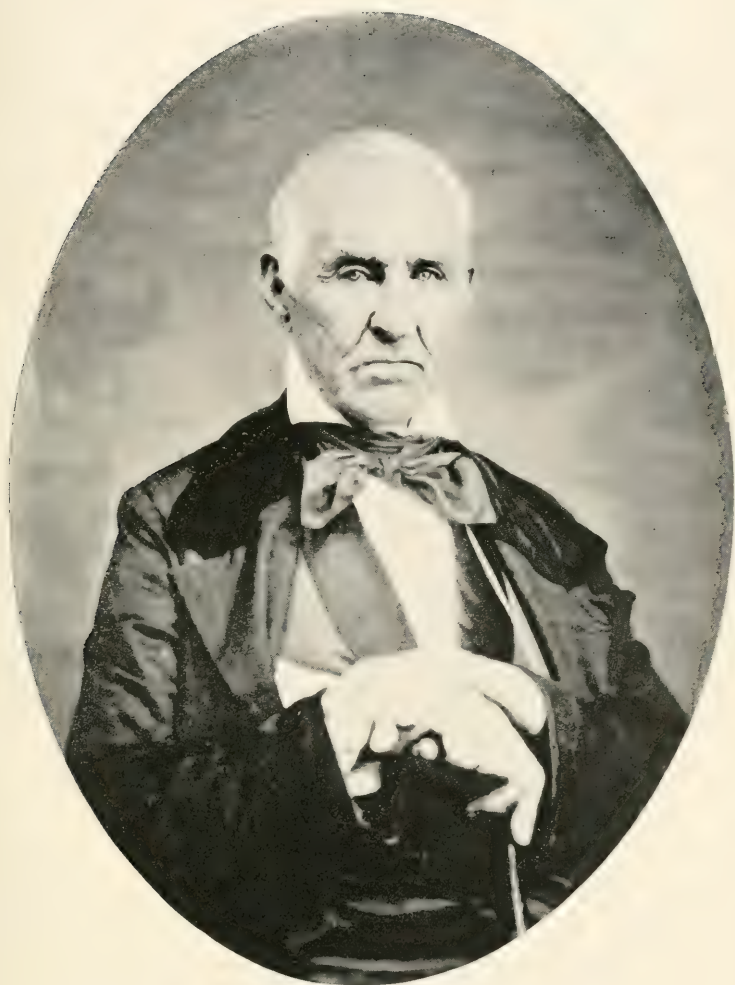
Old residents recall a physician named Abner Stanley, who resided here for a short time. He was a tax-payer in 1802 and

1803. We have not been able to learn whence he came, where he went, or anything further for his biography.

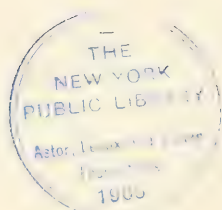
William Burns¹ was of Merrimac. He was born April 15, 1783. He was of Irish Presbyterian descent, his family having been among the early settlers of Londonderry. From them he inherited an inflexible will, a biting wit, a proneness to sarcasm which did not always spare his friends, and the sturdy independence which characterizes the race. He received an academic education, pursued the course of medical study usual in his day, but did not take his degree until 1826, when he had been in active practice more than twenty years. He came to Littleton in 1806 and took up his residence at the village, then known as Mann's Mills, and for upwards of half a century enjoyed an extensive practice. In his practice he was conservative, being governed largely by the principles laid down in the books; he was a rigid adherent of his school, and its ardent defender against what he regarded as the heresies of other systems of practice. He was one of the founders of the White Mountain Medical Society, and his name appears in its records more frequently than that of any other member; his interest in its welfare continued down to the closing hours of his life.

Dr. Burns was a public-spirited citizen, who gave much of his time to the advancement of every good cause. He was a member of the first board of school inspectors, the duties of the position being similar to those of the present superintending school committee, and for a period covering nearly fifty years was repeatedly a member of the board. It is possible that no man in the State has been so many times appointed to the position. He was among the early members of Morning Dawn Lodge of Masons at Waterford, and with a zeal and fidelity which characterized his life, stoutly maintained the principles of the order under the adverse conditions which resulted from the crusade waged against it during the period of the anti-Masonic contests of 1826-1840. It was his proud boast that at a time when it cost a man his social position, and seriously affected his professional and business standing, he had the courage of his convictions, and stood up and was counted as a member of the craft. He was active in securing the charter of the lodge in this town, and in his honor his associates conferred his name upon it. He became a member of Franklin Chapter at Bath in 1823, and upon the revival of the organization at Lisbon some forty years afterwards, he was one of the old guard who renewed his allegiance.

¹ This sketch of Dr. Burns was written by J. R. Jackson.



WILLIAM BURNS, M.D.



In manner the doctor was a gentleman of the old school. His natural dignity was softened by an unfailing politeness. He was noted as a raconteur, and was long the presiding genius at the improvised club which originally assembled at the Old Red Store, and in later years at the brick store when under the management of Gould & Balch. Many stories are still current of his encounters with Dr. Ainsworth, in which he sometimes came off second best, as his rival's tongue was nearly as sharp as his own.

Dr. Burns was an apostle of temperance through his long and useful life, and by precept and example never failed to encourage those who were striving to conquer the evil habit; his caustic tongue spared neither saint nor sinner who transgressed by indulgence in too liberal potations. Shortly after coming to town he was invited by the parson to join him in a drink of flip, but declined with the remark that ministers must decide upon their own consciences whether they ought to drink, but the physician's responsibilities were such that he must keep his head clear and set no vicious example before his fellows of abuse of his physical system or intellectual powers.

A few years before his death he withdrew from active practice, after having followed it for sixty years, and passed his time in the midst of his favorite books and in delightful social intercourse with friends. He died in September, 1868, honored and respected by the entire community.

Dr. Adams Moore,¹ son of William and Isabella (McClary) Moore, and grandson of William and Molly (Jack) Moore, was born in Bedford, N. H., October 17, 1799. He was educated at Londonderry, N. H., Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1822. He was principal of the Academy in Peacham, Vt., 1822-1824; tutor in Dartmouth College, 1824-1825; studied medicine with Dr. William Burns, of Littleton, and took his medical diploma at Dartmouth Medical College in 1827. He commenced the practice of medicine in Littleton; afterwards removed for a short time to Lowell, Mass., then returned to Littleton, where he continued in practice till his death in 1863. As a scholar, he took high rank in college, as is clearly indicated by his appointment as tutor two years after his graduation.² The impression of the writer is that he stood first in his class, but efforts to determine this point positively, have been unsuccessful. As a teacher, he is remembered by one who as a boy from ten to twelve years old

¹ By the late Dr. Ezra C. Worcester, of Thetford, Vt.

² Dr. Moore was first in his class in point of scholarship.

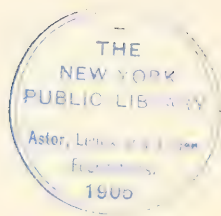
was under his instruction in Peacham, as a very pleasant, kindly man. In his chosen profession his scientific attainments were exceptionally high. He was always thoughtful and studious, and during his entire professional life kept himself well informed in regard to the progress of medical science, so that at any time he could tell what was the most approved method of treatment, as well as what was the generally accepted pathology of any disease he was liable to meet with in his practice. In his professional work the doctor was careful, thoughtful, faithful to every trust, modest, unassuming, and unpretentious, and entirely free from all the tricks of quackery on which by far too much of what is called professional success so often depends. He was perhaps somewhat deficient in energy and professional enthusiasm, and in that nice discrimination and professional tact which are needed to make scientific knowledge most fully available at the bedside; but, taking him all in all, he was certainly a physician of quite unusual excellence.

In his intercourse with other physicians, especially those practising in the same field with himself, Dr. Moore was always gentlemanly, courteous, considerate, just, and kind, and in some cases certainly very generous, as the writer can testify from his own personal experience. It is not often the case that two physicians practising in the same village live so many years in such perfect harmony as always existed between himself and his old preceptor, Dr. Burns. But he was not merely a good *physician*. Outside of his profession he was well informed in all matters of general interest, political and moral, educational and social, though too modest and retiring to be to a very marked extent a leader of men. His great intelligence, sound judgment, shrewdness, strong will, and quiet persistence in whatever he undertook enabled him to exert a very decided influence over others, and this influence he seemed always to exert in favor of what he deemed to be the best interest of all concerned.

In religious matters he associated with the Congregationalists, but he was not a member of any church. In politics he was for many years a Democrat, but in the latter part of his life identified himself with the Freesoil movement. "He took a decided interest in political controversies, and was a frequent contributor to State and local papers. A series of articles in the 'People's Journal,' on the subject of slavery, attracted much attention." He was for many years associated with the Rev. Mr. Carpenter and others as a member of the school committee in Littleton. He was a Freemason and an Odd-Fellow. He had a lively sense of



ADAMS MOORE, A.M., M.D.



the humorous, and many anecdotes might be given illustrating this trait of character.

“Dr. Moore’s wives were granddaughters of Col. Moses Little, of Newburyport, Mass., a prominent soldier of the Revolution, and proprietor of nearly all the land in the original territory of Littleton, which took its name from him; and the doctor became the best informed man in his section as to the history of all grants, titles, boundaries of townships, and private holdings in northern New Hampshire. Before the breaking out of the war he had a history of Littleton well under way, the first chapters of which were devoted to these topics, and constitute a most valuable contribution to local history. Few men had better opportunities for accurate information in such matters, and few could have made better use of them. Had he lived to complete this literary undertaking, he would have placed his name in the list of those to whom our people are indebted for valuable historical work.”

“William, the oldest son, and a young man of much promise, was one of the earliest volunteers when the war broke out, and, after a brief service in a New York regiment of Zouaves, returned to Littleton, raised a detachment, and joined the fighting Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, under the heroic Colonel Cross. Before he was twenty-one years of age he became a captain, fought with distinguished bearing in all the battles of the Peninsula and Antietam.”

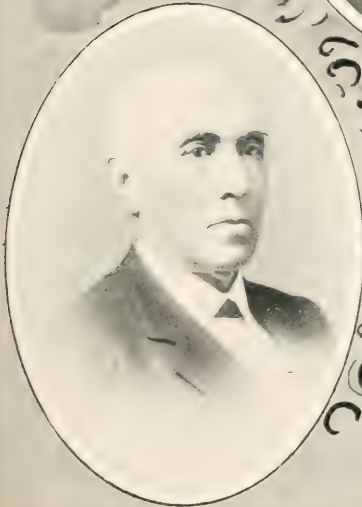
He was killed, as is well known, at the battle of Fredericksburg, and though great efforts were made to recover the body, they were unavailing. This sad event had a very depressing effect on his father, who died not long after, November 5, 1863. His death is supposed to have been hastened, if not caused, by this great sorrow.

Besides the public positions already referred to, Dr. Moore was censor of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1860 and 1861; president of the White Mountain Medical Society in 1848 and 1849; surgeon’s mate of the Thirty-second Regiment, New Hampshire Militia, from 1838 to 1843. He was the author of an epitome of Braithwaite’s “Medical Retrospect,” and many papers read before the medical societies of which he was a member, besides the political and historical writings already noticed.

Ezra C. Worcester, son of Rev. Leonard Worcester, having taken the degree of M.D. at Hanover in July, 1838, being in poor health came to Littleton and opened a select school. He was unable to endure the fatigue of this occupation, and after a few months gave it up. Drs. Burns and Moore, who were the only physicians in town, urged him to try the practice of his profession here. His health in a short time again failed. After

studying theology a year, and satisfying himself that the labor of that calling would be beyond his strength, he located in the practice of medicine at East St. Johnsbury in 1841. He was at that point two years, then at Chelsea, Vt., and from 1846 at Thetford, Vt. He was a member of the Congregationalist Church and of the regular school of medicine. He was married, August 23, 1843, to Ellen H. Conant at Littleton. She was a granddaughter of Peter Bonney. They had a large family of children who were thoroughly educated, and some of whom are occupying prominent positions in society and affairs. The scholarly trend may be readily sighted back to the great-grandfather, Noah Worcester, of Hollis. Dr. Worcester engaged to a considerable extent in the culture of small fruits, particularly strawberries, and was a successful horticulturist. He turned his attention in these directions as a relief from the wear and tear of professional life, which he was never able to endure for very long periods. He gave much attention to the study of the subjects of chemistry and botany, and taught both these branches for several years in Thetford Academy. He was prominent in various medical associations. His annual address before the Vermont Medical Society for the year 1845 was published. He also delivered one of the addresses before the Woodstock Medical Society. He was many years examiner of the Woodstock Medical School, by appointment of the Supreme Court, and delegate from the Vermont Medical Society to the American Medical Society. He once said his "life had been one long struggle with ill health and bodily infirmities." Notwithstanding this fact, his associates knew that he had succeeded in making it useful to his fellows and honorable to his profession. He died at Thetford, Vt., July 29, 1887.

Charles Martin Tuttle was one of the most distinguished physicians who have practised in northern New Hampshire; he was a son of Horatio and Betsey (Thomas) Tuttle, and was born in Eaton, Province of Quebec, Canada, early in 1818. His grandfather Jonathan Tuttle was a soldier of the Revolution, whose later life was that of a farmer in Landaff, now Easton, where he died and is buried. He was a direct descendant from John Tuttle, of Ipswich, Mass., in 1635. In 1819 his father's family returned to this country and lived for several years at Colebrook. Charles received his education in the schools of that town, at Barnet, Vt., and at Peacham, Vt., Academy. At Barnet he was a member of the family of his uncle Socrates, a noted physician of that town, and it was through his influence that the young man was led to study medicine, which was pursued under the direction



CHARLES M. TUTTLE, A.M., M.D.

HENRY P. WATSON, M.D.

EZRA C. WORCESTER, A.M., M.D.

THADDEUS T. CUSHMAN, M.D.

MAJ. FRANK T. MOFFETT, M.D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.



of his uncle and the skilful tutelage of Dr. William Nelson, who was at the time of his death lecturer on anatomy at Bellevue Medical College. He was graduated from Vermont Medical College at Woodstock in 1840, and the same year began the practice of his profession in this town. For some reason his reception by the brethren of the fraternity was wanting in cordiality, and for several years he had to make his way in the face of considerable adverse criticism. This served to stimulate his activity and ambition and enlarge the circle of his friends and patrons. In 1858 he removed to New Bedford, Mass., where he had a successful practice for five years, when he returned to this town and at once entered upon a career that was unsurpassed in the number of his patients and usefulness by any of his contemporaries in this section of the State. His services were in constant demand by his brethren of the profession in consultation, and by the bar as a witness in cases where a medical expert was required. He was a bold and brilliant practitioner, surprisingly quick in all his mental processes, full of resources and exceptionally accurate in diagnosis. Having reached a conclusion as to the character of a disease, he had no doubt as to the treatment required and proceeded to its execution with equal despatch and confidence. His tendency to adopt original methods of treatment rendered him a frequent subject of professional criticism. Tried, however, by the ultimate test of a physician's work, the successful treatment of disease and alleviation of suffering, the doctor was most certainly justified by the results of these excursions into unknown fields.

Dr. Tuttle did not confine his sphere of usefulness entirely to his profession. He was interested in a practical way in education, religion, and politics, and was active in promoting the cause of each along lines that he regarded as best calculated to promote the welfare of the community. He was a member of the Board of Education for three years; was one of the leaders in establishing the Unitarian Church; was a member of the Board of Health, and a Representative to the Legislature for a single term, declining the usual compliment, in those days of annual elections, of a re-election on account of his inability, by reason of the demands upon his professional services, to attend to the duties of a legislator; he was also for several years a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In the early days of his practice he was surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment of State militia.

When he returned to this town from New Bedford, his interest in agriculture led him to purchase several farms at the north end and engage in farming on an extensive scale. The location, how-

ever, was too remote from the mass of his patients, and soon after the death of Colonel Gibb he purchased of his administrator the Paddleford place at the west end of Main Street, and there resided until his death. Dr. Tuttle disliked conventionalities, especially such as conflicted with the known facts of experience and observation. This feeling led perhaps to certain mild eccentricities, one of which was the wearing in winter of several hats as a protection in severe weather. He was careless with his large professional earnings, and freely gave his services and money for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor. This charitable propensity finally became a habit which in the course of time made inroads into his income and eventually into his accumulations.

Another physician whose sojourn here was quite brief was Carleton Clark Abbey, A.B., M.D. He was born at Middlebury, Vt., in May, 1818, and died at San Francisco in February, 1853. His father and grandfather had the same name, Solomon Abbey. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1845, and attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1848. His practice was begun in this town in 1849, but he remained but one year. He was a member of the order of Odd-Fellows, but was not a church member. He married, first, Nancy J. Gile in 1848, and, second, Fatima Hastings in 1850. Of their three children, the son died in childhood; one daughter, Mrs. W. S. Hastings, resides, married, in Waterford, Vt., and another, Mrs. W. W. Weller, lives in this town.

Mr. Abbey taught school for a considerable time in South Carolina and Alabama while studying medicine. After leaving Littleton he opened a drug store in Philadelphia, continuing the business a year and then returning to Littleton. This was his residence for two years more. In 1853 he joined a party for California, but died soon after his arrival.

He was possessed of a strong desire for travel. He was well acquainted with general literature; his talent for writing was marked, and, had his life been spared, he would himself have made his mark in the literature of the time, either professional or general.

Dr. Albert W. Clarke practised his profession in Littleton for a period of about ten months in 1856, and left this field intending to locate in one of the Western States, one of his brothers having preceded him in that direction. He made an extensive tour in those States, including California and some of the Territories. The few months' experience he had in the society then forming at

all points where he spent any time convinced the doctor that he was better fitted to practise his profession in a more matured community. Perhaps he did not fully anticipate the future of the people then massing at so many points, since become famous for the enterprise and push materialized in the rise of many a city where but a few years ago was nothing but barren wastes. The result, however, was that for a few years Dr. Clarke made his home at Woburn, Mass., until called by his country to take position as an assistant surgeon in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment. In the service he won the deep regard of those under his charge. He was a bold and at the same time a most conscientious practitioner, giving more of his strength and time to his patients than could in reason be asked of him. To this untiring devotion and these severe demands made upon his strength, particularly by the prevalence of pneumonia at the time of his death, we attribute the great loss sustained by the profession in his death. I am confident that every brother in the profession so fortunate as to know Dr. Clarke will join me in saying that his life was one of spotless purity towards both his clientage and his professional brethren.¹ His second residence in Littleton was from 1864 till his death, March 27, 1867. He was born in Lisbon July 25, 1828. When he was quite young, his parents removed to Lyndon, Vt., where he acquired his education in the common schools and academy. He studied with Drs. Sanborn and Newell of that place, beginning in 1848, and taking his degree at Dartmouth in 1851. Dr. Clarke married Philinda G. Willey in March, 1852. She, with his three children, two sons and a daughter, survive. Of the sons, one, George A., is a promising artist in Boston, and the other follows his father's profession.

Martin Luther Scott, M.D., a son of Rev. Nathan Scott (M. E. Church), was born in Glover, Vt., January 1, 1835. He attended the common district schools where his parents resided, until, having mastered the branches taught there, he was sent to Lyndon, Vt., Academy, finally finishing his education in Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vt.

Choosing medicine as his profession, he commenced his studies with Dr. C. B. Darling, an honored and celebrated homœopathic physician residing in Lyndon, Vt., in the spring of 1852, where he remained about a year; when, at the urgent request of his brother, Chester W. Scott, then practising in Irasburg, Vt., but now for some years in Lawrence, Mass., he continued his studies under his direction, and graduated in the University of Vermont Medical

¹ This estimate of the character of Dr. Clarke is from notes written by Dr. Tuttle.

College at Burlington in 1856. He commenced practice the same year at Littleton, but after a few months removed to Georgeville, P. Q. He afterwards practised in Bradford, Vt., Denver, Col., Randolph, Vt., and Northampton, Mass., where he died.

He was a member of the Board of Censors of the Vermont State Homœopathic Society. He was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in which order he advanced so far as Knight Templar. In 1857 he married Sarah N. Worthington, by whom he had three daughters. While at Littleton he was regarded as a man of ability, with prospects of success in his chosen field of labor.

Ralph Bugbee, Jr., came of a family noted in medical annals. His father, Ralph, Sr., was for more than half a century a prominent physician at Waterford, Vt., and three brothers have been distinguished in the profession. Ralph, Jr., was born at Waterford December 20, 1821, and early began the study of medicine with his father; he took his degree at the Medical College at Castleton October 4, 1845, and began practice at once in his native town, where he remained nine years. He was at Franconia three years, and in 1857 came to Littleton, where he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. Dr. Bugbee acquired a wide reputation for his successful treatment of a class of chronic diseases which brought him patients from distant States. He was also noted as a surgeon and for his personal attention to the care and comfort of his patients, which, in the days before the employment of persons especially trained for that purpose, was esteemed a peculiar professional virtue, and one that added much to Dr. Bugbee's popularity with those who were placed under his care. He was a member of the White Mountain, Caledonia, and Vermont State Medical Societies.

James Lang Harriman, M.D., was born in Peacham, Vt., May 11, 1833. He was educated at the academies at Meriden and Exeter, and in 1853 entered the office of Dr. Albert Winch at Whitefield, where he pursued the usual course of study. He then attended three full courses of lectures at the Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., Albany, N. Y., and Brunswick, Me., and was graduated from the last named in 1857. The same year he began the practice of his profession at Littleton. He remained here but four and a half years, acquiring the reputation of being a careful and skilful practitioner.

In July, 1862, he entered the service as assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and was



RALPH BUGBEE, M.D.



discharged for disability in January, 1863. He then settled in Hudson, Mass. Dr. Harriman is a member of the White Mountain, Middlesex Southern, and Massachusetts Medical Societies; has represented his town in the General Court of Massachusetts; for many years has been a member of the Board of Health and school committee of Hudson; and, while residing at Littleton, was chairman of the school committee. He married in 1859 Mary E. Cushman, daughter of Horace Cushman, Esq., of Dalton. They have one child, a daughter. Dr. Harriman is still in the full tide of a successful practice.

The most prominent representative of the Homœopathic school in northern New Hampshire is Thaddeus Ezra Sanger, M.D. He located here after two years' practice in Hardwick, Vt., in 1858, succeeding Dr. Scott, who had then lately left this field. He was born March 12, 1833, at Troy, Vt., a son of Ezra Sanger. His academic education was at St. Johnsbury Academy, and his medical education, begun in 1850, was pursued under Prof. A. F. Bissel at Toledo, Ohio, and with Dr. Stone at St. Johnsbury, and Dr. Darling of Lyndon. He took degrees in medicine at Cleveland in 1854 and at Philadelphia in 1856. His marriage with Ianthé C. Kneeland occurred October 22, 1857. In his forty-five years of practice here Dr. Sanger has identified himself with many important interests of a social, business, and professional nature. His politics are Republican, and his church preferences Episcopalian. He has been instrumental in organizing the homœopathic practitioners in local and State associations. In these he has been an active worker, and has been repeatedly president of each body. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. For a number of years he held the office of United States pension examiner at this place. This office had a single incumbent here, and was not, according to the general rule, committed to a board of three. In Templar Masonry he attained the rank of Grand Commander. Notwithstanding the digressions which the doctor makes in general business, Freemasonry, or politics, he keeps his profession next his heart.

Dr. Scott, the pioneer of homœopathy in the town, did not succeed in making a permanent lodgment for the school; that task was reserved for Dr. Sanger, and he was well equipped for the work. His professional accomplishments were many; he took to the sick-room and to the family circle a genial presence and kindly humor that changed the atmosphere of doubt or fear to one of hope and wholesome expectancy that were quickening

agencies in effecting a cure. These social characteristics disarmed the prejudice existing against his school of medicine and opened many doors to his professional success. In two years his income was \$2,500 a year, and it soon reached \$5,000 and did not fall below that amount until he felt the necessity of relinquishing a part of his practice to younger men. Though the patriarch of the profession, he has the spirit, if not the ambition, of his younger years, and finds it difficult to deny to those who have been his patients for nearly half a century calls for his professional services.

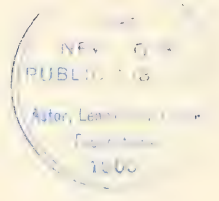
The doctor has been too busy in attending the afflicted to give much of his time to the public service, and his non-professional offices have been confined to the Board of Health and Board of Education. He has aided in establishing several business enterprises and enlarging others, and is at present a director in the Saranac Glove Company.

Adams Brock Wilson, M.D., was a native of Newbury, Vt., a son of Adams Wilson, born March 8, 1842. He prepared for college at the old Newbury Seminary, and was at Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., one year. He commenced the study of medicine in 1863; his preceptors were Dr. H. L. Watson and Dr. Dixi Crosby. After taking three courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical School and the medical department of the Vermont University, he graduated at the former institution in 1866. He entered zealously upon the practice of his profession at Littleton immediately after his graduation, but in less than three years was broken down by overwork, and died at Bradford, Vt., August 30, 1869. He was of the regular school of practice, His church affiliations were with the Congregationalists. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi College Fraternity, and of the Freemasons in Pulaski Lodge at Newbury. In politics he was a Democrat. In 1866, November 18, he married Louella M. Little of this place, but there were no children. His widow remains unmarried, and has gained an enviable reputation as an educator. She was for several years superintendent of public schools at Des Moines, Iowa, and is at present in charge of a large school for young ladies in Chicago.

The ancestors of Henry Lyman Watson, M.D., were among the early settlers of Salisbury, and were of the Society of Friends; in that town he was born February 10, 1811. He received an academic education at Phillips Academy at Exeter, and soon after attaining his majority began the study of medicine; he attended three full courses of lectures at the Dartmouth and Vermont



Courteously yours
J. E. Sanger



Medical Schools, and received his degree of M.D. at the last-named school in 1838. He opened an office at Stewartstown, remained but three months, and then removed to Guildhall, Vt., where he was in full practice for twenty years. On account of the superior educational advantages afforded at Newbury, he took up his residence there in 1858, and in 1865 came to Littleton. His practice here filled the measure of his desires; the frosty hand of time had been laid lightly upon him, and advancing age brought its full share of honors and the rewards incident to a life spent in an earnest and successful endeavor to assuage the sufferings of humanity.

Dr. Watson was frequently called to fill administrative and legislative positions. While residing in Guildhall he was county commissioner, postmaster, twice elected to the State Senate, 1852 and 1853, and in 1856 and 1857 was elected Representative, and was the candidate of his party for the speakership of the House of Representatives. In 1868 he was appointed postmaster at Littleton by President Johnson, a position he resigned within the year. In early life he was an active member of the military, was a commissioned officer of high rank in it, and for a long time was regimental surgeon. He married, first, Roxanna Hughes. She dying, he married, second, Mary Jane Hardy. He had three children, the eldest being Dr. Henry P. Watson, of Manchester. He died February 19, 1891.

Thaddeus Thompson Cushman, M.D., was in practice here but eighteen months, coming in 1868 from Lunenburg, where he had been in practice for twenty-four years and gained the reputation of being a skilful and honorable physician. He was fast gaining a practice here when he removed to Randolph, Mass., where his only child, Mrs. Breitling, resided. He was born in Sumner, Me., in 1821, took his degree in course at Bowdoin Medical College in 1844, and established himself at Lunenburg the same year. He was a member of the White Mountain, Vermont, and Massachusetts Medical Societies, and president of the first named, and a councillor of the Massachusetts Society. In 1848 he married Lucretia W. Gates, who died in August, 1850. After going to Randolph, he was a trustee of the Stetson High School twelve years and a member of the Board of Education. He was highly esteemed both in medical and social circles. He died at Randolph, Mass., February 6, 1896.

Dr. Leonard Marshall Eudy practised in this town but one year. He was a student of the Harvard Medical School, and had received his preliminary education at the common schools in

Bethlehem, where he was born January 8, 1843. He was a son of Capt. William Eudy, who resided many years in Bethlehem, but subsequently located at North Littleton. Dr. Eudy served as a private in the War of the Rebellion during the full term of his regiment, the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. He entered upon the study of medicine in 1865 with Dr. Tuttle, continuing with Dr. Watson and entering upon the practice in 1870. After his brief location in Littleton he removed to Upper Bartlett, and continued in practice there as long as he lived. He was of the regular school; never married, was an attendant upon the Free Baptist Church, and a Democrat in politics. In 1877 he was engaged in the care of the small-pox cases at the camp established near his circuit of practice, and died in the midst of the epidemic on the 28th of November at Bartlett. He is entitled to a large measure of credit for the courage and persistency with which, in the face of serious obstacles, he pursued his ambition to acquire a position in the medical profession.

Frank Tiffit Moffett, M.D., was a native of Littleton. He was born August 6, 1842. His father, Col. Alden Moffett, was for many years prominent in town affairs. His well-known military title was gained in the old militia. The son was educated in the common schools of Littleton and the high schools of Barnet, Vt. At the age of twenty he entered the Union army as a private in the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Captain Hodgdon's company. His service extended from August 15 of that year to July, 1865. He was with Banks on the Red River; was all through the valley campaign with Sheridan; went to Savannah, Ga., and met Sherman's command as it emerged from the march to the sea; was present with his regiment when it met the cavalry command that had captured Jefferson Davis and acted as its escort to Augusta, Ga.

In 1867 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. C. M. Tuttle; attended three courses of medical lectures, and graduated at the Harvard Medical College in 1870. He located in the practice of medicine at Littleton in 1871, and prosecuted his profession with marked success at that place and the vicinity, and was fast making his way to the top of the professional ladder when his incessant labors impaired his nervous system and he gave way under the strain and died July 12, 1896.

Dr. Moffett was singularly devoted to his profession, and seldom voluntarily took more than a passing interest in matters foreign to it. This habit of "minding his business" made him popular with all classes, and gave him strength as a candidate in a close

campaign of which his party associates availed themselves, and he was nominated for Representative, together with Henry F. Green. One of their Democratic opponents was declared elected, and on a contest in the Legislature both seats were awarded to the Republicans. The doctor served several terms as a member of the Board of Health. His military and hospital experience in the war naturally suggested his appointment as assistant surgeon of the Third Regiment, National Guard, which post he held from 1884 to 1889, and surgeon, with rank of major, from 1889 to 1894. He was a member of the White Mountain and State Medical Societies, and was a delegate from the last-named society to the American Medical Society in 1883, and then became a member of the national organization.

No man in our midst was nearer the heart of the people than Dr. Moffett in the period of his professional activity. Night and day, in winter's storm and in summer's heat, he patiently served them as the good physician, knowing no distinctions among men and no guide but duty. His kindness of heart, his industry, and his professional skill, brought his personality home to thousands to whom the strong man was a help and inspiration. He was modest, unassuming, clear-headed, clean-minded, self-reliant, skilful, and conspicuously successful. He was discreet and self-contained. A social or professional confidence could never be tossed by him into the thoughtless gossip of the town. If he had disappointments and sorrows, he bore the burden alone, and no one saw the secrets of his heart. Among his professional brethren he was the soul of honor and an exemplar of the ethics of his calling. While his professional ability commanded the utmost confidence of the people, their profound respect for his sturdy manhood was the crowning fact. No one remembers of Dr. Moffett the expression of an unworthy purpose, the endorsement of an unseemly thought, or the semblance of a dishonest act. The memory of his self-sacrificing life is now the heritage of his family, his friends, his brethren, and his contemporaries. The stanch physique, the skilful intellect, and the great heart were not spared in the ceaseless labors of a quarter of a century, in which no call of duty was unheeded, and no opportunity to help the poor, the sick, and the afflicted neglected. He had toiled to the high plane of professional accomplishment, and before the slow descent had begun he laid down his burden. He will be remembered as he was when he stood on the summit of a noble life in the ripeness of his wisdom and the perfection of his powers.

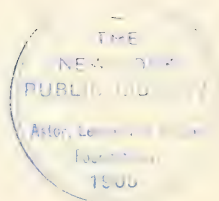
Dr. George R. Bugbee is the only son of the late Dr. Ralph Bugbee, Jr., and Mary (Barker) Bugbee, born at Waterford, Vt., February 7, 1849. He received a common school education at Franconia and Littleton, and an academic at Newbury, Vt., and New Hampshire Conference (Tilton) Seminaries. His father was his private medical preceptor, and he attended lectures in the Medical Department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and at the Dartmouth Medical School. He obtained his degree at the latter institution in June, 1872. His first year's practice thereafter was at Littleton. He removed to Whitefield, where he remained a few years, and from there to Wausau, Wis., where he has since continued in practice. He is Republican in politics, and of the regular school of practice. In 1871, December 31, he married Emma E. Lindsey. They have two children, a son and daughter.

William Sage Crosby, LL.B., M.D., resided here for a brief period. He was born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1849, educated at the Roxbury High School, and graduated in medicine at the Harvard Medical Department in 1874. His first location in practice was at Boston. A country practice was afterward deemed advantageous in his case, and Littleton was selected. He had been in town only a few days or weeks when he was stricken with a fatal sickness, and died at his hotel, April 5, 1875. He was of the regular school of practice, but had no opportunity to display his ability as a practitioner among us. He was a man of agreeable manners and dignified bearing.

Edward Josiah Brown, A.B., M.D., was one of the promising young men who have been engaged in practice in this place. He is a son of Ira Brown, M.D., who was a well-known Vermont practitioner, and was born at Burke, January 14, 1851. He received a thorough education at Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., and at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in the academic department, class of 1874. He commenced the study of medicine in 1876, his father being his office preceptor. He took three courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, and at the Dartmouth Medical School, graduating from the latter in October, 1878. In the following February he located in practice at Littleton, and remained until May, 1880. The next two years he practised at Haverhill, and in April, 1882, settled in Minneapolis, Minn. There he rapidly came to the front in his profession. The Minnesota State Board of Health gave him service in 1882 as health officer and inspector. From January, 1883, to April, 1884, he held the position of quarantine



GEORGE W. MCGREGOR, M.D.



physician of the city. June 30, 1884, he was appointed to the chair of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene in the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has also been active and useful in promoting the cause of medical organization. He was a member of the Moosilauke Medical Society in New Hampshire, Hennepin County Medical Society, and Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, and treasurer of the two last named societies, member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Society.

He is an active member of the Congregationalist Church, and an efficient worker in social, philanthropical, and religious enterprises.

The town of Bethlehem has been a prolific contributor to the intellectual strength as well as to the brawn and muscle of Littleton; but the only member of the medical fraternity of Bethlehem nativity to locate here is George Wilber McGregor, son of Willard A. Gregory, who for many years was among the most active business men and political leaders from over the border. The doctor received a thorough academic education at Tilton Seminary, and became a medical student in the office of Dr. George S. Gove, of Whitefield, and subsequently with Prof. L. B. How, of Manchester. He then pursued the regular course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and received his degree in June, 1878. He then settled in Lunenburg, Vt., where he practised two years, and in 1880 came to this town, where he has had a large practice since that time. He frequently takes a "season off" for the purpose of attending lectures at one of the medical schools at New York, and has thus kept thoroughly informed in regard to the progress of medical science. He has also been absent from his local practice two or three seasons to be house physician at Pinehurst, a noted winter resort at Southern Pines, N. C. He has an extensive summer practice at the summer resorts in this vicinity, especially those in Bethlehem, Franconia, Sugar Hill, and Lincoln. The doctor is an active member of local and State medical societies, and for several terms has been a member of the Executive Committee of the latter.

Dr. McGregor is a public-spirited citizen and has been active in assisting in the upbuilding of the business of the town. For some years he has been a member of the Board of Health and also of the Board of Education, and is its present president. He is the only physician of the place in active practice who is a member of the Democratic party; his Scotch blood and Scotch tenacity of purpose have served to keep him true to the principles of his early manhood.

The Canadian element constitutes a considerable part of our population, but they are not particularly clannish, and easily adapt themselves to their environment, and professional men of the race have seldom located among them. Louis Antony Genereaux, M.D., was the earliest Canadian to make an effort to build up a practice here, which he did in 1880, when he was fresh from the Medical Department of Laval University. The venture was not a success, though the doctor possessed the natural and acquired elements that unite to constitute an able physician, and he removed to Claremont, where he has a large practice.

In 1892 Dr. Edward Coutu was located here for a short time; he finally located at Concord.

Dr. Dassoint, now of Groveton, was in practice a few months in 1893.

Dr. L. P. Caissac was also a physician at this point for a short time, but in 1898 removed to Nashua.

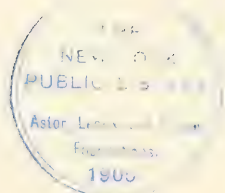
Another prophet, not without honor in his own country, is Dr. Benjamin Franklin Page, born in this place, July 7, 1843. His father was Benjamin Page, of Lisbon. Dr. Page is a brother of Samuel B. Page, of Woodsville. Dr. Page received an academic education at the old Newbury Seminary. In 1864 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Henry L. Watson, then of Newburg, and also studied with Dr. Charles H. Boynton, of Lisbon. He attended three courses of lectures and graduated at the Vermont University, Medical Department, in 1867. For five years thereafter he was located at Lisbon in practice; next, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., nine years, and, since 1881, at Littleton. He is a member of the White Mountain and Vermont State Medical Societies. His school of practice is regular; his church relations are somewhat Congregationalist; secret society, Masonic. He married Caroline Farr, daughter of John Farr, in 1870.

Dr. Page, throughout his professional career, has adhered closely to the approved methods of the profession. He retired from active practice, or supposed he had, in 1898. The importunities, however, of patients have kept him in the harness, and his "retirement" was an illusion rather than a fact. The doctor is a Democrat in his political affiliations as well as habits and associations with his fellow-citizens. He has fulfilled the public duties imposed by custom upon physicians of the town by serving on the Boards of Health and of Education.

William Johnston Beattie comes from the Scotch stock that in the last quarter of the eighteenth century settled the towns of Barnet and Ryegate on the Vermont side of the Connecticut, and



WILLIAM JOHNSTON BEATTIE, M.D.



since then has peopled many of the towns of Caledonia County with a sturdy race. This people were in fact, as well as tendency, Presbyterians, and adhered strictly to the ancient formulary of their sect. Dr. Beattie's father and his maternal grandfather, the Rev. James Milligan, were ministers of this church, a fact that has probably had something to do with the establishment of the doctor's religious convictions. He was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy, and pursued the study of medicine for four years in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York. Having received his degree, he located in this town in 1889, and had not long to wait for patients. Few physicians at the outset of their professional careers have met with such a degree of success as did Dr. Beattie. Nor was this the result of circumstance or of kindly fortune, but was due in a large measure to attractive personal qualities and known educational qualifications for his chosen work. He is well equipped both on the surgical and medical sides of the profession, especially for exacting emergencies, and possesses in a marked degree the essential quality of a well-grounded self-reliance.

The doctor is a believer in the theory of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, that "a physician might be accomplished, and serve his generation in other ways than as a mere vehicle of pills and plasters," and has been active in public affairs. He represented the town in the General Court in 1899-1900, and in 1901-1902 was appointed Surgeon-General on the staff of Governor Jordan, with the rank of Brigadier-General, positions he filled to the satisfaction of the public. He has recently been appointed to the office of Medical Referee for the county under the Act of 1903.

In the line of his profession his services are sought for beyond the borders of the town, and he has, until the season of 1903, had an office at Bethlehem for the accommodation of his patrons in the summer season, and is now house physician at the new Mt. Washington Hotel, and also professionally connected with the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Among the successful physicians of the town it may be said that Dr. George F. Abbott drifted, by reason of environment, into the profession. After leaving school he was for some years clerk in the apothecary store of F. F. Hodgman, and thereafter, through several business changes, never escaped a fondness for drugs and medicines. After leaving the shop of Mr. Hodgman he was in partnership with his father in a general store for a short time, and then in the pharmacy now conducted by W. F. Robins. He subsequently engaged in the same business at Bethlehem, where

he remained nearly ten years. He moved to Tilton to engage in the same business, and there studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Edwin Abbott. He attended a full course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and one course at Baltimore. He received the degree of M.D. at Dartmouth in 1891, and opened an office in this town soon after in the same year. Dr. Abbott has an extensive practice, a fondness for the Methodist Church and the Republican party, and has a dry and effective humor which makes him much sought as an after-dinner speaker and on public occasions.

He has performed long and efficient public service on the local Board of Health, where his hard common-sense and long experience with the practical questions of sanitation have made him an official whose special adaptation to the work is unquestioned.

Three generations of the doctor's family have been citizens of Littleton. His grandfather lived on Mann's Hill all his mature life, and his father came here when but a lad. The doctor was born in the town. All have been high-minded citizens, given to performing their part in the promotion of the public weal.

The late Edward Kenney Parker, M.D., son of Hollis M. and Sarah (Bronson) Parker, was born in Lyndon, Vt., December 21, 1863, and came to Littleton with the family in 1872. He was educated in the High School and received his medical instruction in the office of Dr. T. E. Sanger, the Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, the New York Post-Graduate College and Hospital, and New York Clinical School of Medicine. For eight years he practised at West Cornwall, Vt., and then came to this town in 1896, where he had an extensive practice until his death, which occurred suddenly from an over-dose of chloral, August 29, 1902. He was suffering intensely at the time from nervous prostration.

Dr. Parker was thoroughly educated in his profession, skilful in both medicine and surgery, and was regarded by competent judges as capable of taking high rank among his professional brethren.

Another physician of the same school, who came here a year after Dr. Parker, is William C. E. Nobles. He was born in Batavia, N. Y., in 1870; educated at the Rochester, N. Y., High School, and graduated from the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery in 1897. During this course he also attended the hospitals at Rochester, N. Y., the Cleveland, Ohio, Hospital, and also the Maternity Hospital in that city. The year of his graduation he located in this town, where he has from the start received a generous professional patronage, and established



EDWIN K. PARKER, M.D.



a reputation as an excellent physician and a surgeon of skill. Thoroughly grounded in the science of medicine, he keeps in close touch with its progress by attending each year a course of lectures at an approved Hospital Medical School. Dr. Nobles is devoted to his work and finds little time for affairs not directly connected with the profession. He is an Episcopalian and a Republican.

One of the young members of the local faculty is Dr. John M. Page, who entered the professional circle in 1896. He is a son of Dr. B. F. and Caroline (Farr) Page, whose intellectual strength is discernible in the mental equipment of the young doctor. From his schoolboy days he was destined to follow his father's profession, and when graduated from the High School became a student of medicine in his father's office. He pursued and received his degree of M.D. at the Medical School of the University of Vermont, in 1896. He stands high with the profession for his medical knowledge, and is rapidly achieving a successful career.

David Russell Brown was in practice here in the summer and autumn of 1903. He is a young man of ability and attainments. At the close of the year he removed to Danville, Vt., where there was a promising opening for a young physician.

Christian Science, according to the statement of Mrs. Eddy,¹ was an original conception on her part in 1866. The doctrines of Christian Science consist in part of religious tenets and in part of theories respecting the science of healing. Miss Julia S. Bartlett, of Boston, was the person who first formally presented this faith in Littleton. A group of persons who had accepted these teachings organized for worship, for the practice of the principles of this method of healing, and for study and communion as believers in a new theory, in 1883. Several of the professors of Christian Science have practised healing according to the teachings of the Eddy school at this place. Among them have been Mrs. Jennette (Gibson) Robinson,² who was defendant in *Robinson v. Robinson*,³ a leading case on the question whether the practices of those who espouse Christian Science, if tending to injure the other party physically or mentally, may be a ground of divorce; Mrs. Jane M. Rand, and Mrs. Mary S. Heald. This method of practice has lately acquired a more definite legal status in this State by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Speed

¹ *Science and Health*, p. 11.

² Mrs. Robinson in recent years has resumed the name of Weller, which was that of her first husband, Mr. F. G. Weller.

³ 66 N. H. Reports, p. 600.

v. Tomlinson, decided at the October Term of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, 1903.¹ The Christian Science association or group at this place maintain apartments for worship in Rounsevel's Building on Main Street. The organic membership of the believers resident here, however, is understood to be directly or immediately with the Mother Church at Boston.

Osteopathy was introduced here as a distinct school of medical practice in August, 1900, by Mary A. Burbank. Subsequently (1901) Miss Burbank married Dr. Herman K. Sherburne, and both were from that time engaged in practice here and at Bethlehem until 1903, when they removed from this town to Rutland, Vt. Their successor here was Margaret J. Mathison, who was the only practitioner of that school located at this place or in this vicinity until her recent marriage and removal from town with her husband. Miss Mathison is a graduate of the Littleton High School, class of 1899. She was also for a time a student of Middlebury College, in Vermont, in the class of 1903, but not a graduate from that institution. She was a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., in 1902. The Doctors Sherburne were also graduates of the same school. The president of this institution is A. T. Still, M.D., the founder of this theory and method of treating diseased conditions in general, as well as muscular and other misplacements and malformations. This institution confers the degree of D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathy).²

Although the Dartmouth Medical College, founded in 1798, is the nearest institution of the kind, a large majority of our practitioners have come from other medical schools. Dr. Burns attended its lectures in 1813 and again in 1834. The College at Castleton, Vt., was instituted in 1818, by charter, as Castleton Medical Academy, and closed in 1862, having been legally designated in the mean time as the Vermont Academy of Medicine, and finally as the Castleton Medical College. Another flourished at Woodstock, Vt., from 1831 to 1854. That year the Medical Department of the University of Vermont was established, succeeding the Woodstock school, and it has been successfully maintained to the present time. Many of our students and practitioners were educated at these institutions. A few were at Harvard, New York, Philadelphia, Ann Arbor, or Bowdoin. A. R. Chamberlain, in 1819, and Harry Brickett, in 1842 and 1843,

¹ This case has not been finally disposed of. It stands for reargument in the Supreme Court.

² Dr. Nora L. Thompson is the successor of Dr. Mathison in the practice here.

were catalogued from this place at Hanover. Horace White was a student with Dr. Burns and Albert Winch, and Dr. Ross with Dr. Moore. Edwin L. Farr, of Boston, James B. Sumner, of Lunenburg, Vt., Dr. Dunbar, of New Bedford, Dr. Henry West, Dr. Wheeler, of Peacham, Vt., who fell while heroically devoting himself to the treatment of the victims of ship fever in Quebec, Dr. Smillie, of Quebec, and many others, have been under the professional instruction of Dr. Tuttle. Francis Town, surgeon, retired, U. S. A., studied with the late Dr. Bugbee. Frank and Lafayette, brothers of the doctor, were also his pupils in medicine. With Dr. Watson, while he resided at this place, were N. Harvey Scott, afterward of Wolfborough, Fred Phelps, now deceased, and others. Dr. Sanger's students have been George S. Kelsea, late of Newport, Vt., Moses Whitcomb, of North Stratford, Bukk G. Carleton, of New York, Aaron Bond, of Nashua, and the late Edward K. Parker. It is not necessary to repeat here the names of those whose preceptors have been already stated in the personal sketches. The sons of our doctors have, in several instances, followed the paternal profession. James W. Moore is in practice in New York City; Israel J. Clarke is now at Haverhill, Mass.; Henry P. Watson, at Manchester; George R. Bugbee, at Wausau, Wis. In recent years our boys have been more generally attracted in this direction than to the law. Charles E. Thompson, M.D., late of North Stratford, was a native of this town, born April 11, 1856, son of Merrill W. Thompson, a student in medicine with Dr. Moffett, and a graduate of the Medical Department of Vermont University, and Harvey E. McIntire, M.D., now of Wisconsin, a son of Warren McIntire, born at Lyman, September 1, 1859, but reared in Littleton, a student of Dartmouth College, and of Dr. McGregor, and a graduate of the Bellevue Medical College, have both been well received in the practice, and have become useful members of their chosen profession.

Many facts of historical interest relating to this division of our subject must be derived from the annual catalogues of the medical schools. These are not readily accessible. Whoever accomplishes the task of collecting these scattered pamphlets from the nooks and crannies in which they are now concealed, will be the largest contributor of material for the personal history of the medical profession. No satisfactory accomplishment of that work can be expected without that material.

The "White Mountain Banner" contained the business card of E. K. Cummings, M.D., now of Claremont, as a Littleton practitioner in 1856. He writes that his sojourn here was in February

of that year and for only one day. He treated one patient in the night, but seems to have experienced an unfavorable impression of our climate at that season, for he got his fee, and, the next day, shaking the snow from his feet, abandoned the field.

Dr. C. Woodward came here in 1842. He was a disciple of Thompson, and advocated the theories and practised the healing arts of that school. In the few weeks of his sojourn in this place, the doctrines of Hahnemann received his attention, and he adopted them. Subsequently, locating in the practice as a representative of the school of Homœopathy at Danville, Vt., he achieved a liberal measure of success and prosperity.

Dr. John L. Martin, a physician of the botanical school, was located here from about 1844 to 1855. He resided on Auburn Street, then the Farr Hill road, in the house now occupied by Mr. King. He removed to Gorham in 1855 or 1856.

Dr. Eldad Alexander, one of the strong men of the profession in Vermont, proposed to locate in this place in 1854, and established himself at Thayer's Hotel. Old associations were too strong for his new resolve, and he returned to Danville, after a six weeks' residence among us. He was a man of intellect, eminent as a surgeon and in all the branches of general practice. History will accord him a high rank among his contemporaries for professional accomplishments and native worth.

Dr. Jonathan Knight made a short sojourn at Littleton about 1837. He came from Stoddard, had studied medicine with the elder Twitchell, and shortly proceeded to Piermont, where he remained many years. Dr. Spaulding, of Haverhill, who knew him well, says he removed to the lower part of the State in his later years.

Dr. George A. Martin was a practitioner here since the War for the Union. It has been impossible to obtain the necessary personal response and biographical data from which to construct a sketch of him or of his professional history as a member of this community.

A summary of the items pertinent to this topic may be a convenience in reference, and we include it in that view. Dr. Burns, Dr. H. L. Watson, Dr. Tuttle, Dr. Moffett, and Dr. Irving A. Watson have been surgeons, Dr. Adams Moore and Dr. Moffett, assistant surgeons, of regiments in the militia organizations. Dr. J. S. Ross and Dr. Francis L. Town, who were students of medicine here, became army surgeons, the former in the Eleventh Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, and the latter permanently in the regular army. Dr. Harriman, soon after his removal from



BENJAMIN F. BAILEY, M.D.

GEORGE F. ABBOTT, M.D.

ALBERT W. CLARKE, M.D.

JAMES L. HARRIMAN, M.D.

JOHN M. PAGE, M.D.

PHYSICIANS.



this town, became assistant surgeon of a Massachusetts war regiment, and Dr. Clarke had rendered similar service just previous to his final establishment in this place. Dr. Moffett, Dr. G. A. Martin, and Dr. Eudy came from service in the ranks to the study of medicine. The military spirit seems to have been felt in the medical profession, as in other classes of our citizens. It would, no doubt, manifest itself to-day, as in the past, for the common good and the common defence.

Littleton has been the abode of a numerous medical fraternity in recent years. Formerly Waterford, our Connecticut River neighbor, had more settled practitioners than this town. It was convenient for our people to call their doctors from over the river to the neighboring farm-houses. Dr. Stephen (?) Cole was probably the first physician to settle in Waterford. Dr. Freedom Dinsmore, Dr. Thomas McDole, Dr. Moses F. Morrison, Dr. Abner Miles, Dr. Beniah Sanborn, Dr. Newell, Dr. Cargill, Dr. Kelley, Dr. Richard Rowell, and perhaps others, might be recalled, who practised from that town for longer or shorter periods, and ministered to the sick in this place.

The old-time leaders of the profession in Caledonia County were Dr. Alexander, of Danville, Dr. Jewett, of St. Johnsbury, Dr. Socrates Tuttle and Dr. William Nelson, of Barnet, and Dr. Bugbee, of Waterford. These men were the oracles whose verdict in the hard cases was supposed to settle the question of life or death. A native of Ashford, Conn., and a graduate of Yale Medical School, Dr. Bugbee came to Waterford in 1816, and continued there till his death in 1881. His professional skill gave him a practice over a large region. He was a man of learning and character. At times he encountered strong popular disfavor for his fixed and somewhat pronounced adherence to his principles. He was one of the old Freemasons, and "adhered." This position he maintained against an almost universal clamor, which approached very near to persecution. But opposition, no matter how strong or intolerant, was not one of the methods of moving him from a position. He was also surgeon of his militia regiment. His four sons became regular practitioners, and his daughter became the wife of Dr. Enoch Blanchard, of Illinois, who was surgeon of the Seventh Vermont war regiment. A few years since, the doctor found a news item, paragraphed by Charles R. Miller, then of the "Springfield Republican," and indicating how he was surrounded by the atmosphere of medicine in his later years, in this wise: "Dr. Ralph Bugbee, Jr., of Littleton, had a little party in honor of his fifty-second birthday, a few days ago,

and the gathering was one calculated to inspire terror in the average healthy mind. There were his three brothers, all physicians, — Dr. Abel Bugbee, of Derby Line, Vt., Dr. Frank Bugbee, of Lancaster, and Dr. Lafayette Bugbee, of Willimantic, Conn.; also, his son, Dr. George R. Bugbee, of Whitefield. And the venerable progenitor of all these doctors, Dr. Ralph Bugbee, Sr., of Waterford, Vt., gazed on his posterity with a heavy heart, participating meanwhile but mechanically in the festivities, and wondering what he should do when he got old and sick.” In his sixty-five years of practice he established a reputation which made him as well known in Littleton as in Waterford.

Dalton and Bethlehem¹ have seldom had resident physicians. At Franconia, Dr. John C. Colby, Dr. Daniel E. Wells, Dr. William B. Moody, Dr. J. A. Morris, Dr. John R. Cogswell, and Dr. H. L. Johnson, the present resident practitioner, have been acceptable physicians at successive periods, covering many years. The physicians of Lisbon and Whitefield, being more remote, have not, until recent years, been so frequently called, or so well known, as those who resided on the river, near the western borders of the town.

The medical school at Hanover has brought many eminent medical men within the call of our patients for consultations and treatment. Muzzy, Peaslee, the Crosbys, Gile, and their associates have often given our people the benefit of their great medical and surgical skill in novel and difficult cases. We now call the first authority in the profession from Boston, by telegram, in less time than Dr. White could have been brought from Newbury to Littleton a hundred years ago.

Pharmacy has come to be a separate department in the medical world. Its importance to our profession is beyond computation. In recent years, those engaged in its duties have recognized the necessity of excluding from the ranks of its employees all who have not been found specially qualified by strict examination. Their general associations have thus met a demand made both by the members of our profession and the more general public. Here the business of vending drugs had a small beginning, some sixty or seventy years ago, in Squire Brackett's store, in which John Farr was a clerk. The drugs and medicines then constituted a small part of the stock of the establishment.

In 1832 Francis Hodgman located in the place, and within a year or two erected a building for his jewelry business, with which he joined that of an apothecary; to him Mr. Brackett sold

¹ Dr. H. A. Hildreth has for some years been in successful practice at Bethlehem.

his entire stock of drugs and medicines. He carried on this dual business, gradually increasing it and improving its accommodations, for more than thirty years. He then, in the time of the War for the Union, retired, and was succeeded by his sons. Upon the death of the younger, the business was sold to Curtis Gates & Co., who were succeeded by Robinson Brothers, they by Herbert E. Kenney, and he by the present proprietor, F. E. Green & Co. The Grafton County drug-store was established in 1853 by George K. Paddleford, in the building now owned by the Odd-Fellows, on Main Street, which was erected for his use in that year. Mr. Paddleford was assisted in the enterprise by Dr. Sabine, who volunteered his services. S. W. Atwood succeeded to the business in 1854. After about two years Hovey & Hall purchased it, and in a short time Eben L. Hall became proprietor. The advertisement of this pharmacy in the columns of the "White Mountain Banner" disappeared in the spring of 1858.

Another drug-store was established in the Union Block, in 1867, by Dr. H. L. Watson. He was succeeded by Albert Parker & Co.; this firm by G. & G. F. Abbott, and they by W. F. Robins, the present proprietor. Fred B. Hatch & Co. established a successful pharmacy in Opera Block in 1883, and were succeeded in 1894 by Charles F. Davis. These three establishments, by healthful competition and progressive methods, are giving the medical profession and the public good service in an important and exacting calling.

An interesting relic of the drug business, as it was in its early stages in our vicinity, was found among the papers of the late Dr. Bugbee, Sr., of Waterford. It is an advertisement clearly printed by White & Clark, of Wells River, Vt., dated probably about 1825. The head lines are as follows:—

"MEDICINE.

LUTHER JEWETT,

At his shop on St. Johnsbury Plain, keeps for sale a general assortment of medicines. Physicians and families supplied with genuine articles cheap, especially for ready pay. The following are some of the articles."

Then follows a list of one hundred and eighty articles, whose names and virtues are familiar to the old practitioners. This is the list of pills:—

“ Relfes Asthmatic	Family	Jewett’s
“ Aromatic	Hooper’s	Thayer’s
“ Toothache	Anderson’s	Sias’
Lee’s	Morrison’s	Blue.”

In the old families the terms used by Luther Jewett in his list are household words, and they have very little of the mystery that surrounds the voluminous catalogues of modern pharmacy.

Dentistry has now become a profession independent of our own. It has its distinct State and national organizations and its colleges. We are fortunate in obtaining a sketch of its beginnings in this town from one of its earliest practitioners, Dr. Silas A. Sabine, of Claremont, who long held high rank as a dental surgeon. In a recent letter he says:—

“ When I was in the practice of my profession at Haverhill, N. H., in January, 1845, I was constantly receiving invitations from some of the most prominent citizens of Littleton to visit that place professionally. Accordingly, on the 27th of February, 1845, I took the stage under the guidance of ‘Steve’ Hale, who landed me safe at the Granite House, kept by J. L. Gibb and Father—afterwards by numerous proprietors—where I continued to make it my home as long as the house was kept as a hotel, afterwards at the White Mountain House, kept by H. L. Thayer, the most popular landlord in the State. My first patient was Cephas Brackett. At the time of my first visit to Littleton, dentistry was comparatively in its infancy. In a place so remote from cities, work was done in a very rude and bungling manner by itinerant dentists, who were just as likely to be tin-peddlers—meaning no disrespect to that numerous and honorable body—who had sold out their stock, purchased a box of instruments, and were on their way home, practising upon the teeth of their too willing dupes as a means to pay expenses. The first years of my being at Littleton, the best work coming under my observation was from the hands of Dr. C. M. Tuttle, and I think he made no pretensions to artificial work. February 24, 1845, one G. W. Williams advertised to be at Cobleigh’s hotel for a few days; further I know nothing of him, or of any one else prior. In December, 1855, Dr. Cummings, a former partner of mine, with Dr. Smith, opened an office in the Gile building, but did not stay long. About the year 1862 or 1863 A. A. Hazeltine, a student of mine, settled in Littleton; how long he stayed, I cannot state. The three last named were good dentists, and, I think, include all who practised at Littleton during the time I visited there, viz., from 1845 to 1870. My impression is, now, that I was the first to do artificial work with artificial gums, and the first to use what was then called *Letheon*.”

Dr. E. G. Cummings, of Concord, adds to our information. He says: “Dr. W. M. Smith, of Claremont, and I were located at

Lancaster, and used to run down and stop at Littleton a few days at a time, but lived at Lancaster. I think this was in 1856, 1857, and 1858. Dr. Silas A. Sabine, of Claremont, is the first man whom I know of as practising at Littleton." Dr. A. A. Hazeltine opened an office in 1861, and was the first permanent resident practitioner among us. He remained until 1867.

Others have had days in town while residing elsewhere, or have located with sojourns of brief duration. We recall, as belonging in this list, Dr. Switzer, Dr. Wood, Dr. Carey, Dr. G. O. Rogers (who has since spent ten years with large success in the practice of dentistry in China), Dr. Robinson, Dr. F. P. Patterson (whose former wife, now Mrs. Eddy, is the leading apostle of the so-called Christian Science, or mind cure). For a time Dr. Patterson had as a partner Dr. Carey, who remained less than a year. He removed to Terre Haute, Ind., in November, 1871. Following these were, in the order named, Dr. Hall, Dr. Bolles, Dr. Cooley, Dr. E. B. Hoskins, Dr. Hickok, and Dr. E. C. Gledhill, a skilful practitioner now in Providence, R. I. Our space does not permit a detailed mention of these.

Dr. Samuel C. Sawyer and Dr. Millard F. Young, who are now the representatives of this profession here, are in the first rank in their calling. Nothing would be gained in going abroad for dental work while we may command the professional services of these gentlemen.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

As early as 1799 the General Court authorized the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth to establish a local board of health. By the act of January 3, 1833, this power was extended for the benefit of all the towns in the State. We are not informed as to how generally this act became operative. This town appointed its first board in 1873, and has maintained it to the present time. It has always contained at least one physician. Its work has been preventive of disease, and it is believed that what has been accomplished has been of great value in preserving life and health in our community. Prevention receives little praise as compared with what is accorded for conspicuous cures; but the old maxim, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," embodies the plainest statement of the most important of all the laws of health.

The establishment of a State Board of Health, in 1881, was one of the most wholesome and important pieces of legislation that can be found in our State history. With a code of health ordinances essential to the perfection of the system of which the town

boards and ordinances were only branches, a long stride forward was made in the domain of State medicine. The system embodies two ideas, education of the people in hygiene, and enforcement of common-sense rules of health, as embodied in law or sanctioned by public opinion. The State board has made its influence felt in every hamlet and in almost every household. The gospel of cleanliness, as next to godliness, is preached, understood, and heeded as never before. In our own community the physicians and the people are more watchful of the sewage and kindred breeding-places of disease and death. We have been warned of our negligence in these matters, and the State board has pointed with the strong hand of authority to the condition of our river beds and our schoolhouses as they were, and the remedies have been effectually applied.

Among the solid men attracted to Littleton when business was adjusted to conditions of peace and the town commenced upon a new era of prosperity, was Porter B. Watson. This was in 1867. His oldest son, Irving Allison Watson, was a sturdy young man of nineteen years. He obtained his early education at the common schools and at the old Newbury Seminary. He studied medicine with Dr. A. B. Crosby, and with his uncle, Dr. Henry L. Watson. He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth and the University of Vermont, taking his degree of M.D. from the Vermont school in 1871. Immediately he located in practice at Groveton, and modestly and laboriously laid the foundation for his future career. He was ten years at Groveton. The observing men in the State and White Mountain medical societies gradually came to know his worth. At length his masterly treatment of a virulent and widespread reign of diphtheria in his own vicinity, and his no less masterly investigation and discovery of the cause, and his presentation of the history of the case, with his views on the necessity of radical measures in the department of practical and scientific hygiene, brought him before the medical world as a man of ideas, as a man of action, a man with a future.

Upon the establishment of a State Board of Health, his medical brethren looked to him as the one to become the executive member for the medical profession, and his many personal friends of both political parties urged his appointment.

He became secretary of that board, and a little later (1883) also Secretary of the American Public Health Association. He has left his mark deep in the health organizations of the country and in the literature of the subjects with which those associations have specially to do, and his work is but just begun.

He was a member of the board of experts recommended by the National Health Association to plan and put in operation a system of sanitation for the State of Florida. The work of this board in ridding Florida of yellow fever and making it a phenomenally healthful commonwealth at all seasons, is one of the triumphs of modern sanitary science.

Dr. Watson is a prominent member of international health associations, and his fame and influence have long since passed beyond the boundaries of his own country.

He has also found time to serve in the Legislature, to assume the duties of many social organizations, to make his mark as a surgeon in the military organizations of the State, by enforcing his views of military hygiene, and to assume the undertaking of a history of the medical profession in the State, and other important historical work. His wife, Lena A. Farr, was of Littleton, and here is still the maternal residence. Here he is always welcomed by a host of friends, who are glad at his success and who believe in his mission.

The White Mountain Medical Society was first organized at White's Inn, at Lancaster, May 17, 1820. Dr. John Willard was made moderator, and Dr. William Burns, of this place, secretary *pro tem*. The association procured an act of incorporation, June 23, 1821. Dr. Eliphalet Lyman became the first permanent president. The society has maintained an uninterrupted activity in usefulness to the present time. It has drawn its membership from both sides of the Connecticut River, and has been augmented by the recent union with it of the Caledonia (Vt.) and Moosilauke (N. H.) societies. Several Littleton practitioners have been occupants of its presidency. These were: Dr. Burns, 1830 to 1834, 1836, 1842, 1843, 1855, and 1860; Dr. Adams Moore, 1848 and 1849; Dr. T. T. Cushman, 1865 and 1866; Dr. C. M. Tuttle, 1875 and 1876, and Dr. McGregor in 1899. Dr. Tuttle was also secretary for six years from 1849. Nearly all the other permanent residents of the profession here have labored in the various official positions of the society, in gathering material for its reports, in its discussions, in its social, educational, and remedial work. The meetings are held in the principal towns in the district by rotation. The doctors are always welcome guests in the occasional visitations which the society makes at Littleton.

Only five of our local practitioners of the regular school have been members of the State society. "I suppose," says Dr. Watson, "the reason that so few Littleton physicians have become members of the society was the difficulty in attending the meetings, espe-

cially prior to the railroad reaching Littleton. It is often very difficult for a physician to leave his patients for three or four days at a time, as would be required of members living so far away from Concord as Littleton." Dr. Sanger has been prominent in the State society of his school, having held the presidency several terms.

Our people are regularly called upon to contribute to the support of that numerous class of practitioners who come among us claiming special gifts, such as no one who is educated for the profession by the best preceptors, and by the best schools which the country affords, and such as no one but a stranger from afar is supposed to possess. These itinerants, not to say tramps, find patronage for a time; but, as the novelty of an original advertisement wears off, and the public slowly recognize the old humbug in a new guise, they are gone to greener fields, and a new fraud comes upon the scene. The mystery of the human system is so great, the hope of cure for the incurable is so universal, the multitude of imaginary ills is so vast, that quackery in medicine will doubtless prey upon credulity, until ignorance and superstition are banished from men's minds, and wisdom bears the universal sceptre. We ought to know, without a hesitating doubt, that he who has the great art of healing will never need to hawk his gifts from hamlet to hamlet. His fame will bring the sick to him, or they will call him to them, regardless of distance or of price. Such a physician will not be a tramp or a mountebank. He will stand up in communities as a conspicuous figure. He will be a monument of his profession in some permanent location. He will face the consequences of his acts, and will abide the verdict of his life-work among the people who have known him as a man as well as a physician. The tramp doctor, on the other hand, is gone when disaster results to the simple one who trusted him. In his successive places, the lesson of his previous deceptions is lost, for what those like him have done is forgotten in the glare of novelty, and the hope of an impending miracle. The miracle is always paid for, but never delivered. We do not hesitate to say that the mischief of believing that the violation of nature's law can obtain immunity by medical, physical, or spiritual magic is incalculable. There is no wisdom here that does not recognize the law of cause and effect in the workings of the physical system. When science and skill, disciplined together in experience, have done their best for humanity, it is folly to seek in this enlightened age for a suspension of the physical laws of life or health.

The relations of the clerical and medical professions in Littleton

have generally been harmonious. Their representatives have often been called to minister at the same bedside, and have joined in the effort to alleviate human suffering and comfort human sorrow. Each came in the town's infancy, equipped in accordance with the requirements of the times, for the prosecution of a humane mission. Each now beholds a marvellous change and undoubted progress.

Dr. Worcester was compelled, by the state of his health, to abandon his theological studies and reinforce the profession of medicine. His contemporary and townsman, the Rev. Harry Brickett, then a resident of Littleton, after graduating at Dartmouth in 1840, prosecuted a medical course in the medical school at Hanover until he was substantially fitted for the practice, but afterwards became a minister of the Congregationalist order. These cases may be set off against each other.

A more recent pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. George Beebe, was a graduate of the New York University Medical School in the class of 1864. He was a warrant surgeon in the United States service in the last years of the war of the rebellion. He entered the ministry in 1867, and his sermons were frequently tinged with the lore and experience of his former profession. The "White Mountain Echo" of August 30, 1879, contains an abstract of a pointed sermon by Mr. Beebe, at Bethlehem, on the allied gospels of health and prosperity, under the title of "A Prophetic Discourse."

Our townsman, the Rev. Charles W. Millen, was the orator recently at the Commencement of the New York Eclectic Medical College. His address, which was published, indicates that he might well have squared accounts with Dr. Beebe, as did Dr. Worcester with the Rev. Mr. Brickett, in maintaining the equilibrium of the professions. Whatever may be said of these exchanges of the *personnel* of the two professions, there is no question that a mutual benefit must accrue from a liberal interchange of ideas.

Epidemics and contagious diseases have been of rare occurrence in our history. As the town had been quite sparsely settled until very near 1798, the year in which Jenner announced his discovery, the ravages of small-pox among the inhabitants, presumably, would not be so general or serious as to make its local features a subject of record. The State had taken such legislative action as was usual at that period, requiring isolation, providing quarantine, authorizing hospitals, and punishing for wilful communication of the infection. It does not appear that there was ever any notable

spread of small-pox in this town. In 1807, however, it prevailed to some extent, and a pest-house was established near Leavitt's pond, on the Charlton place, and another at the house of Joshua Lewis, not far from the Waterford bridge. The site of the house is a part of the land of Levi B. Dodge. The buildings are gone. Dr. Ainsworth was one of those who were attacked. One of the isolated patients demonstrated the futility of that method, so far as he was personally concerned, by leaving his place of confinement and posting himself on the bridge in the way of all passers. Another person was incarcerated as a small-pox victim, but his symptoms developed into nothing more epidemic than the itch. Vaccination had become so general that our people never knew much of small-pox in its ancient virulence. Indeed, statistics now show that its fatality is not one per cent of that from diphtheria and scarlatina. The peculiar dread of small-pox that still exists is based upon conditions which prevailed before vaccination was practised; but there is no longer any reasonable foundation for it.

Spotted fever (cerebro-spinal meningitis) was first observed in this country, in 1806, in Medfield, Mass., although it had been known in Europe in 1505, where it prevailed to an alarming extent. In April, 1807, it appeared in Connecticut, and continued to prevail in different towns in the State, through the years 1808 and 1809. It is said to have appeared in Deerfield, N. H., as early as 1807, but did not prevail as an epidemic throughout the State until two or three years later, and remained as late as 1815 or 1816. In 1809, 1810, and 1811 it prevailed quite generally throughout Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Canada. Its march was very erratic, as may be seen from the fact that the disease prevailed in Bath in 1811, in Walpole, Bethlehem, and Littleton in 1812, in Gilman-ton and Croydon in 1813, in Boscawen in 1814, while Warren was not reached till 1815, when it prevailed in that place with fearful malignancy. During the period named, it prevailed in the State in other localities than the towns above mentioned, but these instances are given to show the peculiarities of its progress.

Scarlatina is a malady that is never inactive. In 1832 and 1842 it prevailed with very serious fatality. It has reappeared at intervals in the entire period of the history of the town. A considerable mortality resulted from it in the winter and spring of 1874. Since then we have seen but little of it. It is a noteworthy fact that at no one of the periods of its severest visitation in our midst was it as violent or fatal as in other towns of the vicinity.

Whether this amelioration of the effects of this affliction was owing to methods of treatment for which our local practitioners should have credit, or to more favorable local conditions, we cannot say. Perhaps it was attributable in a measure to each of these influences. The disease is apparently under better control than formerly. Nevertheless, it has, and deserves, the most serious attention of the best intellect and acquirement of the profession, for we have abundant reason to view its approach with alarm.

A woman who returned here from a visit abroad in 1863 had contracted diphtheria. In greeting her friends she communicated the disease, and it raged with fatal effect for several months. Many deaths resulted, and it gave the medical profession the most serious test they had encountered since the advent of spotted fever in 1812. Its character was very malignant. Young and old were victims. It recurred in 1869, but with less fatality. The activity of sanitary reforms of recent years is undoubtedly making itself effective in undermining the strongholds of these so-called epidemic disorders. The putrid sore throat of former times is closely allied to diphtheria. The accounts of its ravages, as given by Belknap, the historian, and our own experience, would best be forgotten, were it not that they are the whip and spur that must drive on the sanitary reform, which is as yet only in the first stages of development, and which science and philanthropy alike demand.

The remarkable scourge of erysipelas had a beginning here in 1842, when a child was found in the village suffering from it, attended by marked peculiarities. Dr. Moore recognized the true nature of the case, and gave it consideration in connection with the history of the disease, as it had been known in London. The infection was unconsciously conveyed by physicians in their practice and otherwise, and an alarming fatality followed. This was especially the case with women in childbirth. The epidemic became general in Vermont, and a fatal termination was almost certain with the special class of cases previously mentioned. In this town it was brought under control, perhaps, in a measure by favorable local conditions. As this became known, the town attracted many women from Vermont for the period of confinement. Many lives doubtless were saved by this *hejira*. The town was, for this reason, regarded as a sanitarium forty years ago, — a “city of refuge” from the epidemic.

What at one time promised to be an epidemic of typhoid fever appeared in the winter of 1862–1863, but it was soon brought within

control. In the last twenty years there have been some thirty cases of this disease in town.

In 1851 dysentery, peculiar in its epidemic or infectious form, was communicated at Waterford by two children who had contracted it while on a visit with their mother in Boston. It was violently contagious, and fatal to almost every child that came in contact with it. It was communicated at funerals and in clothing. It was a violent dysentery, accompanied by a remarkably potent element of contagion. Nothing of the like character has before, or since, been known in this vicinity. A peculiar feature was, that it prevailed in the winter months.

No adequate treatment of these topics can be given in this place. It is a subject that well deserves an article extended and in detail. It is, however, apparent from what we have outlined of this branch of the history of the town, that its exemption from special visitations of disease is phenomenal. If our experience has been thus fortunate under the lax methods and habits of the past, we may hope for a more striking immunity under the regimen which the enlightened science of the future will enforce.

The review of the periods in which our people have suffered special visitations of disease demonstrates that our exemption, if not complete, has been remarkable. The conclusion is justified that our climate and sanitary conditions are very favorable to general health and longevity. The streams course rapidly over our territory, down marked declivities. Nature, therefore, controls the drainage, and scours the surface of our hillsides and valleys with frequent and drenching rain-storms and mountain floods. We have the pure air of the highlands, and the mountains break the violence of the winds. The water of our springs is wholesome, some of them having mineral constituents of a medicinal character, and others being of as absolutely simple chemistry as the famous Poland spring. The registration report of 1901 gives the number of births as 78; in 1902, 86. The deaths were 79 in 1901; in 1902, 80. In view of the conceded efficiency with which the data have been gathered here, as compared with many other sections of the State, we have an average in these important statistics which is very favorable to the health conditions of the town. A careful estimate of the number of residents, who are more than seventy years of age, gives 150 in that class. One feature of our climate, especially favorable to small children and invalids, is that the nights are almost invariably cool in the midsummer season. Our people have a daily relief from the strain of the heated term. Other elements of the sanitarium

mark the town. Its advantages are becoming known abroad, and its attractions, as a resort for health and recreation, are recognized by increasing numbers of summer visitors. We cannot promise immunity here from the ills to which the human system is everywhere susceptible; but this town is assuredly one of the favored spots.

In the winter of 1901-1902 an epidemic of typhoid fever prevailed in the village. The best expert authority on the subject located the cause to a case of typhoid at Bethlehem, the theory being that the germs passed with escaping sewerage the intervening lands, thence through the instrumentality of winter freshets to the river. Thus the river became contaminated, and a violent phase of the epidemic resulted. The river was abandoned as a water supply the following autumn, and an abundant and superior quantity of water from the side of Mount Garfield has been substituted. No municipality on this continent has to-day a more excellent and abundant supply of pure water for all purposes than has Littleton.

XXXI.

CRAFTSMEN.

THE first settlers were people accustomed to make their own tools, build their cabins, and manufacture the rude implements with which they tilled the soil. They were "jacks at all trades," and knew nothing of competition or trades unions or trusts. After a period of hardship they conquered adverse conditions and lived comfortably, peacefully, and prosperously.

At least three of the early settlers are known to have given the usual seven years to an apprenticeship and to acquiring a trade. Captain Caswell served such an apprenticeship to a tailor, Capt. Peleg Williams to a shoemaker, and Asa Lewis to a millwright and builder. It is probable, too, that Josiah Newhall served an apprenticeship to acquire the trade of a blacksmith. When they came to this town, all, with the exception of Deacon Lewis, were more dependent upon the cultivation of the soil than upon their trades for a livelihood.

Mr. Lewis built the Bowman saw-mill for Solomon Mann, the mill at South Littleton for Moses Little, and rebuilt the Rankin mill. He also erected the Bowman, Curtis, and Dr. Burns dwellings, and probably others.

James Dow, who married a niece of Mrs. Lewis, acquired the rudiments of the carpenter's trade in the service of Deacon Lewis, and was for nearly half a century a prominent builder in town. Before he had fully mastered the peaceful vocation to which he was to devote his active life, he enlisted in the War of 1812, and served as a musician from April, 1814, to March, 1815, participating in the battles of Chippewa, Bridgewater, and Fort Erie. In the last-named contest he received a severe wound which incapacitated him for further service. An enthusiastic soldier, the lively spirit of patriotism kindled on these fields was never quenched, and even when advancing age had retired him from active labor it was his custom on each Fourth of July to summon to his side two

grandsons who would beat the drums while he played the fife, and parade the streets to the music of "Yankee Doodle" and other patriotic airs.

Mr. Dow had a residence and shop on the Mann's Hill road, now Pleasant Street, as early as 1828. Builders in those days received little aid from machinery. Their raw material came to them in the shape of boards and planks from the saw-mill; their frame was hewn from the log; the finish was worked out with hand planes; the shingles, and sometimes the clapboards, were made in the woods from ancient pines that had been prostrated in some mighty storm, and were cut into lengths with a cross-cut saw, split with a cleaver, and worked into form and smoothed with a shave. They were durable articles, and would often last for a generation. Window-sash, doors, and all but plain finish were made at the home shop during the winter, none but the best of pine being used for this work.

About the time Captain Dow returned from the war, Jonathan Lovejoy, who had married a daughter of John Nurse some years before, came here from Lyman, where he had resided some ten years, and worked at his trade as a carpenter and joiner, and was for nearly forty years the principal competitor of Mr. Dow. These men were not architects. Each had a style that was particularly his own, and from it they seldom varied. Dr. Burns found pleasure, in his drives about the town, in pointing out to his companion the buildings constructed by each of these craftsmen. Many of the houses they built are still standing, but those erected in the village have been so changed by adornments and "modern improvements" that even Dr. Burns, could he revisit the scenes of his labors, would fail to recognize in them the marked mechanical peculiarities of the men who supervised their construction.

Jonathan Lovejoy was at one time a considerable figure in the political movements of the town. He was one of the original members of the Liberty party and active in its behalf; but it was some years before the small number of the malcontents, as they were termed, put a ticket in nomination.

For nearly ninety years the Dow and Lovejoy families have had representatives engaged in this craft. Mr. Dow had but two sons, Luther T. and James, Jr., both of whom were connected with the trade; the younger, who still lives, having followed it through life. Of his ten daughters seven lived to the age of womanhood and married craftsmen. Of these sons-in-law, David Page Sanborn and Franklin I. Gooch were tool-manufacturers, Capt. Elisha Burnham, Capt. Ellery D. Dunn, and Hezekiah H. Noyes were carpenters

and builders, Albert H. Quimby was a carriage-manufacturer, and Thomas R. Nichols a painter.

Captains Burnham and Dunn were leaders among builders. Elisha Burnham resided on Union Street, where his son Henry B. now lives. He was a man of high character and in early life an enthusiastic member of the militia, in which he rose to the rank of Captain, commanding a company in the Thirty-second Regiment, and afterward the Independent Company of Light Infantry. His standing with his townsmen is indicated by the fact that in 1845 the minority party nominated and elected him to the Legislature.

Ellery D. Dunn was for fifty years the most prominent builder in this section of the State. He combined a considerable knowledge of architecture with a natural mechanical adaptability for the business and was a skilful and rapid workman. He had as a partner for many years William H. Chandler, who was also a superior workman. The firm did a large business in this and adjoining towns and gave employment to a number of skilled workmen. After Mr. Chandler's death in 1882, Cyrus H. Conant came here from Tilton and entered Captain Dunn's employ. His proficiency finally led to his becoming a partner in the business. The firm built a large addition to the Hamilton Hotel in Bermuda and did a general contract business in its line. Nearly all the buildings on Main Street erected between 1860 and 1890 were constructed by Captain Dunn and his several partners. When Spokane, Wash., became the Mecca of fortune-seekers from this section, Mr. Conant journeyed thither in 1892, and that city has since been his home. Mr. Conant married Joan, daughter of Dennis Murphy, a son of the Emerald Isle, who possessed a large allowance of the humorous qualities which distinguish the people of that country. On first coming to this country in 1849, he made his home in this town, and here he continued to reside until his death in 1896. During this long period he was one of the characters of the town, and his original sayings were widely circulated and some of them still survive in local slang.

Jonathan Lovejoy had a son, Jonathan Johnson, who followed the trade, and his nephew and son-in-law, who was of the same craft and was his partner for several years, after his death continued the business. The name of this family is associated with the west end of Main Street. In 1834 Jonathan Johnson built the house now standing at the corner of Main and Meadow Streets. The old house standing on this site, now the ell of the building, was once owned by Sylvester Savage, who probably built it about 1812. It was the home of the Rev. Mr. Hardy during the

last months of his life. Mr. Lovejoy also built the house next west of the Isaac Abbot house in 1839, and with his cousin Charles H. Lovejoy in 1838 built that which was successively for many years the home of Jonathan, Charles H., and Henry W. Lovejoy.

The Lovejoys were given to intermarriages. Simon, the father of Jonathan and William of this town, married his cousin Grace, daughter of Nathan Lovejoy of Pepperell, Mass., and William Wallace and Charles Henry, sons of William, married daughters of Jonathan, while another William, a son of the same Jonathan, married his cousin Nancy, eldest daughter of his uncle William.

To return to the old-time artisans in this branch of the trades. At a time when carpentry and joinery were distinct occupations, Elisha P. Miner, a son of Isaac and grandson of Thomas the pioneer, followed the former trade, and framed many of the houses in town that were built between 1820 and 1860, when Mr. Miner retired. He was much respected for his probity. His son Silas A., but recently deceased (1903), followed the same trade.

About 1826 Levi Sanborn became a citizen of this town, coming from Sanbornton and bringing a family of nine children, among them David Page Sanborn, subsequently the noted tool-manufacturer. Mr. Sanborn built the first house on the lot afterward owned by John Farr; it was destroyed by fire soon after the property had been purchased by Mr. Farr, and his eldest daughter perished in the flames. The brick house now owned by Cyrus Young occupies the site of the building which was burned. Mr. Sanborn died in 1835. Several of his sons and all the husbands of his daughters were carpenters.

Jonathan Nurs was one of the most skilful of the old-time carpenters, and framed several of the important buildings of the town besides assisting Mr. Tenney, who was the overseer in framing the village meeting-house, and Mr. Ingalls, who built the Woollen Factory. These structures were supposed to require the special experience of builders more familiar with the work than were any of those at home. Accordingly Mr. Tenney, from one of the New Hampshire towns in the Connecticut valley, and Mr. Ingalls from one of the hill towns of Vermont, probably from Danville, were engaged to superintend their erection. Mr. Nurs built the old factory boarding-house and marked the frame of Thayer's Hotel, though Andrew Scott—a noted carpenter in his day, who once resided in town but at that time lived over the line in Bethlehem—directed the work.

Mr. Nurs built and lived for some years in the house, recently

destroyed by fire, that stood near the Palmer Brook bridge on Union Street. His work was not confined to this town. He helped build the Profile House and other houses at the White Mountains as well as numerous buildings in near-by towns.

Oliver Nurs, a brother of Jonathan, was another old-time carpenter who was not without fame as a builder somewhat more than half a century ago. When times were slack, he found work by building on his own account. He built the house on Main Street beyond the cemetery, once the residence of John W. English and now owned by Alphonso Harriman; the original house on the site of the Mountain Home House, and others outside the village precincts.

Another follower of this craft who resided in the town in the thirties was Frederick Kilburn. When the Rev. Isaac R. Worcester was settled over the Congregational Church and Society, he was given nearly five hundred dollars that had been raised to enable his brother Evarts to build a parsonage, and he employed Mr. Kilburn to build for him the residence on the north-east side of Union Street, near the Pike Company's works, now owned by John A. Miller. Mr. Kilburn had the reputation of being an excellent workman.

In the years prior to 1850 the modern light frame of sawed timber was unknown in this section. Pine was the material used, and was usually cut within the village precinct. The timber used in the frames of the meeting-house and the Brackett store, now known as Calhoun's Block, was cut in the village, and the fine frame of the Woollen Factory was hewn from pine cut on land that extends from High Street to Palmer Mountain. As the ceilings of the factory and store were to be used unplastered, the exposed parts of all the timber were planed and were without a scar from the hewer's axe.

In the early part of this period few buildings were painted, and it was customary to leave such work to the joiner. Red or yellow was the prevailing color in use, but sometimes an owner more ambitious than his neighbors would paint his house white. Then there came a time, about 1840, when all the painted buildings in the village with the exception of the old red and yellow stores, the house at the corner of the meadow road, which wore its red coat many years more, and one or two dwellings on the Mann's Hill road, were white. Another notable characteristic of that time was the absence of piazzas. As late as 1840 the only dwellings in the village thus adorned, other than the taverns, were the residences of Henry A. Bellows and Dr. William Burns.

When, in 1839, Peter Paddleford built the house now the residence of Mrs. Charles M. Tuttle, the parlor end, on both its northerly and southerly sides, had piazzas. From this time they grew in favor, and when William Brackett built his village residence near the bridge, it was nearly surrounded with a piazza which has remained unchanged to this day.

The early frame structures were low-posted and seldom more than one story in height. There are several well-preserved examples of these dwellings still to be seen, — among them the old Bowman house in the rear of Opera Block, a two-story building; the Loren Bowman house, which stands in what was the Brackett mill yard opposite the brick house where Cyrus Young resides. This Bowman house was built on the site of Dr. Sanger's residence in 1819 by Noah Farr, who gave a load of potatoes for the two-acre lot that constituted its site. Some adornments have been added, among them the front porch, but the general character of the house is unchanged. On its original site it was for several years the home of Col. Timothy A. Edson, and then for nearly half a century the residence of Truman Stevens. The Brackett place on the meadow road, now owned by the McIntires, and the Goodwin and Allen houses on Mann's Hill are also well-preserved types of the architecture of the period. Many others have resisted the tooth of time only to be transformed into "modern dwellings."

The builders of recent times, other than those already mentioned, have been many, and among the most prominent were John T. and Samuel Freeland Simpson, who did business under the firm name of Simpson Brothers from 1868 down to 1890, when the firm was dissolved by the departure of the younger brother, who has since made his home in Lawrence, Mass. John T. was a soldier in the war of 1861-1865, as a member of a Maine regiment in which he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant. Since his residence here he has been prominent in Grand Army and political circles, having commanded the local post and represented the town in the General Court. He has also served on the Board of Selectmen and as Commissioner of the Village District two terms.

John D. and Charles Bradon Chandler, who have been residents of the town fifty years, belong to this craft, the former having built many dwellings in that time.

Soon after the close of the war in 1865, John Carboneau came to Littleton from Sherbrooke, Canada. He was accompanied by some of his sons and followed by others, all of whom were car-

penters. They were William G., Napoleon, Theophile, and John A. This family were among the first to build at the west end of South Street and on Bridge Street, John building the first house on Bridge Street south of the railroad, Napoleon that at the corner of Bridge and South Streets, and William G. two houses on the left side of South Street.

Another excellent workman, who came from Sherbrooke, Canada, in 1876, is Charles E. Garand, who is still active at his trade.

Among the builders at this time (1903) are John A. Fogg and his brother, Edgar O. The last-named has a shop in what was formerly Grange Hall on Union Street. John A. was for some years very active, doing a large business, but has within a few months practically retired.

Riley S. and Chester Simpson for nearly fifty years have resided in town, and during most of that time have worked at their trade as carpenters, though they have never been contractors.

Jeremiah B. Copp is regarded as one of the best workmen the town has had as a carpenter, using the word in the sense of distinguishing the trade of framer from that of joiner or finisher of a building. He came here in 1860, and since that time has been employed on nearly all the important structures erected in the town. He framed the High School building that was blown down before it had been boarded by the storm of November, 1867. After this event Charles Nurse, son of Jonathan, was given the contract to remove the *débris* and complete the job. Mr. Nurse is the oldest of our living carpenters. He has now retired after a laborious career extending over more than fifty years.

Louis Myott, a former employee of Dunn & Chandler and then of Cyrus A. Conant, whom he succeeded in the business, is a skilful and successful workman.

It was many years after the settlement of the town before a mason became a resident. A Mr. King was the first mason; he was here but a short time. But Aaron Kenney lived in the Crane neighborhood in Bethlehem, and was a master-hand at building brick ovens and chimneys, and could lay plaster that would stick where he put it for a generation. For more than a decade he did nearly all the masonry and plastering in this town as well as that of his residence. The building of the Seythe Factory and saw-mill at the hamlet now known as Apthorp rendered this an inviting field for all the crafts, and in 1836 Moses Cleveland, "bricklayer and plasterer," came from Bath and located here, where he had a monopoly in his trade until 1850, when the erection of the Methodist meeting-house, and the rebuilding in

part of the Congregational meeting-house, and the growth of the village in anticipation of the coming of the railroad, required all kinds of artisans, and created a demand for a more ornamental style of workmanship than Mr. Cleveland was familiar with; so Samuel Pollard came and did the work on the meeting-houses, Thayer's Hotel, and most of the private residences built in the next six years. Mr. Pollard was an expert workman, and was the first to embellish the plasterer's art with cornice and stucco ornamentation. He subsequently, about 1858, removed to Dalton.

The successor of Mr. Pollard was Chester Fisk, who had been a resident here from 1852 but had not entered into competition with Mr. Pollard for a share of the higher class of work. Mr. Fisk was regarded as one of the best masons that have made this town their home. In the seventies he went to Manchester, where he died some years ago.

His successor was Newton S. Cooley, who had been a gallant sailor in the navy during a part of the war. He was an excellent workman, thoroughly versed in all its branches, and a skilled decorator in the plastic art connected with this craft. Mr. Cooley did a large business down to the time when his health failed and necessitated his retirement.

Among those who succeeded Mr. Cooley were James Place, recently deceased, and James E. Cheney, John McKelvey, John Bean, and Joseph White, who are still in the business.

The furniture business has, in a way, had an existence here for nearly a hundred years. The old-time cabinet-makers manufactured for a market that extended beyond the borders of the town. Josiah Hosmer, the landlord of the Bowman House, and the builder of the Union, or Cobleigh, stand, was a cabinet-maker by trade, and never quite abandoned that business while a resident here. The Hazeltine chair business was started in 1830, and soon acquired a reputation for substantial and handsomely finished work that is still remembered. Enoch Hazeltine was a unique character; slight of form, light-complexioned, with an intellectual face and an abstract air, his bearing was such that by those who did not know him he was regarded as queer. He was a man of strong convictions and much given to thought. An abolitionist, his soul was centred in the work of that party to the exclusion of everything else except an occasional excursion into the realms of what is now styled "liberal Christianity," a subject that sometimes led him to forget for a moment the chains of the bondman. His habit of introspection led to many curious physical results, and for years kept him maimed and bandaged in consequence of a misdirected blow or a

cut from a tool or the machinery with which he was at work. In the course of time this paring process deprived him of all the fingers of one hand except a stub, which he used with strange effect upon his listener in explaining a point in his conversation. Nor did the left hand escape mutilation, for in a few years it bore a strong family resemblance to the right. These periods of abstraction were not confined to the shop, but accompanied him everywhere and were productive of many ludicrous scenes and accidents. This propensity may have kept him in a narrow field of endeavor, but it held him true to the goal at which he aimed and he lived to see it attained. He died at the house of his son in New Bedford, Mass., in 1873. Of his four children, but one, Andrew A., was born in this town; the eldest, Frederick, was born in Danville, Vt., in 1815. He was in business with his father for some years, and then conducted it alone or in company with his brother Charles until his death, September 29, 1864. His taking off was the result of an accident. While loading a piece of heavy chair machinery upon a wagon at the railroad depot, he stepped on to the rear of the load; the added weight lifted the body of the wagon from the forward axletree, which threw him to the ground, and his life was crushed out by the piece of machinery which fell upon him. He was an intelligent, industrious, high-minded citizen. Charles was eccentric and extreme in his views, resembling his father in these respects but not in his actions. He removed to Massachusetts after the death of his brother Frederick, and this closed the connection of the family with an industry of the town that had prospered for a generation. The only daughter of Enoch Hazeltine married John Smith Roby, a son of Dr. Joseph Roby, of the firm of Roby, Curtis, & Co., and removed to Lancaster, where the remainder of her life was passed. The youngest, Andrew Arthur, became a dentist, and was the first member of the profession to open a permanent office here. He married the only daughter of Asa Weller, and removed to New Bedford, Mass., where he died on the first day of January, 1895. Father and sons were skilful mechanics, and men who did their utmost to promote the welfare of the community.

Amos Rowell, who for many years had a shop and residence on the east side of Pleasant Street, carried on the business of a cabinet-maker from 1826 to 1867. He was an unobtrusive citizen, but was as tenacious of opinion as was Enoch Hazeltine, in whose political opinions he shared; in fact, he became an abolitionist a few years earlier than that gentleman.

Deacon John Merrill was born in Pembroke, learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and came to Littleton in 1832. The following

year he built the building now the Colashauke Club rooms for a shop, and there did business until 1851, when he sold the shop and the dwelling-house he had built in 1836, now the residence of Henry F. Green, and erected a new shop at the head of Saranac Street, near the brick store and the dwelling now the house of his son Henry Merrill. The deacon had conducted an undertaker's business, and a few years after moving to the new shop abandoned the furniture line to give his attention to the other.

Thomas White was another cabinet-maker of those days. He came here in 1847, and bought the David Page Sanborn place, near the Palmer Brook, now the residence of Henry D. Bishop, and carried on business until his death in 1880.

These men, with the exception of the Hazeltines, generally confined their work to orders, though there were dull seasons when their time was employed in making up such articles as were considered standard and in frequent demand. Their furniture was strong and durable, and many pieces may still be found that after the lapse of more than seventy years are as sound as when they came from the maker's shop.

Of the blacksmiths, Josiah Newhall, Anson Wheeler, and Guy Ely may be regarded as having belonged to the pioneer period of our history, and their story has been told at some length in connection with the events of their time. Among the early workers in iron not named in the narrative were Laban Tift, who had a shop at West Littleton, near the Rankin mill, and Barnard H. Smith, whose shop was near the Pingree place at the north part of the town. Neither of these made this trade his exclusive business, but was a farmer as well as blacksmith. When Newhall and Wheeler retired from business, no successor kept the fires burning at their forges, and slight vestiges of their shops now remain. Mr. Ela sold his shop and a former residence on the Mann's Hill road, now Pleasant Street, to Levi F. Ranlet, who located here in 1839, and soon became an active factor in the Methodist Church and the politics of the Free-soil party. He carried on the business until age and its infirmities compelled his retirement.

Freeman Palmer, a member of the pioneer family of the name, built a small house on the site of the brick residence east of the Congregational meeting-house as early as 1824, and a blacksmith's shop east of his dwelling. Both were torn down by William Hibbard when he built on the lots in 1837. Mr. Palmer was a man of an inventive turn, with some of the eccentricities of that talent. He devised the method of making horse-shoe nails by

machinery, and built the first machine for that purpose, which was ultimately developed into that now in use. After he sold to Mr. Hibbard he built the house at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets where the Boylston Block now stands. He moved to Ohio in 1850.

A smith who came here earlier than Mr. Ranlet was William Hibbard, who, born in Bath, had married Miss Learned, granddaughter of Captain Caswell and sister of Mrs. Hinds. He came to this town in 1830, and bought the lot on the south side of Main Street on what has since been known as Meeting-house Hill. He removed the buildings, built a shop in 1834, and a substantial brick residence in 1837. This was the third of those brick buildings erected in this decade, the first being the brick store in 1824, then the Cyrus Young residence built by John Farr in 1836, and Mr. Hibbard's residence. These were the only brick buildings in the village until 1852, when Colonel Russell built the blacksmith shop on Brook Street, now the residence of Cornelius Strain. In 1842 he moved to Danville, Vt., and subsequently to Glover. He was an intelligent citizen, who was helpfully interested in promoting the public welfare, and possessed the entire confidence of the people.

The next occupant of this shop was Benjamin B. Jones, who married a daughter of John Bowman. He built the house on Saranac Street directly south of the shop. He was at one time in partnership with Levi F. Ranlet. He moved about 1845 to New York State and subsequently to Ohio. For about fifteen years from the time it was left by Mr. Jones it had many tenants, none of whom remained more than two years. When the drift of this business went away from it, it was used several years as a store-house and was finally torn down, and its site has since been used as a garden.

One of the tenants in the old Hibbard shop was Ebenezer Stevens, a blacksmith by trade but who at one time operated the saw-mill near Wing Road long known by his name as Stevens' mill. He erected the first blacksmith's shop on Saranac Street in 1849, and in partnership with David Bean was in business here a little more than two years, when Mr. Stevens changed the old potashery into a shop. Mr. Bean continued to work with him until a cinder from the anvil penetrated his thigh, inflicting a wound which caused blood poisoning and resulted in his death in August, 1854. Mr. Stevens went to Maine to reside in 1858.

About the time Mr. Jones left the shop before referred to Lewis L. Merrill built the stone shop and worked there until fail-

ing health compelled him in 1851 to seek less laborious work, when he exchanged his village property with Dr. Burns for the farm adjoining the old meeting-house. Since his time the shop has had many tenants ; among them, Daniel Patterson, Ezra and Charles W. Keniston. Charles H. Applebee, the present owner, has occupied the premises since 1883.

From the time of the retirement of Levi F. Ranlet the old Ely shop passed through the same changeable conditions as to its possession as have attended all others when expansion brought its varying changes in village growth. The brothers William and Collins M. Buchanan held a lease of the premises for a few years, and George Belknap was the last craftsman to use it for its original purpose. It then passed to Benjamin F. Wells, and is now used by Wells & Bingham, undertakers.

Truman Stevens was born in Barnet, Vt., and learned the trade of saddler and harness-maker at St. Johnsbury with Captain Martin. Before entering into business he was employed by the Fairbanks Company, then just starting their scale business, and travelled for the firm as a salesman two or three years. In June, 1824, he was united in marriage to Malvina A. Carleton, of St. Johnsbury, and the next year came to this town, which was ever after his home.

It is not certain, but it is quite probable, that he was the first of his trade to engage in business in this town. He was of a speculative turn of mind and a keen observer of men. He was restless over what he regarded as wasted opportunities to improve individual fortunes and advance the interests of the town by employing the water power then running to waste in manufacturing enterprises ; but he failed to make an impression on his townsmen in this cause. When, in 1828, Henry A. Bellows and George B. Redington located here, he found in them congenial spirits socially, politically, and in the desire to promote business enterprises. In company with Major Little, they were interested in several projects, among them a contract to introduce the Fairbanks scale into England and the building of the Woollen Factory in 1839. In those years Mr. Stevens gave more of his time to these affairs than to his trade as a harness-maker. These Littleton men failed to accomplish their purpose in the several enterprises, not for want of merit or of skilful handling on their part, but owing to that insuperable obstacle of having moved in advance of their time. They paid the penalty, yet lived to see others gather the harvest of wealth for which they had prepared the ground.

When these business schemes had borne him down financially,

Mr. Stevens returned to his bench, industriously pursued his vocation and amassed a modest competence. He was averse to discussing the enterprises with which he had been prominently connected and never again acted the part of a promoter. It can be said of Mr. Stevens and his associates that in building up the several manufacturing concerns with which they were connected they hazarded their fortunes and assumed obligations that in the event of failure were likely to become a lasting financial burden.

Mr. Stevens was a man of medium height and frame, with strong yet fine features and ruddy face. In manner he was quiet, reserved, and dignified; a gentleman of what is commonly termed the "old school." He had read much, and his knowledge was of a quality worth possessing. Mrs. Stevens was a handsome and accomplished woman, and her house was at one time the centre of the social and intellectual life of the village.

The noted abolitionist, Natt Allen, entered the shop of Mr. Stevens as an apprentice, and after mastering the trade did business here on his own account until 1844, when he went to Lowell, Mass.¹

John G. B. Stevens located in town and opened a harness shop in 1841. He was a brother of the wife of Silas Parker and a man of character. Before coming here he had been a deacon of the Congregational Church, and was quite active in that religious organization during his brief residence here. He died in 1843.

A marked increase in this particular branch of business began about 1850, and continued for a quarter of a century, since which time it has maintained its manufacturing and commercial importance. The rough farms of the early settlers and their immediate successors could not be tilled with horses, and until about 1850 every farm in town was cultivated by the use of oxen. So too the team work in lumbering was largely done with oxen. With farms cleared of stumps and stones, horses were substituted for this service and the change wrought a corresponding increase in the harness business. The enlarged field and opportunity came to the attention of Asa Coburn, then of Penacook, and in 1855 he rented the tenement built against the east side of the Yellow Store, and from the beginning did a considerable business. He subsequently moved into Paddleford's building, but during the last years of his business career was located in Union Block. Mr. Coburn's sons George C. and Charles R. were in business with him at different times, the last named becoming his successor.

¹ Something concerning Mr. Allen will be found in the chapter entitled "Anti-Slavery" in Vol. I. of this work.

Asa Coburn soon became a public character in that modest way which some men have of attracting attention without seemingly desiring to win popularity or to hold public office. He never impressed those who knew him as a man of strong will or positive opinions; in general conversation he was apt to assent to the views of those with whom he conversed, especially when they were stated with an air of conviction. Yet no one could have held more firmly to political opinions, or rather to party associations, than this man who was more than disposed to agree with you in all things else. For nearly fifty years he was an omnivorous reader of the organ of his party published in Boston, and to him, at least, everything printed in its columns was law and gospel, and in time he came to be an indiscriminate reflector of its statements of opinions, facts, and fancies. This mental trait attracted to his shop many who desired to keep in touch with the drift of political events without personal investigation, and it soon became the headquarters of many of his political associates. This coterie in 1889 presented his claims for nomination as a candidate for Representative, and, failing that, he was placed upon his party ticket as a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention and elected.

The kindness and amiability that were his most characteristic traits led him to tender his services to the afflicted, and for many years, until the undertaker made such offices a part of his business, Mr. Coburn was relied upon to attend to those last sad duties which humanity imposes of preparing the dead for interment. This was a call he never declined by night or day. He was one of those useful, unobtrusive citizens whose self-sacrifice on all occasions came to be expected and was accepted as a matter of course without comment, as it was tendered without expectation of reward.

When James H. Smalley left the service of the White Mountains Railroad, where he had served as fireman, he returned to the trade of harness-maker which he had learned at Wells River, Vt. He carried on the business of an upholsterer at the same time. At the death of Truman Stevens being in his employ he purchased his stock in trade and has since been in the business on his own account.

The only other contemporary harness-maker is Lewis Strong, who has been located here since 1896. He occupies the shop in Paddleford, or Odd Fellows', Block, formerly tenanted by Asa Coburn.

A craft akin to art is that of producing portraits which had its origin in the discovery of Daguerre, who was the pioneer in the

art of photography. The first practitioners of the art in the town were itinerants who in their travels would stop here for a few weeks or as long as the patronage was satisfactory. Their studio was built somewhat like a car, and was set on wheels and drawn by horses from place to place as the exigencies of the business required. The first to visit this town came about 1847 or 1848, and found a temporary site in the street opposite the Bellows store. Nearly every season thereafter until an artist became a fixture, the itinerant's car was to be found opposite one of the hotels. Mr. Sheppard, of Newbury, Vt., an accomplished ambrotypist, was the most frequent of these visitors in the fifties.

Among the first, and probably the first, of these craftsmen to open a permanent studio here was O. C. Bolton, who in 1859 had rooms fitted up for his business in the attic of the Gile building. Among his pupils were Edward Kilburn here, and John Smillie at Barnet, Vt., who in turn became his successors at this studio. Mr. Bolton continued here a few years, then sold to Mr. Kilburn, who conducted the business until 1868, when he engaged in the stereoscopic-view manufacture in the building known as the Dow store which had been erected for that purpose, and Mr. Smillie purchased the business that had been conducted at the Gile studio, and for about fifteen years continued it,—a longer time than any other person has found it profitable to remain in this line.

In 1871 William W. Weller, who had acquired the art, had rooms in Tilton's Block. He did not remain more than two years, and after one or two changes the rooms were taken by George H. Aldrich. Mr. Aldrich did a successful business and added to it the line of stereoscopic views previously published by F. G. Weller. From this time these rooms were usually occupied by a photographer. In 1882-1883 John Ready, an artist in colors as well as with the camera, had these rooms. Later he went to northern New York, where he has made a name for himself as an artist in his business.

Among the pupils who acquired the rudiments of the art with Mr. Aldrich was E. F. Hall, who in July, 1883, opened a studio in rooms over L. D. Sanborn's furniture store. He remained here until 1889, when he purchased a studio in Buffalo, N. Y., where he has an extensive business and a reputation as a photographic artist among the best in the land.

When Mr. Hall retired, his studio was purchased by Charles F. Bingham, who was not familiar with the business. Jesse B. Kitchen, an excellent workman, became his operator. In 1891 Mr.

Bingham sold to Marshall D. Cobleigh, who retained the services of Mr. Kitchen. Prior to the death of George H. Aldrich Mr. Cobleigh had purchased the portrait part of his business. While in this studio Mr. Cobleigh pursued the study of the law, and has since his admission to the bar been in successful practice of the profession at Lebanon. He sold the business here to James H. Blake, a young man well calculated to make it a success.

The bakers, though an ancient craft, were a long time in gaining a foothold in the town. Long before an effort was made to localize the trade such products as were required and could not be baked in the different forms of domestic ovens were supplied by E. K. Smith, of Hanover. Old residents will remember his method of distributing crackers, which were about the only product of the baker's art that found a sale in this market. A long wagon with high slatted sides was filled with a dozen huge baskets, some six or seven feet in height, braided square, and each calculated to hold about eight barrels of crackers. From these the merchant's supply was taken. Crackers were not the only freight this wagon carried. Packed away in a box and partly under the seat were brown paper packages of stick candy, sugar hearts, kisses, lemon drops, peppermints; sometimes one or two other varieties were carried, but those named constituted the stock in trade. For years there was little variety in form or quality; there was a time, however, when the round sticks with spiral bands of bright colors were replaced with a flat broad stick with the colors running lengthwise. At every store the purveyor found a purchaser for these goods. This method of distribution was continued some years after the cars ran to the town, but was abandoned in the early sixties.

The first attempt to establish the baker's business here was made by Amos Lovejoy in 1868. He built a shop for that purpose at the northwest corner of Main and Auburn Streets, now the residence of Ora A. Mooney, and filled it with approved ovens and machinery. He ran it with indifferent results for a little more than a year, when he sold to his brother Warren, who increased the output and did a business that should have shown an ample financial income on the investment, but the funds passed through too many hands before they reached the proprietor, and he became discouraged and sold to James A. Callahan, who courageously continued the business for two years, then abandoned it as a failure.

In 1880 William A. Matthewson, a man of much experience in the business, rented the building on Main Street formerly occu-

pied by the Saranac Glove Company, and put it in excellent shape for a bakery. This enterprise was fairly successful. Its proprietor was not only a fine workman but a man of more than ordinary business ability. But he had an opportunity to take the large and well-established business of his father at Cambridge, Mass., and this led to closing out the business here. He was followed at the same shop in 1884 by John Smillie, who operated the plant less than a year. It was once afterward run for a few months, when it was dismantled.

In 1894 Charles Connor opened a bakery at No. 2 Opera Block, and conducted it until he sold to Charles S. Morgan, who in turn sold his interest to Jackman & Clough (H. Ashley Jackman and Frank L. Clough). In 1897 Mr. Jackman disposed of his interest to Charles C. Clough, and the business was continued by Clough Brothers until it was purchased by Charles H. Morrill in 1899, who continued it until 1903, when he removed to Berlin, where he is now in the same business.

When Harrington & Co. built their block on the site of the old Gile building, they put in a bakery which they conduct in connection with their grocery business.

Within the year Edward H. Bilodeau has removed his plant from Whitefield to this town and is now established in the building formerly known as the Cottage Hotel. He is a master of his craft and gives every part of the business his personal attention.

The marble business, especially that branch of it connected with monuments, has not been successful here until within a recent period. As long ago as 1867 Robert Jenkins, of Haverhill, located a branch here, but the venture was not profitable and the plant was taken to Haverhill. Another endeavor to establish the business was made by Nathaniel W. Cheney about 1874 and with a measure of success, but it did not become a fixture in our list of business enterprises. In 1880 Zelotes Stevens came from Concord and set up an establishment which has prospered from the first. In 1885 Hiram O. Stevens purchased an interest in the business, and in a short time thereafter his son Herbert D. took over the interest of Zelotes Stevens, and the firm of H. O. Stevens & Son has continued with increasing prosperity, and this line seems at last to be firmly established in town.

The tanning of hides was one of the primal industries of every New England village. This industry was founded in this town before the beginning of the last century by Peter Bonney, who was a prominent citizen for many years, a leader in business and public affairs. In 1835 he sold to Otis Batchelder, who con-

ducted a successful business at this stand for more than thirty years. Then came in succession Calvin J. Wallace, Silas and Ira Parker, before the property passed to Royal D. Rounsevel, who, though not a craftsman, carried on the business for some years, when, like most old-time industries, it was driven to the wall by the compelling power of combinations.

It is a remarkable fact that each of these tanners was in his day among the most prominent of our citizens. No roof in town sheltered for so many years an equal number of men who may be regarded as among the influential citizens of Littleton. Peter Bonney received all the offices the town could give; Otis Batchelder belonged to the minority party when the Whigs were in power, and when that party was overthrown by the Democrats he was found in the ranks of the defeated battalion, so none of the political honors fell to his lot. Nevertheless he had a considerable influence, and was long a trial justice at a time when the position was deemed one of honor. Calvin J. Wallace held many town offices and was highly respected in the church, in business circles, and in political affairs. The Parkers were both elected to represent the town in the General Court and were for years among the most respected of our citizens. Mr. Rounsevel has been active in business and politics, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1889. Nor is this all. Away back in the days of Mr. Bonney he had as an apprentice a young man by the name of Nathaniel S. Berry, who after having acquired the trade removed from town and subsequently was honored by his fellow-citizens with many offices, — a Representative, several times a Senator, Judge of Probate for this County, and Governor of the State in the time of the War. It is seldom that so restricted a craft has produced in one town so many men who were important factors in the affairs of the community.

XXXII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE first settlers of the town, with rare exceptions, were religious people. Captain Caswell and his wife were members of the Baptist Church; Thomas Miner and David Hopkinson were Congregationalists; the Rankin family, including David Webster, were Presbyterians, as was David Lindsey; while James Williams, Ebenezer Pingree, Robert Charlton, Joseph W. Morse, and the Farr family, if not church members prior to 1800, became such afterward and always treated religious matters with becoming reverence. Among these pioneers Capt. Peleg Williams and the Bemis family were the only members of the community who were disposed to regard religious questions from a purely worldly point of view. As the population became more numerous, the percentage of irreligious persons increased, and a wider diversity of opinion in regard to theological questions became common. People who held to the doctrines taught by John Wesley and Hosea Ballou found their way hither, and while they strenuously refused to act with the Congregationalists in favor of appropriating money for the purpose of employing a minister to preach the Gospel, and united with the most pronounced irreligious people in this matter, they were none the less among the most devout citizens of the town.

The history of the contentions in regard to "hiring preaching" and building the first meeting-house, have been related in the early part of this work¹ and need not be recounted. It is enough for our present purpose to state that the record of the proceedings in town meeting showing an adverse majority in these matters in no way proves that the citizenship of those days was less godly or less inclined to discharge all its religious duties than were the inhabitants of adjoining or neighboring towns that had been settled under somewhat similar conditions. The truth is that their conduct was guided more by a want of respect

¹ Vol. I. pp. 232-249.

for a law that restricted their choice of a religious teacher and preacher to a denomination that taught doctrines which they regarded as erroneous, than by a want of reverence for religious institutions, or lack of willingness to maintain public religious worship.

It may be regarded as strange that a generation should pass before a church was organized. But diversity of opinion was doubtless a bar to such a consummation. The church membership was not large. James Rankin early after his coming desired to have a church regularly established, but it was a Scotch Presbyterian Church that he would found, and the Congregationalists did not approve his proposition. Then when Rev. David Goodall came the question of organization was again raised, but during the lifetime of Elder Rankin, without result. The death of the Elder in the early summer of 1803 left the way clear to a union, and the organization of a Congregational Church.

The first church was established by the Rev. David Goodall and the Rev. Asa Carpenter, pastor of the church in Waterford, Vt., March 3, of 1803. The meeting for this purpose was held at the home of the Rev. Mr. Goodall at West Littleton, now the residence of Frank C. Albee. Ten persons, residents of the town, were present and participated in the proceedings and became members of the newly established church. The records of this and all subsequent meetings down to 1820, were kept on loose sheets of paper and long since disappeared. Consequently the membership, at the time of organization, cannot be accurately stated. There can be little, if any, doubt, however, that among those who became members at that meeting were: Rev. David Goodall and Mrs. Goodall, Andrew Rankin, Asa Lewis and Mary Lewis his wife, Nathaniel Webster and his wife Miriam, a daughter of Elder James Rankin.¹ It is impossible to determine the identity of the remaining members, but it is quite probable that Dorothy, wife of Andrew Rankin, was one of the two. Asa Lewis was chosen deacon of the newly organized church.

During the next seventeen years the church was fairly prosperous. When we consider the small population from which its membership was drawn, and the many difficulties by which it was environed; the enterprising propagation of Methodism and other

¹ Solomon Whiting was authority for the above list. A lad of twelve years, he was present at the house, but not in the room where the meeting was held. He made the statement in 1884, when he was burdened with the weight of ninety-one years. Though physically feeble, his memory concerning long past events was remarkably accurate. He also stated that the widow of Elder James Rankin was present, but declined to join with the others in the organization.

comparatively new religious doctrines ; the want for several years of a pastor, a meeting-house or other stated place and times for worship,—this may well be regarded as one of its periods of prosperity.

Each passing year saw its numbers augmented, and the character of its accessions in these years was of a high order. Among those who came to its fold were Robert Charlton, a man of attainments and sturdy virtues, Guy Ely, for many years one of the town's foremost citizens, Noah Farr, Gideon Griggs, David, Barney, and Luther Hoskins, Isaac Miner, Joseph W. Morse, Jonathan Parker, Solomon Mann, who built the mills at "Ammonoosuc village," and who must have been one of the first to add his name to the roll after the organization, Sylvester Savage, Isaac Stearns, and Luther Thompson, a brother-in-law of Deacon Lewis. The wives of nearly all the members mentioned, it is hardly necessary to state, were also of its membership. In this period also Lyman Hibbard was one of the most active and intelligent members. It was his fortune soon afterward to be the first member of the church to be arraigned at its bar, and to suffer the penalty of excommunication. His offence was heresy, the particular form of which the record does not state, but it would doubtless be covered by the term "agnostic," which Huxley applies to all sorts of doubters.

Having no meeting-house until 1815, services were held in schoolhouses ; the most frequently used for this purpose were those near the residence of Priest Goodall in the middle district, that a few steps from the inn of Captain James Williams, and the one in District No. 7 on Mann's Hill. The Rev. Mr. Goodall was generally the preacher, and supplied as often as his health would permit ; the Rev. Asa Carpenter also occasionally officiated in the years immediately following the formation of the church. When the meeting-house was occupied, the Rev. Mr. Goodall was engaged as supply for the first six months, and during a greater part of the time thereafter until the engagement of the Rev. N. K. Hardy, in the spring of 1816. The new minister was a licentiate, a man of singular purity and sweetness of character and unselfish devotion to the cause to which he gave his years and his strength. His home, the first parsonage in town, was near, and north of the house of Jonathan Parker, on the farm at present owned by Frank I. Parker. It was a log-cabin with two rooms and a loft, and stood on the bluff above the winding flow of the Parker Brook. The highway as it then ran was well up in what is now Mr. Parker's pasture. The only existing trace remaining of that parsonage is a bit of a stream that trickles from the well at the

foot of the bluff which supplied the minister's family with water for domestic purposes. It is now nearly filled with the deposit of years of neglect. In this cabin was held the first Sunday-school. After a year the pastor moved to a small house that now constitutes the ell part of the residence at the corner formed by Meadow and Main Streets. It was then owned by Sylvester Savage, and here the Sunday-school was continued by Mrs. Hardy. Mr. Hardy was not strong when he came here, and it is probable that consumption had even then fastened upon him. At all events the rigor of the climate and his arduous parish duties completely broke his health, and in 1819 he yielded to the disease, closing a life-work that is almost forgotten by men, but its influence lingered for many years among the people, to whom he was greatly endeared.

The first entry in the existing records is dated May 3, 1820, and is in the handwriting of the Rev. Drury Fairbank, who succeeded Mr. Hardy as pastor of the church. This entry, bearing the date of the 28th of the same month, throws light on one of the past transactions of the church that is somewhat veiled in obscurity: "Baptised . . . a child of Deacon Gideon Griggs." This record is conclusive of the fact that Deacon Griggs held the office prior to the coming of the Rev. Mr. Fairbank. We know that Deacon Lewis was elected at the meeting called to organize the church. The late Martha (Nurs) Goodwin stated in 1885, that when she was a girl, Mr. Lewis was a deacon, and that at the first communion she attended in the old meeting-house, Andrew Rankin and Gideon Griggs were the deacons. This communion service was probably in 1815, or certainly not later than 1816. She was born in 1795, and at the time her statement was made was of sound and perfect mind and memory.

At the time of the death of Deacon Lewis in 1815, the meeting-house had but recently been finished and the pews sold. Is it not probable that when the church filled this vacancy caused by his death, they also decided to elect another to this office, and that Andrew Rankin and Gideon Griggs were chosen deacons at that time?

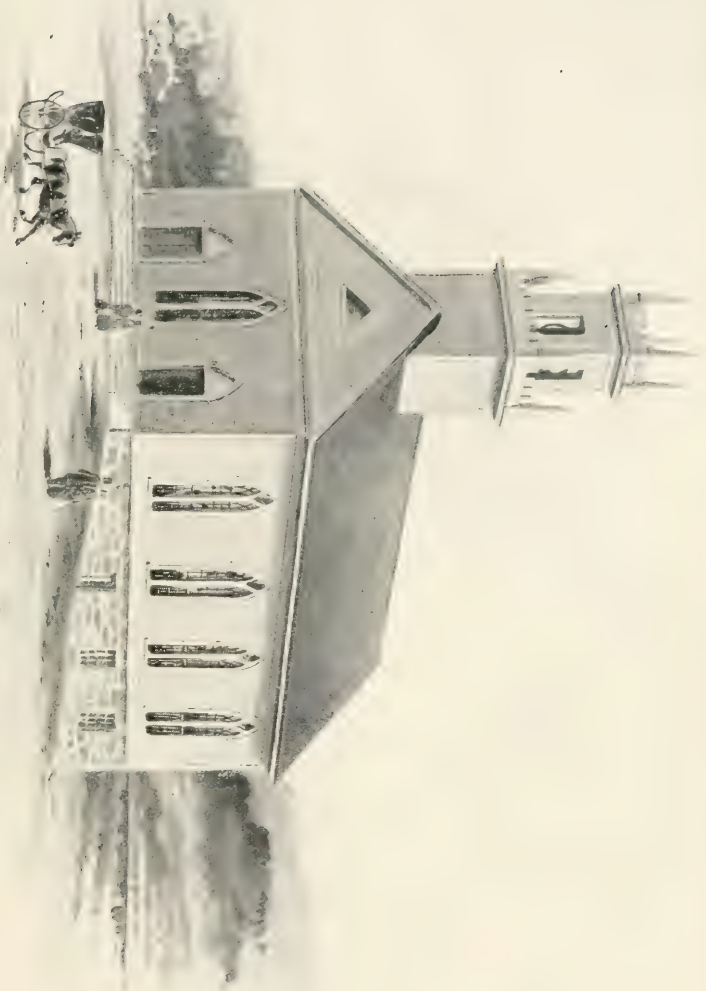
In the spring of 1820 the Rev. Drury Fairbank was called to the pastorate, and returned a favorable response, and on the 3d of May he was formally installed as pastor over the church. There is no known account in existence of this service, the only ceremony of the kind performed in the old meeting-house, and the only person from abroad known to have been present was Rev. David Sutherland, of Bath, who bore a part in the service.

The advent of Drury Fairbank marks a new era in the ecclesi-

astical history of the town. He was a man given to the use of the pen, and kept a brief but clear record of church events from the time of his installation until the final close of his pastorate in 1836. Soon after his settlement he bought the farm near the meadow cemetery known to the present generation as the Flanders place, where he made his home the remainder of his life.

It was in the closing years of his pastorate that an incident occurred of considerable moment to the church and to the town. The growth of the village had been so rapid that in 1828 the geographical centre of the town had ceased to be the centre of population. The regular church attendants resident in or near the village outnumbered those in the rest of the town, and they naturally sought better church accommodations. They proposed to build a meeting-house in the village and have the church worship there. The people living at Rankin's Mill and those at North Littleton opposed the measure with vigor. The village people were not strong enough to stand alone, nor were the church-going people from other sections able to maintain a regular service in the event of the withdrawal of the villagers. The question was discussed with more or less zeal during two years, but no conclusion was reached until "Priest" Fairbank threw the weight of his influence in favor of the proposed change of location. It is evident that his action was influenced entirely by the changed conditions which environed the church. He saw with the clear judgment of an unselfish man that the highest welfare of the community required that the meeting-house should be so situated as to accommodate the greatest number, and that alone was sufficient to lead him to the village party. The suggestion made by Joseph Robins to him that "a new meeting-house meant a new minister" could have no weight with a man of Mr. Fairbank's well-known character. A man who had given thirty years of his life to the exacting toil of the ministry for the mere pittance of two or three hundred dollars a year was not open to the gross persuasions of greed. Time and decay, too, served to hasten the inevitable end. The meeting-house at the centre was sadly in want of repair, and the majority refused to appropriate money for the purpose of putting it in respectable condition as a place of worship. The village people then saw that their hour had come, and a meeting was called to consider the question of building a meeting-house at the village. This meeting was held at the schoolhouse on the Mann's Hill road on Wednesday, April 14, 1830.

It was organized by the election of Dr. William Burns as mod-



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ENDED 1832.



erator and Aaron Brackett as secretary. A vote was taken as to the expediency of building a house of public worship in or near the village, and it was voted to build a brick house. A committee of twelve was elected to decide upon a location and draft a plan of the proposed building. The committee comprised Elisha Hinds, H. A. Bellows, William Berkley, Joseph Shute, Noah Farr, William Brackett, Abijah Allen, Levi Burt, Simeon Dodge, Drury Fairbank, Isaac Abbott, and Josiah Kilburn. The meeting then adjourned to the "21st inst. at three P. M.," at which time the committee made its report, selecting as a location a "spot near Mr. Hibbard's, on Esq. Bonney's," the price to be \$50. The committee also presented a plan of a building which did not seem to be entirely satisfactory, as the meeting voted "that a committee of three be appointed to draft the best plan for a house, taking into view the present plans drawn by the first committee, and establish on the most proper place, also to ascertain the probable difference between the erection of a brick or wood house, and ascertain the price that good brick can be obtained for and report at our next meeting." The committee appointed consisted of H. A. Bellows, James Dow, and Sylvanus Balch. It was "voted that Mr. Bonney be paid within three weeks from this day for the land," and also "voted that this meeting stand adjourned to Thursday the 29th inst., at the new meeting-house." The last five words may be regarded as an attempt at humor, as no plan of the building had yet been adopted or even the lot purchased; they are the exact words of the record, however. At this adjourned meeting the committee reported in favor of building of wood, and their report was adopted. They also presented a plan which was accepted "subject to such alterations as may be thought expedient hereafter." It was also "voted to choose a committee of seven persons whose duties shall be to draw up a paper describing the doings of all the meetings, the place selected, the general plan of the meeting-house, the use to which it shall be appropriated when erected, and all the other things that may be expedient and proper to give a sufficient understanding of the plan to be pursued in erecting such house, to present such paper and procure subscriptions thereto, and also whenever in the opinion of said committee sufficient subscriptions are obtained, to proceed in the erection of said house in such manner as they may deem expedient." This committee consisted of William Brackett, H. A. Bellows, Simeon Dodge, Adams Moore, Josiah Kilburn, Levi Burt, and Noah Farr. The above committee presented the following proposals for building the meeting-house and call for subscriptions: —

“To be erected upon the spot before designated which is to be suitably prepared for that purpose, and to be completed as soon as convenient, in a time not exceeding one year, casualties excepted, to be formed generally upon the following plan and upon the fashion adopted at meeting aforesaid, subject however to such minor alterations as may be found necessary or expedient by the building committee, which plan is as follows, viz. : A one story house in the modern style with the gable end to the road, height of posts eighteen feet, length of the house fifty-four feet, width forty-five feet, roof arched, a single curved gallery for singers across the front end, and fifty-two pews or slips, materials to be of wood of a suitable description, put together and finished off in a good workmanlike manner, and the outside properly painted white, the house when erected, to be owned and occupied as a place of public worship by each denomination of Christians in proportion to the number of slips owned by each denomination. When completed the expense of building to be ascertained and the pews appraised by the building committee according to their comparative value to defray the expense of building and the choice of said pews, after due notice given, to be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of the sale of the pews to be divided among the subscribers in proportion to the amount of their several subscriptions.¹ Subscriptions to be payable one half in cash, the other half

¹ The call for subscriptions reads as follows :

We the subscribers hereby request the committee chosen as aforesaid for the purpose of procuring subscriptions and the building such house to proceed in the erection of the same in the manner set forth in the proposals aforesaid, for which we bind ourselves severally to pay to said committee or their successors the several sums annexed to our names respectively in the manner described in the above proposals.

LITTLETON, May 31, 1830.

Subscribers' names.	Dolls.	Cents.
Guy Ely, one half in lumber	\$50.00	
Geo. Little, half in shingles, half in lime	50 00	
Sylvanus Balch, half cash, half lumber & lime	100.00	
Drury Fairbank	50.00	
Aaron Brackett	75.00	
Henry A. Bellows	75.00	
Wm. Burns	100.00	
Isaac Abbott	50.00	
Josiah Kilburn, half in lime & lumber	40.00	
Truman Stevens	40.00	
Adams Moore, forty	40.00	
Albert Little	40.00	
Timothy Green	40.00	
Simeon Dodge, half boards & half work	20.00	
Joseph Shute, five dollars in January and five in neat stock in October in 1831		
Jonathan Lovejoy, ten dollars in labor	10.00	
Jonathan Nurs, two dollars in labor	2.00	
Wm. Brackett	50.00	
G. B. Redington	50.00	
Abijah Allen, twenty five dollars in one year from October next & five thousand merchantable boards	50 00	
Solomon Fitch in labor	5.00	
Elisha P. Miner in labor at the common price	6.00	\$943.00

in good saleable neat stock, grain, or suitable material for building to the acceptance of the building committee, at a fair cash price, one half of the money by the first of October next, the other half in one year from that time, the stock in two equal payments at the times specified for the payment of the money, one half of the grain in Jany. next, and the material for building delivered upon the spot, when called for by the building committee."

The vote of the meeting that authorized the building of the meeting-house provided that it should be constructed within a year, "casualties excepted." It is evident that the committee failed to procure at once what they regarded as a sufficient pledge in money, material, or labor, to warrant them in proceeding with the erection of the building. This want of funds they considered one of the contemplated "casualties," and the frame was not raised until 1832. The building was ready for occupancy in 1833, and was dedicated on the Fourth of July of that year. There was a belfry on the front end of the building, a square, box-like structure, with a high roof running to a point and surmounted by a short pole or spire. The interior of the church was arranged with the pulpit at the southwest end as at present. There was but one entrance, in the centre of the front end, opening into a vestibule which ran the width of the church, except as it gave room for stairs running into the singers' gallery over it, which was about ten feet deep. There were fifty-two pews in the church, one for each Sabbath in the year, and each pew-holder was entitled to choose the denomination which should occupy the pulpit one Sunday each year for each pew he owned.

In 1835 Mr. Fairbank, much broken in health but not in spirit, intimated to some of his friends that it would perhaps be for the best interests of the church that his relations as its pastor should be dissolved. These friends regarded the proposition with disfavor, and it was not until another year that a council was called and the relations of pastor and people were dissolved.

The pastorate of Drury Fairbank was of longer duration than that of any other minister who has been settled over this church save that of Mr. Milliken, which exceeded it by nearly two years. In the last year that the old meeting-house was occupied for religious worship there was a great spiritual awakening, and thirty-one persons united with the church. Among those who came into its fold at this time were John Farr, Sylvanus Balch, and Ezra Parker, who in subsequent years were among its strongest pillars.

In taking final leave of his charge Priest Fairbank made a

brief statement embodying a review of his work among this people, which he spread upon the church records.

“The following facts,” he says, “are thought to deserve a place in this book. On the 16th of March, 1836, Rev. Drury Fairbank was at his own request dismissed from the church and people in Littleton, having been their pastor nearly sixteen years; and on the following day, to wit, on the 17th of March, 1836, Rev. Evarts Worcester was ordained over the same church and people.

“When Mr. Fairbank was settled, the church consisted of thirty-five members. The whole number added while he was pastor was sixty-nine. When dismissed, the church consisted of about one hundred. He baptized 146 persons, 106 of whom were children, and 40 were adults.

“It may be recorded, in addition, that in the above specified time there were 255 deaths in the town, more than half of whom were under fourteen years of age.”

Drury Fairbank¹ was noble born. The clergy may continue to be true to the inspired volume in pressing the claims of the new birth; nevertheless we are coming to appreciate in these latter days the advantages of the first birth.

In the record of the Fairbank family printed by the Hon. Thaddeus Fairbanks in 1885 we read that the father of Christopher Fairbank, the woollen-waste dealer at Milreave, Scotland, used to speak of his “Uncle Jonathan who went to America.”

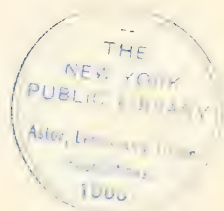
Jonathan Fairbank came from Somerby, Yorkshire, England, in 1633, and settled in Dedham, Mass. Soon after John and Richard came; the latter was admitted to the First Church in Boston in the eighth month of 1633. Richard Fairbank was appointed first postmaster of the whole colony. The records show that he owned the land where Music Hall, Boston, now stands and five acres adjoining the south side of the Common.

Of the second generation we mention Jonas Fairbank, who was fined in 1652 for wearing great boots before he was worth two hundred pounds. The third generation furnishes John, Joseph, George, Eleasur, and Jonathan Fairbank, the first physician of Sherborn. Among those of the fourth generation were George, Captain Eleasur, and George Fairbank, who married Rachel Drury, of Framingham. Hence comes the Christian name of the man of whom we write. The fifth generation chronicles the birth of Drury Fairbank, October 13, 1772, at Holliston, Mass. His

¹ The memoir of Mr. Fairbank was prepared for this work by Rev. John H. Hoffman, pastor of the church from 1894 to 1898.



REV. DRURY FAIRBANK.



father's name was Drury Fairbank, and his mother's Deborah Leland.

Were we to follow out the history of the sixth, seventh, and eighth generations of the Fairbank family, we should come upon names well known and illustrious the world over. We should find clergymen, scholars, and men of industry, philanthropists, and benefactors of the human family.

They were an educated, enterprising, and notably a religious people.

We regret that we are not able to furnish a chapter on the boy Fairbank. This most interesting period of a man's life is always instructive. Doubtless he rolled hoops, played "four-year-old cat" on the Common, plagued his sisters, and lent the neighboring boys a hand in breaking their steers. In his later boyhood we find him a scholar; evidently the characteristic family trait, a thirst for knowledge, held a place in his boyhood aspirations.

At twenty-five years of age he is a graduate of that famous institution, Brown University, at Providence, R. I. Whether or not he indulged in any mischievous or semi-naughty things in college the records do not show. We may well suppose, first of all, that he was there to store his mind with great thoughts for his future life work.

Mr. Fairbank is described as tall, large, erect, well proportioned, and in later years as having white hair and being bald, which was formerly supposed to be a mark of great erudition, and among the school children of his charge he was considered as stalwart in character as he was formidable in person.

A sister of Roby Curtis Town related the following incident: "Curtis came home from school at noontime. He was asked to explain his untimely appearance at the family fireside; he arose to the occasion by saying, 'Priest Fairbank is coming into school this afternoon and they are going to have a terrible time, so I came home.'"

His appearance in the pulpit is thus described by F. W. Giles, of Topeka: "If you could see the tall form of Drury Fairbank standing in that lofty blue pulpit of wonderful architecture in the old meeting-house near my father's residence, as in childhood I saw him in cold winter days, you would have inspiration to a more graphic account of New England meeting-house worship than has ever been published."

Drury Fairbank studied theology with the famous theologian, Dr. Emmons, of Franklin, Mass. In the month of May,

1800, he entered upon that primeval arrangement, ordained by God in his great goodness, of taking to himself a helpmeet in the person and name of Lucretia Rockwood. With these two all-important decisions (which is the greater, let him tell that knoweth), to wit, the choice of an occupation and the selection of a wife, we find Mr. Fairbank well launched and sailing out over the sea of life.

Thus equipped for his chosen calling, he received and accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Plymouth. A wide and important field of labor opened around him. Being one of the shire towns of the county and the seat of an academy, no ordinary effort was required to meet its wants. And then, as settled by the town, all the families must be visited — by a regular afternoon and evening visit. The demands from neighboring towns upon him in the way of funerals, weddings, and lectures were many.

He was ordained at Plymouth January 8, 1800. In this his first field he was comforted with the reflection that he had not labored in vain, nor spent his strength for naught. Souls were gathered into the fold of Christ, and good seed sown which in after years sprang up and bore fruit to the praise of God and the enlargement of the church. Dismissed from the church March 18, 1818, he spent two years in missionary work in the adjacent towns.

He was installed as the first settled pastor of Littleton May 3, 1820. On coming to Littleton he found himself in a far more destitute region than was that about Plymouth. The church here was small and able to support him but part of the time, and the neighboring towns all around were entirely destitute. He extended his labors to these towns, at the same time giving considerable time to the management of his farm, — an effort rendered necessary by the limited support and the calls of a numerous family. He made serious inroads upon his already impaired health.

We judge that Mr. Fairbank was more than an ordinary man in intellect. Three of his sermonic efforts at least are in print and before me, — one bearing the date of April 9, 1804, belonging to the archives of Dartmouth College, a document ancient in looks and style, its text intermingling its *f*'s and *s*'s to an extent which puzzles the modern linguist to unravel. Another was printed in Concord in 1807, and delivered at Plymouth at the baptism by immersion of Mrs. Dorothy Johnson. This sermon has sixty-eight hundred and forty words. Still a third sermon

delivered at Plymouth on Fast Day, April 12, 1810. This document has upwards of six thousand words, the reflections alone under five heads have twenty-one hundred and sixty words. Think, if you will, of a modern congregation listening to a sermon of such length, with the coachman at the door waiting for the benediction and interluding an occasional benediction of his own.

We introduce here a concise synopsis of the oldest literary production of Mr. Fairbank, delivered on Fast Day, 1804. Text: Prov. xxiv. 21: "My son, fear thou the Lord and the King: and meddle not with them that are given to change." The first sentence is, "The proverbs of Solomon are worthy of our attention on all occasions"—a safe statement and a grand introduction. He proceeds, "Grant me then your candid attention while I, I. Consider what is implied in fearing the Lord, II. Notice the respect due to rulers, III. Exhibit the unhappy effects connected with being too familiar with them given to change." May I call your attention to the studied euphony of the three verbs in the three heads, viz: "Consider, Notice, Exhibit." In I. he makes a distinction between servile and holy fear. The former arises from a sense of iniquity, the latter from a humble sense of the greatness and excellence of God. No. II. elaborates the respect due to rulers. He herein urges respect to the "powers that be." He would not, however, dissuade his hearers from examining the official conduct of rulers. The people should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the political questions that are of importance.

Singularly enough, this is the good citizenship idea that is being urged upon the young men and women of this generation. (See the late articles in the "Golden Rule" and other religious papers.) Under III. comes the body of the sermon. He speaks now of those whose volatile minds render them unprofitable in all their ways. The preacher now gives a description of one given to change, under five specifications: A. He who is given to change is, generally speaking, one without solid sentiments. B. A changer is one who is more than commonly pleased with new things. C. Another characteristic of changers is, they are often a set of displeased, disappointed men. D. Another characteristic of changers is, they are often seeking some place of profit or post of honor. E. Another characteristic of a man given to change is, he is greatly disposed to contrive and carry on his schemes in the dark.

Having given a description of changers, he proceeds to exhibit

the unhappy consequences of being connected with them (see sermon, page 17). The "improvement" of this discourse is summed up as follows:—

"1st. This subject prepares the way for us to view, more plainly, the great and awful neglects that prevail at the present day, by it we are called upon to fear the Lord, but how few regard the call. How many there are who are saying 'who is the Lord that we should obey his voice?'

"2nd. Do such great and aggravating sins prevail? then there is great cause for public humiliation, fasting and prayer. 3d. These things being true we need not wonder why so dark a cloud overspreads the sky.

"4th. Though this subject is very proper for all ages and descriptions of men, yet it more practically speaks to the rising generation. Oh for the affection of Solomon to address you, young friends, on this solemn occasion.

"Great and interesting events now interest the world. That fear which is due to a Holy God is not paid Him. Licentious publications go on unrestrained; the Blessed Redeemer and the religion which he established are ridiculed. Let me then call on you with all the affection and eloquence of which I am master to avoid the errors of the times. It is now for you to walk worthy of your high and exalted station. For a pure religion and government have your fathers fought, and now it devolves on you to keep them;—and O that I were capable of making you feel it,—Many of late have been lulled to sleep upon the brink of their own ruin. Take heed that you fall not into the same awful slumbers."

The "Congregational Journal," Concord, N. H., January 26, 1853, has the following:—

"He was an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile. Open, frank, social in his disposition. Perspicuity, brevity, directness, characterized his sermons. For many years his bodily indisposition was such as precluded his pulpit labors. But when his health at all altered he was a regular attendant on the ministry of his three successive successors and conducted the exercises of a bible class of aged men. Thus a solemn admonition is given to the few remaining fathers to improve their like fragment of time and prepare to render their account."

The fifty-three years of his ministerial life saw many and great changes in the ministry and churches. None of the present benevolent organizations existed at the time of his first settlement, the Home Missionary being formed two years after and the Bible Society two, and other great missionary enterprises

later. In them and all kindred societies he felt a deep interest, and gave them such support as his circumstances would allow. The General Association of the Congregational Churches of New Hampshire was organized after his settlement, in whose formation he aided and whose meetings he was proverbially constant in attending.

Prompt and active, he was not one to shrink from duty or labor, and was ever ready to help along its business and exercises at the sacrifice of personal comfort.

Mr. Albee C. Allen, of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., has in his possession an old journal from which I quote:

“Aug. 28th, 1825. Mr. Fairbank preached very well. Text A. M. Hosea 10: 12. P. M. Zech. 1: 5. Sept. 5th Communion. Mr. Fairbanks has been very faithful to Xians all day. Text A. M. 1st Cor. 5: 8. Sabbath 19th Mr. Fairbank much engaged. Text A. M. Luke 15: 14. P. M. P's 146: 6. Communion on New Years day. Preparatory lecture Friday previous. Mr. Fairbank more engaged than usual. Fast Day April 6th. June 11th 1826. Meeting in the village to-day. After meeting the Sabbath school was commenced, 15 to 20 in attendance.”

Mr. Allen says: “About this time Mr. Fairbank purchased a number of testaments and at the close of morning service invited all to stay and study the scriptures during the intermission. A few stayed, mostly women.” He thought himself too old to go to Sunday-school. In this respect he likens himself to many a foolish boy of the present age. He speaks of Mr. Fairbank as “our good old minister.” The institution of this Sunday-school, which was without doubt the first Sunday-school ever held in Littleton, was organized at the meeting-house on the hill.¹ The weekly prayer meeting was held at the minister's house on the Meadows. Mr. Fairbank's promptness and fidelity in attending to his duties seem to have extended even to his animals. Mr. Allen tells this story which illustrates the point: “The minister's horse ran in the road, and one Sunday morning failed to appear, and after looking for him as long as he could the minister walked to the meeting house on the hill, and when the meeting was out the horse was found standing in his accustomed place at the hitching-post without saddle or bridle.” In this late letter from Mr. Allen he remarks that “as a citizen Mr. Fairbank was very much beloved, almost revered.”

In a letter from Topeka, December 17, 1894, Mr. F. W. Giles has this:—

¹ This is an error. Mrs. Hardy presided over the first Sunday-school held in town.

“In writing the biography of that splendid old gentleman Drury Fairbank I want you should accept my testimony on a few points as follows: 1st. He was a keen student of character, seeming to read the thoughts and inmost purposes from expression of countenance. 2nd. He was remarkably free from religious bigotry and intolerance. Wherever there was a sincere disciple of Jesus Christ there was one cherished in the true spirit of the Xian brotherhood.”

A writer in the “Granite Monthly” of September, 1894, says:

“Priest Fairbank was a character. His theology was of the most pronounced type, and it was doubtless owing to this influence that the church for some years was styled by the irreverent ‘The Iron Works.’ Priest Fairbank is reported to have been a noisy preacher. At any rate, an old worthy of the town one day met the parson and gravely informed him that his [the parishioner’s] wife thought Priest Fairbank one of the best men in the world, ‘and so do I,’ he added, ‘but I’d rather hear a new saw-mill than listen to you preach.’”

In 1820, at the time of the settlement of Mr. Fairbank, the church numbered thirty-five members. The present membership is 274.¹

Rev. J. E. Robins, of Keene, informed the writer of the following incident. The grandfather of Mr. Robins owned two pews in the old church on the hill. He was thoroughly opposed to removing the church and services over to the village. Mr. Fairbank was in favor of the proposed plan, whereupon Mr. Robins said to Priest Fairbank, “You ought to oppose this movement. If you get a new church, they will get a new minister.” Mr. Robins was a prophet. Mr. Fairbank remained pastor of the new church but a short time. A terrible warning then or now to ministers holding progressive ideas, either with reference to church edifices, temperance, social reform, or any positive idea. A clergyman if he would not be approached by his deacons with the question, “How would you enjoy a frontier church or a trip abroad?” must be innocent of everything save piety in solid contents.

In his financial affairs he must have been very successful, considering his limited salary and his large and growing family. It would seem that he owned his excellent and most productive farm without encumbrance until near the time of his decease. Here, too, his example might be considered worthy of the imitation of the clergy of later times.

Six children were born to Drury Fairbank: John Milton, Amanda, Mary, Timothy Rockwood, Lucretia, and Drury. Of these descendants the writer has no certain knowledge. One

¹ 1896.

great-grandchild, Milo A. Jewett, has recently distinguished himself in his outspoken position against the Turkish outrages in Armenia, he being the present United States Consul at Sivas, Turkey, and the successor in that office of his brother, Henry M. Jewett.

Mr. Fairbank was one of the oldest ministers in the State at the time of his decease, and belonged to a class that had nearly passed away. He died at his residence on the Meadows, at Littleton, January 11, 1853, at the ripe age of fourscore years.

"Much beloved, almost revered" would have been a fitting epitaph to have placed upon his tombstone.

Without boasting he may well have said, as he passed to the church of the redeemed, "O God, thou hast taught me from my youth: and hitherto have I declared thy wondrous works. . . . I have showed thy strength unto this generation, and thy power to every one that is to come."

As oft as we shall look upon his face¹ in this group of God-fearing men, shall we not say, Thy power, O God, is more manifest and more attractive to us through the life of Drury Fairbank?

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."

Mr. Fairbank continued to act as recording officer of the church until May, 1837, and his last entry notes the admission of "Edmund Carleton, Jun., Esq., and Mrs. Mary K. C. Carleton, wife of Edmund Carleton," to the church, by letters from the church at Haverhill.

Soon after Mr. Fairbank made known his purpose to retire from the active ministry, action was taken with a view of filling the impending vacancy. The records of the church are silent in regard to its part in the transaction; but those of the society show that at a meeting held on the 10th day of February, 1836, it was "voted to choose a committee of seven to be authorized to give an invitation to Mr. Evarts Worcester to settle in the ministry in this place at a salary of five hundred dollars a year." The committee consisted of Aaron Brackett, Edmund Carleton, Jr., Adams Moore, Timothy Gile, William Brackett, Abijah Allen, and Isaac Parker. On the 24th of February, at an adjourned meeting, the committee reported that it had received a letter from Mr. Worcester accepting the call to the pastorate, and "letters were sent to the churches in the vicinity, and the Council convened on Wednesday the 16th of March, which after due deliberation dissolved the connection

¹ This memoir was read as an address on the occasion of the presentation of portraits of the ministers of the church to be placed in the chapel.

then existing between the Rev. Drury Fairbank and the church and society, and recommended Mr. Evarts Worcester as a suitable person to take the charge of the Religious interests of this people; therefore on Thursday, March the 17th, 1836, he was regularly ordained as the Pastor of the First Congregational Society in Littleton."

Mr. Worcester had supplied the pulpit as a candidate on several occasions, and his matter and manner had strongly commended him to the people. He at once took pastoral charge of the church, and to all appearance was in the enjoyment of better health than for some months preceding. In May he was married to a daughter of Professor Shurtleff of Dartmouth College. In his very brief pastorate he greatly endeared himself to the members of his congregation, and his memory was held sacred by all who came within the influence of his lovable personality. His brother, John H. Worcester, has written sketches of Evarts and Isaac R. Worcester, both of whom were pastors of the church in this town, and which are given here, as they embody a just and discriminating estimate of the character of each.

Rev. Evarts Worcester, son of Rev. Leonard and Mrs. Elizabeth Worcester, was born at Peacham, Vt., March 24, 1807. On the father's side he was grandson of Noah Worcester, Esq., of Hollis, N. H.; on the mother's side, of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D., of Hadley, Mass.

In his boyhood and until nineteen years of age he worked on his father's farm, attending school at the academy in his native town only at such times as his services were not wanted on the farm. In this way he fitted for college, entering at Dartmouth with the class which graduated in 1830, being at the time of his admission in his twentieth year. He was at that time tall of stature, of unusual physical strength and endurance, and of great earnestness of character. Through life, indeed, he seems to have acted on the maxim, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do do it with thy might."

Being thus earnest of purpose and of much more than ordinary intellectual ability, and beginning the study of Latin somewhat late in life, he was put in the academy, first in the one class, then in a more advanced, until he passed all his fellow students, and finally constituted a class by himself. In college, as the records of the faculty show, he stood at the head of his class. But he was too strenuous in effort for his health, and symptoms of the inherited disease of his family began to show themselves about the time of his graduation.

He had taught district schools before and during his college course, and always with distinguished success, and after graduating, in the fall of 1830, he took charge of the academy in his native town. Here, notwithstanding the symptoms of lung trouble already referred to, he threw himself into his work with the same strenuous energy which had always characterized him, working in his chemical laboratory after his six hours in school, often till ten o'clock, sometimes till later, then walking a mile to his father's house, and after supper preparing for the school duties of the morrow.

Of such a course there could be but one result. He won unusual success and popularity, but his health, impaired at the beginning, broke down utterly, and he was obliged to leave his school the following spring, and take a long journey on horseback, to Washington and elsewhere, to recruit. With health much improved he returned to his school in the fall, but for one term only, having accepted before its close an appointment as tutor in his Alma Mater. In this position he continued till the commencement in 1833, when he resigned. This closed his career, essentially, as a teacher, though he was afterward, while resident at Hanover, employed to teach some special branch occasionally in the college.

Having resigned his tutorship, he gave himself at once to preparing for his already chosen profession, the Christian ministry. During his college course Mr. Worcester had become sceptical on the subject of experimental religion, being led to this partly by his philosophical studies, but still more by the lives of certain professors of religion in college, who did not seem to him to be governed by any higher principles than others of their fellow students. On the other hand, he was led to the faith of his fathers by worthy examples, especially by that of a sister who died during his college course, of whom he was constrained to confess that she was possessed of that to which he was himself a stranger. In this state of mental conflict he continued till the summer of 1831. In that season there was a somewhat remarkable revival of religion in his native town. Returning from the horseback journey to which reference has already been made, and seeing farmers leave their scythes in the unfinished swath and their unraked hay in the field that they might go for worship to the house of God, he felt, as he confessed, that here was a power at work which his philosophy could not account for. He became himself a convert, and united with the church in Peacham the following December. From this time his life was that of an

earnest and consistent Christian, and before the close of his tutorship he had determined on studying for the Christian ministry.

His first purpose was to go to Andover, after a little preliminary study of Hebrew, but the state of his health and his finances compelled him to abandon this purpose and to content himself with such preparation as he could make by a more private course of study. His time was spent partly at Hanover, partly at his father's house at Peacham, and partly in travelling for his health on an agency for Dartmouth College, until he began preaching at Littleton. Meantime he was repeatedly solicited to accept professorships in Western colleges, but after serious consideration he declined them all, intent on his purpose to preach the gospel.

Going from Peacham to Hanover in March, 1835, he found the evangelist Rev. Mr. Burchard preaching across the river at Norwich. Mr. Burchard soon after commenced preaching at Hanover. The pastor of the church at Hanover being in feeble health was obliged to be absent much of the time, and Mr. Worcester was urged to remain and assist in such labors as otherwise the pastor would have performed. He did so, and rendered important services to the church at Hanover. In May he was invited to supply the pulpit at Littleton for some months. This application he at first declined, but later reconsidered and accepted. The result was that early in 1836 he was invited to become the pastor; and feeling that, in the peculiar circumstances of the people at that time, no other could meet their wants so well as himself, he accepted, was ordained and installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in Littleton March 17, 1836.

But his career as pastor was destined to be brief. On the 10th of the following May he was married to Anne P., daughter of Roswell Shurtleff, D.D., of Dartmouth College, and before the month was through his labors were ended.

Mr. Worcester was fond of music. While yet at work on the home farm, his father had bought for him, at his solicitation, a clarionet, and many a summer evening, when the day's work was over, he would sit on the ridgepole of his father's house, fronting the east, and, while thus enjoying the magnificent prospect before him, would make the neighborhood ring with the notes of his new instrument. Entering on the work of the pastorate with that intense earnestness which always characterized him in whatever he undertook, and finding the church choir, as he thought, in need of training, he must needs add that also to his other duties. After an evening spent with the choir, partly in singing with them and partly in playing on his clarionet, he was taken with profuse

bleeding at the lungs. It was about a week after his marriage. He recovered sufficiently to be removed to his father's house in Peacham, where he lingered through the summer, giving an impressive lesson of Christian resignation, patience, and cheerfulness in his illness, and on the 21st of October his earthly life was ended.

Not many testimonials to Mr. Worcester's character as a man and to his merits as a preacher and pastor can be obtained so long after his decease, but a few are given below. Rev. Harry Brickett says that:—

“Some time in the year 1835 Evarts Worcester, A.M., not then ordained, was called to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Littleton, N. H. I was preparing to enter Dartmouth College at the beginning of the college year 1836, and recited to Mr. Worcester in Greek, this giving me a very pleasant acquaintance with him as a teacher. He came to the church in Littleton when it was in great need of an efficient pastor, and by his earnestness as a preacher and fidelity in pastoral work drew around himself a large number of earnest workers. He was a man of winning manners but of great plainness and directness of speech. He used words to convey his meaning, not to hide it. He was a man of decided evangelical views, and as at the time some of his congregation were Unitarians, his plain, ungarnished statements of the doctrines of grace were unpalatable. So far as my memory goes, Mr. Worcester was highly esteemed as a man and respected for his high literary attainments and deep scholarship, while some of the doctrines he preached were disliked. Looking back through little less than half a century, I can recall him plainly as he appeared to me, then a youth, in the pulpit. He was tall, of very spare form, with light hair, and bright blue eyes that sometimes gleamed and emitted flashes of light.

“He held the close and undivided attention of his congregation. In choice of subjects he selected such as while to an extent doctrinal yet bore directly upon the practical. He rarely chose a text that did not in some way show the way out of sin into holiness. If I remember rightly, he had a strictly logical mind,—logical rather than rhetorical. He rarely indulged in flights of fancy, sometimes evidently restraining himself and keeping intentionally on solid ground. He was remarkable, so it seemed to me, for continuity of thought, and easily led his hearers to follow him to safe conclusions. As a rule he did not so much attempt to excite the feelings as to convince the judgment and reason, and thereby persuade his hearers. His manner was un-

affectedly solemn, his style of sermon plain, concise, energetic, and sparkling with thought. He was in the habit, when I knew him, of preaching a sermon in the forenoon written in full; in the afternoon an extemporaneous sermon, with sometimes a few brief notes. His extemporaneous sermons were very acceptable, for he never hesitated for the right word to come. There was nothing declamatory in his manner of speaking or reading from a manuscript. He made no attempts at oratory; he charmed and led his hearers by plain, simple, connected truths woven into a chain which could not easily be broken. It was a sad blow to Littleton when their pastor was stricken down by hemorrhage of the lungs."

A letter from John Merrill, dated Littleton, April 6, 1885, encloses the following testimony of John Farr:—

"John Farr says in regard to Evarts Worcester, that he possessed those faculties of mind and heart that attached his friends to him with a remarkable tenacity, no one having stronger friends who would stand by him on all occasions. There is nothing that reflects his character more accurately than what was said of him by Dr. Lord in a sermon preached here some time after the death of Mr. Worcester, that 'when he had canvassed a subject and had come to a conclusion as to the right or wrong involved therein, he had no further inquiries to make. His course was settled.' This was eminently true of him. A firm adherence to the truth, the right, on all occasions was one of his characteristics. My attachment to him was very strong, stronger than to any other man, which caused me to name a son for him, Evarts Worcester Farr, born in 1840. He died in 1880 and was a member of Congress at the time."

Mr. Merrill writes: "We have but about three or four members who were here when your brother was with us. Mr. John Farr has written his recollections, which will cover all that can be had, unless it be what Mr. Farr calls the 'Dog Sermon.'" In reference to this, Mr. Merrill writes as follows:—

"When your brother came here I have the impression that he supposed he was to be the sole pastor and teacher, but before long the Unitarian element started up and obtained the house for one half of the time, and that brought out the said sermon. The idea was about this. A farmer with a lot of boys had decided to have a dog, but they soon found they were divided. The one part wanted the good old watchdog order, the other wanted a nice little white dog that would n't hurt anybody."

The application of the story to the local theological controversy of the time is obvious.

At the time of the death of the Rev. Evarts Worcester the finances of the society were in a prosperous condition. The subscriptions to the salary fund were sufficient for its payment. The first organized movement for the choice of his successor was held by the society August 1, 1836, when action was taken providing for the payment of the salary due the late Mr. Worcester, and instructing the executive committee to take measures to secure a preacher. It appears that soon after the Rev. William Withington became acting pastor, and probably remained with the church until the following March, as at a meeting of the society on the 8th of February, 1837, it was voted "to choose a committee to obtain subscriptions to pay Rev. William Withington for preaching from the time he commenced to the first day of March next," and at an adjourned meeting held a week after, a committee was appointed "to obtain subscriptions for the support of preaching for the year ensuing."

The Rev. Mr. Withington was from Massachusetts, a Harvard graduate, and a man of considerable culture. Much of his subsequent life was passed near Boston, and he at one time held a pastorate in Illinois.

After the termination of Mr. Withington's contract several ministers came to the church on trial, but the congregation with unanimity approved the choice that was finally made in the selection of the Rev. Isaac R., a brother of the recent pastor, Evarts Worcester, who had occupied the pulpit most of the time during the summer.

Rev. Isaac R. Worcester was the successor of his lamented brother in the pastorate. He was installed on the 27th of September, 1837. He too, like each of his predecessors, was not a man of sound bodily health. It seems that each of his father's children had to combat that dread disease, consumption. During his pastorate, beside this ever-present cloud, he had to meet the storm created by Edmund Carleton and other anti-slavery agitators, which was marked by the Allen-Brown episode. This controversy continued through his ministration, and on his part was conducted with admirable judgment.¹

Another element of strife in his time grew out of the action of the Unitarian minority of pew-holders, who, acting within their rights, secured the assent of a number of indifferent pew-owners to use the building for their allotted time under the conditions prescribed in the agreement of the subscribers to the fund for

¹ This controversy is not discussed in this connection, as it has been treated a some length in the chapter entitled "Anti-Slavery," in Vol. I. pp. 370-386.

building the house. This action gave a denomination with an ownership of about one tenth the use of the church nearly half of the time. While this arrangement was clearly within the letter of the law, it was claimed to be a violation of its spirit, and much ill-feeling was created. At the close of the year a large share of the non-sectarian pew-holders refused to renew the assignment, and matters soon assumed their normal condition.

The period covered by the pastorate of Isaac R. Worcester was stormy, but he was a man of strong and lovable character, and possessed sufficient tact to guide the church safely through difficulties that would have wrecked it under the command of a less wise and resolute leader.

Rev. Isaac Redington Worcester,¹ son of Rev. Leonard and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Worcester, was born at Peacham, Vt., October 30, 1808. He attended in his early boyhood the common school and later the academy in his native town, but had no other advantages of public education, ill health, especially in the form of severe headache, frequent at all seasons and constant in warm weather, compelling him to forego the advantages of a collegiate education. Early in the year 1826, being then seventeen years of age, he entered as clerk a store in his native town, thinking to prepare himself for a business life; and in the fall of the same year entered, in the same capacity, the drug store of Mr. Seaver, of Walpole, N. H. While there his attention was naturally directed to the study of medicine, which he resolved to pursue, and, with that in view, returned to Peacham at the end of his year and began the study of medicine with Dr. Josiah Shedd. He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, and received his degree of M.D. from that college in the fall of 1831.

He, as well as his brother Evarts, was a subject of the revival in his native town the same year, and, with that brother and many others, united with the Congregational Church in Peacham in December, 1831.

In October, 1834, being then a resident in Leicester, Mass., Dr. Worcester, in compliance with the desire of the secretaries of the American Board, went to the Theological Seminary at Andover, with a view to joining the mission to the Nestorians in Persia, attending chiefly, while there, the lectures of Dr. Woods, Professor of Theology. His purpose of going on a foreign mission was subsequently abandoned, but he was licensed to preach by the Caledonia association at Danville, Vt., August 5, 1835.

On the death, in the same month, of his older brother, Leonard,

¹ This memoir is from the pen of his brother, Rev. J. H. Worcester.



REV. ERASMUS I. CARPENTER.

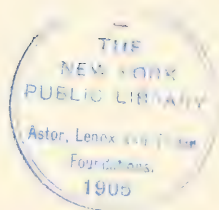
REV. CHARLES E. MILLIKEN.

REV. GEORGE W. OSGOOD.

REV. ISAAC R. WORCESTER.

REV. JOHN H. HOFFMAN.

CONGREGATIONAL PASTORS.



leaving no family, Mr. Worcester went to Newark, N. J., to settle the estate. His brother had been principal of the Young Ladies' Newark Academy, and, at the request of the trustees, Mr. Worcester took, for the time being, his brother's place and continued the school till the spring of 1837. Meanwhile he was married, November 16, 1835, to Mary S. Sargent, daughter of Col. Henry Sargent, of Leicester, Mass., who proved in all respects a helpmeet of most unusual merit.

In April, 1837, Mr. Worcester began preaching at Littleton, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church September 27 of the same year.

During his pastorate at Littleton occurred the Graves-Cilley duel, which led Mr. Worcester to preach a Fast Day sermon from the text, "The leaders of this people cause them to err," which was published by request. Its leading topic was the pernicious influence of such outrageous violation of the laws of God and man by the law-makers of the nation.

During this pastorate occurred also disturbing features of the anti-slavery excitement, which ran so high at last that certain persons felt it their duty to interrupt the regular course of public worship by interjecting, unbidden, anti-slavery harangues, and so persistent were they in this that it became necessary to enforce against them the laws of the State against the disturbers of public worship.

The following is an extract from a letter of Mrs. Worcester, giving some information concerning the times:—

"Mr. Carleton, a lawyer of Littleton and a member of our church, was a very warm friend of Mr. Worcester, but he was in sympathy with these men on the anti-slavery question; but when Mr. Allen was in jail he sent a note to the pulpit on Sunday asking that prayer be offered for him and his family, 'suffering from persecution,' etc. I presume many thought he would not read it, but he did, and prayed most fervently for him without casting any reflection on him. He was much commended for his wisdom and discretion."

But it was not wisdom and discretion only. It was the outcome of that sincere respect which Mr. Worcester ever felt and manifested for the opinions and feelings of those who honestly differed with him. This was a chief secret of the hold he had upon the esteem and affections of his people, and, as will be seen farther on, of those afterwards connected with him in the management of the affairs of the American Board.

That Mr. Worcester was himself a strong anti-slavery man is

sufficiently evident from the following extract from the sermon above alluded to, published in 1838 before the rise of the more special anti-slavery excitement. Its being a Fast Day sermon rendered such allusion to other national sins not inappropriate: —

“And, my friends, is there not another class of our fellow beings whose wrongs have been yet far greater than those of the poor Indian, and whose sufferings have all been witnessed by a righteous God; whose agonizing cries and groans have all been heard by Him, — a class of our fellow beings toward whom our injustice and cruelty have been, all things considered, nearly if not quite unparalleled in the whole history of the world? Oh, my hearers, when we look upon the millions of poor Africans who have been so long deprived of all the rights of men, — so long subjected to the most cruel bondage, and in many cases surely to the most inhuman treatment in this land of Christian light and this land of boasted liberty, — have we not the most abundant cause to tremble for our country when we reflect that there is a God of justice?”

But, notwithstanding the strength of his anti-slavery feelings, the measures of the abolitionists were at times so inconsiderate — witness the interruption of public worship above referred to — and their denunciations, not only of all slaveholders alike, but of all ministers and others who could not approve their methods, so wanting, as it seemed to them, in Christian charity and in strict regard to truth, that neither Mr. Worcester nor his aged father, who during the last years of his ministry resided with him, could consistently with their views of duty unite with them. In this Mr. Worcester seems to have been sustained by his people, whose respect and affection he does not seem to have forfeited by his steadfast adherence to his own views of what was right in this matter.

After preaching three years Mr. Worcester's health failed. The family disease, consumption, seemed about to demand another victim. To avert this issue he spent the winter of 1840–1841 at and near Augusta, Ga. Before going South he had requested dismissal, but the request was not granted, his people still hoping for his recovery. Returning in the spring of 1841 with health improved but by no means fully restored, and his people being still reluctant to part with him, it was arranged that he should spend a year on a farm to try the effect of an outdoor life, but still continuing his pastorate and preaching one sermon a week only, and that not new. This was continued until October, 1842, when, his health being still insufficient for the duties of the pastorate, he accepted the office of secretary of the Vermont

Domestic Missionary Society, and removed to Montpelier, Vt. He was formally dismissed December 13 of the same year.

Mr. Worcester continued to discharge with much acceptance the duties of his new office, under the influence of his new mode of life gradually improving, until September, 1846, when he accepted the appointment of district secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for Massachusetts, and removed to Leicester in that State, and in 1849 to Auburn-dale, in Newton, near Boston, a place not then thought worthy of a post-office.

This last removal was in part to meet the wishes of the secretaries of the board, who desired to have him near at hand to render assistance at the missionary rooms as occasion might arise. His time was, however, mainly devoted to the duties of his agency till the fall of 1856, when, in the absence of Secretary Treat to visit the foreign missionary stations of the board, he was put in charge of the "*Missionary Herald*," of which he was the following year appointed editor, an office which he held with slight intermission till his final resignation at the age of seventy, at the close of 1878.

Mr. Worcester was also appointed acting foreign secretary of the board to supply the place of Secretary Clark in his absence in 1861 to visit foreign mission stations, and on Mr. Clark's return was appointed assistant foreign secretary, to which office, as well as that of editor of the "*Missionary Herald*," he was annually re-elected till his final resignation in 1878.

The editor of the "*Missionary Herald*" being necessarily kept in close acquaintance with all the missions of the board, it had been customary to expect his attendance at the meetings of the prudential committee, and Mr. Worcester had been accustomed to attend in this capacity the meetings of this committee and to take part in its deliberations for many years. In 1878, in view of his expected retirement from the editorship, the committee, unwilling to be deprived of his counsels, recommended his appointment by the board as a member of the prudential committee, and he was so appointed, and held this position until the failure of his health in 1882 compelled him to decline a re-election.

In March, 1882, being then with his son-in-law, Professor D'Ooge, in Ann Arbor, Mich., Mr. Worcester had an attack of congestion of the brain. From this he never fully recovered, but was restored so far that he enjoyed riding about the country, enjoyed his friends and was enjoyed by them, enjoyed books and religious conversation and contemplation. He was stricken down

again in the spring of 1892, lingered through the summer till October 23, when he passed away, being within a week of eighty-five years of age.

Mr. Worcester had five children, of whom the oldest and the youngest only survive him. The former is the wife of Rev. George N. Clark, D.D., LL.D., late secretary of the American Board; the latter is the wife of Martin Luther D'Ooge, LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan.

During the whole course of his life Mr. Worcester would seem to have secured in an unusual degree the respect, confidence, and affection of those with whom and for whom he labored. In his boyhood in his native town he was noted as a hard-working, faithful, trusty boy, and was ever highly esteemed. But it is especially of his life and labors since he entered the ministry that we are able to produce testimonials of the esteem in which he was held and of the value of his labors.

Of his pastorate at Littleton the late John Farr wrote in 1885:

“For myself I can truly say that I know of no man living, or that has passed away, that has a stronger hold on my esteem and love; and he had the esteem and affection, not only of his own church and society, but of the people of the town to an unusual degree, and they all regretted that his health was such as to require him to sever his pastorate here; for he was catholic in spirit, sound in doctrine, earnest and thorough in all his duties, an able preacher, and his talents were altogether above the average of his ministerial brethren.”

Of his services as secretary of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society Rev. J. H. Woodward, late of Milton, Vt., writes in 1885:—

“The only capacity in which I knew Mr. Worcester personally was as agent and secretary of our board of missions, and I always felt that he was a model man in that position. . . . As I call up my memories and impressions of the man, there was nothing weak or fanciful about him, but, as was said of Paul, his words were weighty. In short, looking at him in all his bearings on the strong and feeble churches of Vermont, I think it very questionable whether this State, favored as it has been in this respect, has ever had his superior in the conduct of its missions.”

The Rev. Dr. Stevens, late of Westminster, Vt., writing also in the same year, in a letter quite too long to be quoted in full here, says:—

“My recollections are that the society was at a low ebb when he became its secretary. I recall this remark in one of his addresses.

He had been asked by one of the pastors of the State if he expected to raise enough to pay his salary. . . . How long he was in the work I do not know, but I know that the society has had a large place in the estimation of the churches ever since."

Of his services as agent of the American Board, Mr. C. C. Chase, of Lowell, Mass., writes also in 1885:—

"His public addresses before our people of High Street Church were distinguished for candor, earnestness, precision, and force. He stood completely behind his subject and never seemed to think of himself, but spoke as one who profoundly believed that his message was one of serious and solemn importance, and demanded the immediate, earnest, and devout attention of every Christian man. He was eminently a wise, prudent, and fit representative of the American Board, doing honor to his commission, and leaving behind him a deep respect for the board and its noble work."

That in his connection with the American Board Mr. Worcester had in an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of the secretaries and prudential committee is evident from what has already been stated. It was very strongly expressed in a minute adopted by the prudential committee on occasion of his letter declining re-election as a member of that body. Secretary Alden, in a note communicating the minute to Mr. Worcester, says: "This is a very cold and inadequate way of expressing our sense of an irreparable loss."

The resolution referred to is as follows:—

"In view of the letter dated the 11th inst. of Rev. I. R. Worcester, declining re-election as a member of this body, the Prudential Committee would record their special regret that the state of his health renders such a step necessary. We recall with great satisfaction his former labors as District Secretary of the American Board, his editorial labors of twenty years in connection with the 'Missionary Herald,' and his services of four years as a member of this committee. During the two periods last named, amounting in all to nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Worcester's presence in our meetings has been of the highest value by virtue of the extent and accuracy of his acquaintance with the Missions of the Board and his calmness and wisdom in counsel. We would also record our deep personal respect and attachment to him as a Christian man and an associate under responsibilities which the God of Missions has placed upon us."

This resolution was passed September 13, 1882, and at a special meeting two days afterward the members of the committee present requested the privilege, as an expression of their own personal

respect and affection, of affixing their own names to the minute adopted in relation to Mr. Worcester, and, the other officers of the board making a similar request, the minute was signed by the members of the prudential committee, the secretaries of the board, the treasurer, and the editor of the "Missionary Herald."

Secretary Clark informs the writer of this sketch that "whenever any important question was up in the prudential committee they always waited with much deference to hear what Mr. Worcester would say, and some of the strongest men would almost always say 'I agree with Mr. Worcester,' so that it became a byword."

The following by Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D., for many years a member of the prudential committee of the board, will fittingly close this sketch.

In the year 1846 Mr. Worcester became district secretary for Massachusetts of the American Board of Missions. His service in that capacity was conducted with industry and wisdom. His power in the pulpit lay in the firmness of his convictions, the mingled earnestness and sobriety of his views, the absence of all exaggeration, all sophistries and subtleties, all harshness and egotism. Rhetorical artifices were unknown to him. He did not aim at a highly imaginative presentation, but to set forth fundamental principles and unimpeachable facts, and thus to instruct and to carry with him the judgment and conscience of all who listened. He was one whom any congregation would like to hear again and again on the same subject.

In editing the "Missionary Herald" Mr. Worcester exhibited naturally the same qualities as in his agency just spoken of. There was no bustle, no dogmatism, no sentimentalism, but dignity, accuracy, discrimination, and a happy faculty of never saying the wrong thing. Caution was always apparent, but it did not degenerate into timidity. The habitual reader would not be constantly reminded of the editor or any idiosyncrasies, but would have his attention fastened upon the method and progress of the great work, represented by that magazine, at home and abroad.

In 1878 he was elected a member of the prudential committee of the board. The two positions previously occupied served eminently to qualify him for this. It is safe to say that few men have had a seat at the weekly council table in the Missionary rooms, whose opinions were safer than those of Mr. Worcester. His manner was unusually quiet and unpretentious. Although

familiar with the details of business at home and with the course of things in the different missions and stations, he never obtruded his opinions with anything like an air of self-conceit or superior knowledge. His modesty, his balance of faculties, and repose of character kept him from rash judgments, from temerity, and from obstinacy. He was firm yet tolerant of the opinion of others, however widely they might differ with him. No one could say he was not fair-minded and open to correction. There is a Portuguese proverb: "The wise man changes his opinion often, the fool never." Mr. Worcester, while not given to change, was always free from wilful persistency. His discernment and judicial calmness were in complete contrast with the infirmity of many minds which see no difference of degree in the weight of evidence. Eccentricities he had none; impracticable projects were never suggested by him. If not a hero, he had no quixotism. He knew how to let windmills alone. Success did not intoxicate him, nor did trifles discourage him. A biographer of Dr. Isaac Barrow expresses regret that he could hear of no enemy and no calumny from which to vindicate him. The biographer of Isaac Worcester is likely to labor under a similar embarrassment.

Few men have been more beloved by the church or respected by the community than was the Rev. Mr. Worcester. While residing here he built the residence on the Aphthorp road owned by the late John A. Miller; the contractor for the work was Frederick Kilburn. Mr. Worcester had several acres of land; much of this he cleared, and passed much of his time in its cultivation, thinking an outdoor life necessary to the maintenance of his health.

The Christian character and teaching of the Worcester brothers left an impression in the community that wrought for good through more than two generations, and there are those still living who in their youth knew the brothers and to this day recall their memory with loving reverence and assert that their example has influenced them throughout their lives and made them better men and better citizens.

The Worcester brothers had more than one generation of scholars and Congregational ministers among their ancestry who preached the Word at a time when what is now regarded as the severe doctrines of Calvin and Jonathan Edwards were taught and enforced by the church in all their strength. With hardly a variation these doctrines had constituted a part of the inheritance of the sons, and they lived up to them with righteous rigor. Their father, the Rev. Leonard Worcester, lived with his son

Isaac in this town some three years, and frequently occupied the pulpit when the son was ill.

“He was the son of Noah and Lydia (Taylor) Worcester, born January 1, 1767. Mr. Worcester went to Worcester, Mass., in his youth, and served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade in the office of Isaiah Thomas, Esq., a distinguished printer and publisher of that time. After reaching the age of majority, he was for several years editor, printer, and publisher of the newspaper called the ‘Massachusetts Spy.’ In 1795, at the age of twenty-eight, he was chosen deacon of the first church in Worcester, of which Rev. Dr. Austin was pastor, and without any regular or systematic course of theological studies he was licensed to preach by the Mendon Association, March 12, 1799, and was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church and society in Peacham, Vt., October 30, 1799. He discharged the duties of his pastorate with much acceptance for thirty-eight years, till 1837, when he left Peacham on account of impaired health. He afterwards resided in Littleton, and St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he died, May 28, 1846, aged seventy-nine.

“Publications of Mr. Worcester, ‘Letters to Rev. Dr. Bancroft, on the doctrine of Election,’ 1794; Oration on the ‘Death of Washington,’ 1800; ‘Fast Day Sermon,’ 1802; also sermons on the following subjects: ‘The Highway and Way;’ ‘On the Atonement;’ ‘On Prayer;’ ‘On the Determination of God;’ ‘On the Trinity;’ ‘Men their Worst Enemies;’ ‘The Christian desirous to be with Christ;’ ‘A Defence of the Confession of Faith of the Church at Peacham;’ at the ‘Ordination’ of Rev. Elnathan Gridley and Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, as missionaries, 1825; ‘On the Alton Outrage,’ 1837; ‘At the close of his Ministry,’ 1839. Besides the above publications, Mr. Worcester was a frequent contributor to several of the religious periodicals of the time. He received the honorary degree of A.M., from Middlebury College in 1804, and from Dartmouth College in 1827.”¹

After the departure of Mr. Worcester in 1841, the Rev. Samuel Bean was stated supply for some months. During the interregnum the Rev. Drury Fairbank also occasionally occupied the old pulpit, and then Mr. Burchard and the Rev. E. I. Carpenter became candidates for settlement, and the choice fell to the latter, who was ordained and installed over the church December 13, 1842.

It may well be believed that under the circumstances prevailing from 1803 to 1841 the growth of the church had been slow. It was now to receive a new impulse through the labors of a man who possessed a sound body as well as mental strength and spiritual grace, and who for fifteen years was to give of this abundance

¹ Sprague's *American Pulpit*, vol. ii., pp. 455, 456.

to the promotion of the religious, moral, and educational advancement of this community.

Erasmus Irvin Carpenter was of the well-known family of that name which for more than a century has been prominent in Vermont. He was the son of Jonah and Hannah Carpenter, and was born in that part of Waterford adjoining Barnet and St. Johnsbury April 29, 1808. He attended the public school in his native district and Peacham Academy, and was graduated from the University of Vermont with the class of 1837. He entered college with a mind well matured, and at once assumed a position among the first scholars of his class and maintained it to the day of his graduation. His mind was of a philosophical cast, and he especially excelled in mathematics and those branches requiring clearness and strength in the reasoning faculty. Leaving the university, he passed a year at Andover Theological Seminary, and in June, 1842, came to Littleton and supplied the pulpit as a candidate until his ordination in the following December. Here he entered upon his chosen work with all the ardor and strength of his nature. He was not emotional, and possessed none of the merely showy qualities that sometimes have greater attraction in the ministerial office than the more substantial and useful attributes which rendered his pastorate notable for achievement, not only for winning souls to Christ, but in the upbuilding among its membership of the highest order of Christian character. His sermons were void of ornament and not calculated at first to win the attention of the indifferent listener, but their logical arrangement, clearness of thought, and elevation of sentiment always commanded the close consideration of thoughtful listeners, and in the course of time his lucid presentation of his subject drew to the church service a class of people who were not in sympathy with his theological views nor, it may be said, with his political principles, which he did not hesitate to express from the pulpit in the serious days of the Kansas-Nebraska excitement. Those who sat under his ministrations left the church with abundant food for thought. His pastorate was eminently successful from every point of view. In the time more than sixty persons united with the church, either by profession of faith or by letter, and the average attendance on public worship was largely increased. Some of this was undoubtedly due to the additions to our population, but at that time another denomination, the Methodist, had built their house of worship and drawn to it a large number of worshippers, so that on the whole it is evident that the interest in religious matters had received unusual stimulation in these

years. But the most significant result of his labors within the church was the marked elevation of the spiritual character of its membership. Probably at no time in its history has there been more perfect harmony or less manifestation of worldly spirit among its members than prevailed during this pastorate. He was patient with those who failed to observe the law, but continuous neglect after what he regarded as a sufficient admonition was visited with the extreme penalty, and early in his ministry four persons were expelled from the church "for want of interest in religion and a sad indifference to their church relations;" but subsequently the church was not called upon to administer this extreme penalty, and seldom had to call any of its members to account for minor infractions of its rules. Mr. Carpenter was a regular but not over-frequent visitor at the homes of those who attended his church, and was a sympathetic and helpful adviser in times of grief and adversity, as well as a wise counsellor in scriptural and theological matters. His conversation was indicative of the dominant note in his character; it was serious, practical, and helpful. These qualities shone forth in every act of his life. Neither in conversation nor in act could he be flippant, showy, or inconsiderate; spiritual uplifting was the object at which he aimed in his intercourse with his fellow-beings, and the work he accomplished in this respect bore abundant testimony to his success.

As a citizen he was interested to an exceptional degree, for one burdened with so many professional duties, in promoting the welfare of the community. For much of the time during his residence here he was a member of the superintending school committee. To this honorable and useful position he was appointed at the first opportunity after he became a citizen, which was in April, 1843, and he served continuously to 1851. He then was relieved for a single year, to resume the work in 1852, when he began a service of three years, making eleven years in all. It was the custom then to appoint three persons to this office, and Mr. Carpenter usually had Dr. Adams Moore and either Dr. William Burns, John M. Charlton, or John Sargent as colleagues. Mr. Carpenter generally acted as chairman of the committee, and it is not too much to say that his influence and achievement in behalf of education was greater than has been rendered by any other citizen. He came to this service at a time when there was little interest manifested in the cause, and entered into it with the same tireless devotion he brought to every work that engaged his attention, and discharged its duties with a zeal that awakened teachers and pupils to do their best. With him an examination was no mere perfunctory task. At the

beginning of a term he learned the exact situation, and followed the work with frequent visits to the end, until the school system of the town was equal to the best of that period. He was often called by the faculty of Dartmouth College to receive its "rusticated" students for instruction, and at one time had a class of four, among whose members was Thaddeus Stevens, Jr.

In the time of this pastorate, about 1851, the community experienced an acute but permanently serious attack of the epidemic of spiritualism. Many prominent individuals were impressed if not convinced by the mysteries of this peculiar combination of fact and phantom, and the established churches were for a time distracted by it.

On the 14th of December, 1856, Mr. Carpenter tendered his resignation as pastor over the church and society. His letter was an unwelcome communication, and efforts were made to persuade him to withdraw it. Under all the circumstances he considered it best, especially for the church, that there should be a change in its pastor, and the matter was brought before a meeting of the church on the 27th of the same month, when the letter was duly considered and the following resolution adopted:—

"Resolved, unanimously, that we regret that our pastor, Rev. E. I. Carpenter, has asked to be dismissed from his pastoral charge over this church and society, but do not, under the circumstances of the case, feel that we ought to make any opposition to the desire expressed by him if a mutual council should think it advisable to grant it."

Deacon John Merrill, Deacon Marshall D. Cobleigh, and Edmund Carleton were appointed a committee to arrange with the pastor for calling a mutual council, which assembled January 6, 1857. The churches represented were: Bethlehem, by Rev. Thos. Hall, acting pastor, Phineas Allen, delegate; Waterford, Vt., Rev. F. Warriner, pastor, A. Goss, delegate; Wells River, Vt., Rev. S. M. Plimpton, pastor; Second Church of St. Johnsbury, Vt., Rev. W. B. Bond, pastor, Deacon S. G. Brackett, delegate. Rev. Mr. Hall acted as moderator and Rev. Mr. Bond as scribe. After due consideration of the statements presented, the council reported in substance "that it was expedient that the pastoral relations existing between Brother Carpenter and this church and society be dissolved, and that it hereby is dissolved." The council also expressed its regret that Mr. Carpenter should leave this field, where he had been "so favorably known and so highly approved," and its sympathy with the church and society in the dissolution of the ties that had so long existed between them and their pastor.

Mr. Carpenter at once removed to Barre, Vt., and became pastor of the Congregational Church there, where he remained ten years. For two years, 1867-69, he was acting pastor at Berlin, Vt.; then agent of the Vermont Bible Society until 1874, residing at White River Junction. His death occurred at Swanzey in February, 1877.

The wife of Mr. Carpenter was Harriet, daughter of Col. Zenas and Grace W. Stevens, of Belchertown, Mass., who died at Swanzey in October, 1876. They had three children, all of whom were born in this town. The eldest, Harriet Elvira, is an instructor in a college at Bowling Green, Ky. Irwin resides in Boston, and Mary Frances is the wife of Alfred Paschall, editor and publisher of a newspaper at Doylestown, Pa.

In personal appearance Mr. Carpenter was rather tall and slim, with a stoop that indicated studious habits. His complexion was dark; his hair black, thin, and straight; his face long and serious. In manner he just verged on cordiality, but never quite reached it. While he resided in this town he was constantly striving for the betterment of the religious, social, and educational condition of the people, and while he felt that his efforts had borne but little fruit, others, more familiar with preceding and subsequent conditions, considered his achievements in these respects abundant, and that his influence endured many years after his departure.

It was three years before the vacancy created by Mr. Carpenter's resignation was filled. In March and April, 1857, Abraham Burnham, a student at Andover Theological Seminary, supplied the pulpit for six Sundays. Then, all through the summer and autumn, Franklin Tilton each Sabbath read a sermon from the published volumes of Spurgeon or Beecher. In December the Rev. Mr. Coburn supplied, and in February, 1858, the Rev. Carey Russell filled the pulpit until March, when he was engaged as acting pastor for a year. At that time Mr. Russell was fifty-six years of age, and continuous ill health had made him appear much older than his years. He possessed great resolution and devotion to his calling, and discharged with commendable success the duties that fell to his lot under trying circumstances. In his early ministry he had been distinguished for success in winning souls to Christ. It is related that in his first parish, in Hartland, Vt., there were but one or two females above the age of ten who were not hopelessly pious. Through his subsequent ministry he continued to meet with the same uncommon success. To see this stricken man laboring through the week with the zeal of a youth who had a position to win, and cheerfully fulfilling all pastoral duties,

was a rare exhibition of the power which a strong and devoted spirit can exercise over an enfeebled frame. At the close of his year of service he retired to Norwich, Vt., near the scene of his first pastorate, where he passed to his final reward in 1864.

Through the summer of 1859 Prof. John Newton Putnam of Dartmouth College, one of the finest scholars and pulpit orators of the land, supplied the pulpit. His preaching attracted large numbers, some coming from other towns to listen to his eloquent and convincing exposition of the Scriptures.

In the following December, after having filled the pulpit several Sabbaths, a call was extended to the Rev. W. A. Smith to become pastor of the church; quite unexpectedly Mr. Smith declined the invitation, and the Rev. Charles E. Milliken was called in April, 1860, and an account of his pastorate of over eighteen years, the longest in the history of the church, has been prepared by one¹ familiar with his life, and by reason of his family relations, his church associations, and personal sympathy, well fitted to write concerning it with sympathy and intelligence.

The fifth pastor regularly installed over the Congregational Church of Littleton was Rev. Charles Edward Milliken. He was born at Fitzwilliam, N. H., February 5, 1830, to Cyrus and Mary Smith Milliken, the sixth of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters; all living except Harriet, who, it will be remembered, died at the home of Mr. Milliken in this place March 3, 1867.

Both parents were Christian people and members of the First Congregational Church at Keene, of which Dr. Z. S. Barstow was for a long time pastor. No doubt the training received in a Christian home had much to do with the young man's choice of a profession for life. It is very rarely that a Christian minister comes from a home where one or both parents are not believers in the Christian religion.

As soon as Mr. Milliken felt assured that he was indeed a disciple of Christ, he decided to become a minister of His church and a teacher of His doctrine to men. A few months after this important step in his life, he united with the church of his parents. He was now twenty-one years of age. To become an acceptable and strong preacher preparation was necessary, and the question was where he should go to school. His pastor had been a trustee of Meriden Academy, and probably guided this member of his church, thirsting for knowledge, in that direction. To Meriden he went, and graduated at Kimball Union Academy

¹ Deacon Charles L. Clay.

in 1853. Dr. Cyrus Richards, a man dear to the memory of many connected heretofore and now with this school, was principal. This pupil, the subject of our sketch, says of him: "As a teacher he was careful, painstaking, and accurate. His influence over me was general rather than particular. How to be a student was one thing I learned of him." We must all admit that it is one of the most important things to be learned.

Mr. Milliken entered Dartmouth College in the fall of the year he graduated from Kimball Union Academy; he took the regular classical course, and graduated in 1857. In his class were E. F. Noyes, a governor of Ohio and minister to France; S. E. Pingree, a governor of Vermont; Rev. William B. Wright, D.D., many years pastor of Berkeley Street Church in Boston; Hon. James B. Richardson, of Boston, and Judge J. C. Hale, of Ohio. From Dartmouth Mr. Milliken went to Andover to take a theological course, and was graduated in June, 1860. Many of his classmates have attained commanding distinction, among them Rev. J. Q. Bittinger, of Haverhill, one of the ablest of thinkers; Dr. Simeon Gilbert, of "The Advance;" President L. Clark Seelye, of Smith College; Henry M. Alden, for many years editor of "Harper's Magazine," and Peter McVickor, President of Washburn College.

Some inquiries had been made as to Andover graduates by some one connected with the church, so that it was understood that Mr. Milliken was available, and he came to Littleton to supply during his spring vacation. How many Sabbaths he spent with the people at that time the writer does not know, but that he filled the pulpit with acceptance to them, we infer from the following records of the church: "May 9, 1860, voted to choose a committee to unite with a committee of the society to give Mr. Charles E. Milliken a call to become our pastor. Chose John Farr, Sylvanus Balch, and William Bailey, Committee."

The letter to Mr. Milliken was as follows: —

REV. CHARLES E. MILLIKEN:

DEAR SIR, — The First Congregational Church in Littleton, New Hampshire, and the society connected therewith, have respectively this day voted unanimately to request you to settle over them as their pastor and spiritual guide, and chose the undersigned as their respective committees to extend their mutual requests to you.

The society aforesaid authorize their committee to offer you, as a compensation for pastoral services, a yearly salary of eight hundred dollars, with the understanding that in case you accept our invitation,

that you, until such time as will be suitable that you should be ordained and installed, supply our pulpit by others all or such portions of the time as you may be able to do so, the same as if you preached yourself, the society paying for the time they are supplied at the above rate.

Hoping that the indications of Providence may be such that you may feel inclined to accept of our invitation, which we most cordially extend to you, and that the result may prove mutually profitable and tend to advance the spiritual interests of this church and people and promote vital godliness among us, and that we may be able to aid you with our counsels and prayers and that He who doeth all things will add His blessing thereto.

Please accept of our personal assurances of affectionate regard and desire whether you labor here or elsewhere that you may not labor in vain nor spend your strength for nought.

Very truly yours,

JOHN FARR, SYLVANUS BALCH, WILLIAM BAILEY,
Committee of the Church.

JOHN MERRILL, MARQUIS L. GOULD, FRANKLIN TILTON,
Committee of the Society.

LITTLETON, May 9, 1860.

These names, so familiar, were those of men who at this time were bearing the burden and heat of the day in the church and the active life of Littleton, all of whom, except William Bailey, have ceased from their labors and been gathered to their fathers.

Mr. Milliken's answer was as follows:—

ANDOVER, MASS., May 22d, 1860.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN
LITTLETON, N. H.:

DEAR BROTHERS,—Your communication containing the requests of the church and society you represent that I should “settle over them as their pastor and spiritual guide,” has been duly and prayerfully considered. The station to which you invite me is one of great responsibility, and deeply do I feel my unfitness for it. Trusting, however, that God, who hath called me to the work of the ministry, will grant me guidance and strength to fulfil it, I accept the call thus extended and agree to become your pastor. I desire to receive your continued prayers and your hearty co-operation in whatever endeavors I may put forth that there may be a mutual effort of pastor and people for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, all of which is needed to constitute a happy and successful pastoral relation. In this acceptance I deem it proper to put in writing the following conditions: first, that the salary, which in amount I regard sufficient, shall be paid quarterly in instalments; secondly, that I shall be at liberty to take a vacation of three

or four Sabbaths, as I find it necessary, at such portions of the year as will be most convenient to myself without diminution of salary, agreeing to do what I can at such times by way of exchanges and otherwise as will be for the welfare of the people.

Please accept my thanks for the cordial manner I have everywhere been personally received among you, and for the very friendly greetings of your church and society.

Hoping that the relations thus formed may prove mutually profitable, may tend to my own growth in grace and to the spiritual advancement of church and people in Littleton, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. E. MILLIKEN.

JOHN FARR, JOHN MERRILL, AND OTHERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Milliken entered at once upon his duties, supplying the pulpit in various ways during the summer, and actually beginning his ministry in September. He was ordained and installed by a council September 27, 1860.

The council consisted of Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D.D., Keene; Rev. J. Eastman, Danville, Vt.; Rev. J. D. Emerson, Haverhill; Rev. S. Page, delegate; Rev. S. M. Plympton, Wells River, Vt.; Rev. William S. Sewell, Lunenburg, Vt.; Rev. E. I. Carpenter, Barre; Deacon Willard King, delegate; Rev. F. H. Johnson, Bethlehem; F. Winch, delegate; C. B. Allen, Lancaster; Rev. H. W. Burton, Newbury, Vt.; L. D. Hazen, delegate. Dr. Barstow was chosen moderator, and Rev. Mr. Burton, scribe. The candidate was examined "in regard to his church membership, his license to preach the Gospel, his Christian experience, his motives in entering the ministry, and his doctrinal views." His examination being regarded satisfactory, it was voted to proceed with the exercises of the ordination and installation as follows: Convocation, Rev. M. Brunnell; reading the Scripture, Rev. F. H. Johnson; prayer, Rev. William Sewell; sermon, Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D.D.; ordaining prayer, Rev. J. Eastman; charge to the pastor, Rev. H. N. Burton; fellowship of the church, Rev. J. D. Emerson; address to the people, Rev. E. I. Carpenter; closing prayer, Rev. S. M. Plympton; benediction, the pastor, Rev. C. E. Milliken.

The new pastor took rooms with Mr. Franklin Tilton. The deacons of the church were John Merrill, Marshall D. Cobleigh, and Allen Day. Deacon John Merrill was superintendent of the Sunday-school, as he had been for many years. The choir, who sat in the singing-seats in the high gallery at the end of the church opposite the minister, were Wesley Alexander, leader;

bass, Major Aaron Brackett and Franklin Tilton ; soprano, Louella Gould and others ; alto, Emily E. Gould and others.

Mr. Milliken was something of a singer himself, and could also play a cabinet organ, so that when occasion demanded he could be preacher, chorister, and organist at the same service. Indeed, it did occasionally occur that when he had read the hymn, he stepped down to the small organ, played it, and led the singing.

The work to be done by the pastor was not easy ; it was to be incessant, difficult, as religious work had ever been in the town ; but in the church were some good helpers who stayed up the hands of their pastor ; some men and women who were indeed spiritually minded and who were encouraged by seeing a little gain year by year. No doubt Mr. Milliken soon learned the temper of the people, and with much wisdom entered upon his work with no other desire than to do his Master's will and be a benefit to the whole community. Zealous and enthusiastic with this his first settlement, he relied upon vigorous and steady rather than spasmodic effort. From the first he endeavored so to walk and live among the people that his daily life should be a daily sermon, ever drawing men to more holy living. He brought to the people a personality all his own. He was not "all things to all men," and held aloof from what he thought was not conducive to the furtherance of the great work in which he was engaged.

Though the anti-slavery agitation had passed its climax, and the resultant Civil War was on, attempts were made here and there throughout the North to define or coerce opinion. Littleton had been, as the town continued to be for years after, the stronghold of Jacksonian democracy in Northern New Hampshire. Many members of the parish and of the church, and at least one of the officers of the latter, had been Democrats politically "from their youth up." To have committed the church to the then advanced doctrines of Phillips and Garrison would have divided it, no doubt. While it is remembered that considerable discussion and some feeling were aroused as to the matter of slavery on the part of the church, there are but three items of record on the church books. This is the first :—

"At a weekly meeting of the First Congregational Church of Littleton, N. H., holden at their vestry in the afternoon of Friday, 20th day of June, A. D. 1862, Mary Carleton made request of said church through her father to be informed what was the position of said church relative to the subject of slavery. At the same time and in the same manner she communicated to the church the fact that for a considerable length

of time she would have been pleased to unite with the church provided it had not declined to exclude from its communion slaveholders and those who fellowshipped with slaveholders. Whereupon John Farr, Esq., William Bailey, Esq., and Deacon Marshall D. Cobleigh were appointed a committee to ascertain and report upon the subject at the next Friday meeting of the church."

The second item is the report of this committee, which appears elsewhere in this history, and partakes of the nature of a statement. The hand and the mind of the chairman of the committee, then in his prime, are seen through it all.

The report was not satisfactory to the anti-slavery people and served to alienate rather than conciliate them, as we judge from the third item of record, as follows:—

A statement read before the church on December 31, 1869, and by vote of the church here recorded.

Whereas on the 27th day of June, 1862, the subscribers in connection with the late Deacon Marshall D. Cobleigh having been on a previous day appointed a committee of the First Congregational Church to ascertain and report what was the position of said church relative to the subject of slavery, made their report, which was then and there adopted.

And whereas they have been informed that certain members of the church have felt that injustice was done them and the great body of anti-slavery people by said report, they would cheerfully say that they did not intend to censure any person or persons belonging to said church nor the great body of anti-slavery people. And that speeches of misguided and indiscreet philanthropists, was intended to refer to a few of the most extreme anti-slavery men and women in the country.

They cheerfully made these statements in the hope of removing any misunderstanding or occasion for feeling between any members of the church.

Signed

JOHN FARR.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Littleton in 1860 was not the Littleton of to-day. One has said of the town at that date: "The moral tone was not high. Liquor flowed freely. The war broke out, and war excitement with politics absorbed every energy." Something of the state of affairs existing then is graphically described in the chapter on the anti-slavery agitation in Littleton. Speaking of one Sabbath in April of this year, it is said, "Flags were floating in the breeze and nothing but war was talked of." The sound of the church-going bell calling people to the house of God seemed more like a call to arms. At the church-going hour, instead of

the quiet tread of devout people wending their way to the house of prayer, could be heard the heavy tread of marshalled soldiers and the shrill strains of warlike music. The Littleton Brass Band was out in uniform and escorted the volunteers to the Congregational Church. A sermon by the Rev. Charles E. Milliken, pastor, on the present crisis followed from the words found in 2 Sam. x. 12, "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God: and the Lord do that which seemeth him good." The discourse was eagerly listened to, and very generally well received by all in sympathy with the war.

With the coming of the new pastor came a sister next older, who lived with him till her death, March 3, 1867. About a year after his engagement as pastor, June 18, 1861, he married Sarah W. Dunklee, of Francestown. She was a most estimable woman, just suited for a pastor's wife. Her amiable disposition, entire sympathy with her husband's work, and quiet participation in the interests of the church and community made her influence deeply felt as long as she lived, and left a blessed memory to all who were privileged to know her. They began housekeeping in the building now owned by Fred H. English, then moved into the house now the home of Phineas R. Gould, where they lived several years, until they bought the property opposite the church now owned by Henry F. Green. There were born to them, October 12, 1863, Charles D. and Addie M. Milliken. The former is now pastor of a church in California. Mrs. Milliken died of consumption December 3, 1875.

The year book giving the report of the church, January 1, 1860, shows resident membership as follows: males, 30; females, 75; absent, 15; total, 120. Additions by profession, 1; deaths, 1; dismissals, 1; adult baptism, 1; Sunday-school, 150. Of those who were members then, and still living with us, may be mentioned Mrs. Almera Clark, Mrs. Betsey C. Millen, Mrs. John C. Quimby, John W. Farr, Mrs. Susan J. Gould, Mrs. Frank Withereil, Mrs. Mary B. Redington, Mrs. A. J. Church, Mrs. Charles Nurse, and Mrs. B. W. Kilburn.

The first admissions under Mr. Milliken of which there is record occurred November, 1860. They were Nelson Farr Cobleigh, Ezra Alonzo Day, Comfort Day Farr, Elizabeth Cobleigh, now the wife of Rev. Royal M. Cole, missionary in Turkey, Helen M. Morse, by profession; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Closson, Alanson Closson, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Adams, by letter.

March 2, 1862, Mr. M. L. Gould was received, and till his death was one of the burden-bearers. At May communion came Mrs.

M. D. Walker from the church in Bethlehem. In July, 1863, came Mrs. Condon, who testified to her love for the church by making it a sharer of her estate. In September the same year from Bethlehem came Mr. and Mrs. Nelson C. Farr, — he for so long a time until his death an honored officer, and she still with us. In November were received Myra A. Farr, Elinor Merrill, afterward the wife of Rev. William R. Terrett, Caroline Farr, now Mrs. B. F. Page, Martha Ann Eastman, Sarah A. Cushman, on confession of faith, and Mrs. Josiah Kilburn, by letter. In July, 1864, James Quimby was received; Josephine E. Millen and Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Brooks (both deceased) came by letter from Bethlehem. March 3, 1865, came by letter from Lyndon, Vt., Levi B. Dodge, one of our oldest members, but having one of the youngest hearts. At the same time from the church in Lunenburg came Mrs. Amilda P. Farr. At the May communion, 1866, were received Laura B. Eastman and Stella Redington, two young friends whose friendship, thus sacredly strengthened, grew stronger and stronger till the death of the latter severed the tie. In May, 1867, there had been no marked season of especial interest and ingathering of souls. The gospel had been faithfully preached and lived by the pastor, and to the spiritual profit of his people, no doubt. Such admissions and dismissals came as usually come to a country church. The growth had been steady though slow, as is usually the case in a consecrated pastorate. The years had been those of preparation and seed-sowing, and when, in 1869, the assistance of Rev. J. W. Tarlton was called in, the field was found to be already white for the harvest, and at the July communion twenty united with the church on profession of their faith: namely, Mrs. Emelie E. Thayer, Alice B. Parker, Sarah A. Farmer, Mrs. Sarah Quimby, Elizabeth M. Kilburn, Isabella Merrill, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Lovejoy, Elmira L. Cate, Sophronia K. Hale, Ellen I. Bailey, Philena A. Farr, Alice H. Gould, Clara E. Clough, Florence S. Bowman, Mrs. Emma M. Farr, Marshall C. Dodge, Caroline A. Brackett, Charles A. Farr, Mary F. Redington, Ellen Lucinda Blake; and by letter Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Marsh. In 1870 came Frances Carleton, Mrs. Goodwin, on confession; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Burton, Capt. John Pierce and wife, by letter from the church at Bethlehem. In 1871 there united Harriet D. Merserve, Ellen Cobb, Mary Ann McCoy, Mrs. S. J. Eaton, Mrs. Alpha Goodall, Mrs. Nellie B. Hatch, Frank Glazier, Frank Martin Hatch, Fred Gilman Hatch, and Ada P. Hatch.

As far as the records show there were no accessions during 1872. In the winter and spring of 1873 there was a union

revival effort on the part of the Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational churches. Meetings were held daily for eighteen weeks. The pastors were assisted by Rev. C. J. Fowler, a young man endowed with spirit and power. There was great interest in the meetings, and many souls were saved and became identified with the churches of the town. Among the converts were four young women who became wives of ministers,—two Methodist, one Baptist, and one Congregationalist; one of the first, as the wife of a second husband, is now a missionary in Western Africa. Among those uniting during the year on profession of their faith were William D. Thompson, Warren W. Lovejoy, Alfred Carleton, Sylvester Marsh, Jr., J. Harvey Quimby, John E. Weeks, Anna McIntire, Mary B. Tilton, Harriet J. Miner, Mrs. Caroline Weeks, Mrs. Bernice Goodall, Mrs. Eliza C. Cheney, Luther C. Wilkins, William Jackson, Jr., Martha Cobb, Marietta P. Farr, E. Adaline Kilburn, Ella Parker, Mrs. Farmer, Mary Tarbell, Nellie Closson; and Martha M., Annie, and Flora French came by letter from Bath.

No man could be more interested in his work than Mr. Milliken; during these years he was always in harmony with the other pastors of the village, and ready to co-operate with them for the advancement of Christ's kingdom in Littleton, and when a helper came he was ready to step aside and let him do the harvesting work, content with having done the seed-sowing and having borne the burden of preparation, only anxious that somebody, anybody should do the work. To Mr. Milliken is due the starting of neighborhood meetings as a regular system, which has been kept up more or less all these years. Soon after coming to town he noticed so many men, especially at the town meetings, whom he never saw in church, that he felt the desire to reach them in some way, and if possible to do them good; but not much could be done outside as long as the pastor had to preach twice on the Sabbath and hold a prayer-meeting in the evening. He says it was in 1874, when the church gave up the second service, that the neighborhood meetings were begun in earnest, and they have had a marked influence in the subsequent religious history of the town. "I at once," he writes, "started a meeting at North Littleton, and another at West Littleton. During all the summer I preached in the morning, then drove to North Littleton and preached at three, then went to West Littleton and preached at five, returning to preach in the church in the evening. I always attended the Sunday-school, and once in two months the communion service was included. By the latter part of the summer

I got some of the young men to go together and alternate with me, and by the second summer three meetings were carried on at the same hour, two of them under the young men."

It was about this time that the Young Men's Christian Association was formed; that organization took up and has carried on the work ever since. In 1874 the church was remodelled as we now see it, at a cost of \$8,000; but before this was accomplished an immense amount of work was done by the pastor in preparing for it, in the way of getting the pew-holders in the old house to give up their holdings. Mr. Milliken undertook this task, and came nearer making a complete success of it than probably any other man could have done.

Our fathers were as tenacious of their pews in the church as they were of their lots in the cemetery, and apparently to part with the former seemed like selling their birthright; however, by that persistency of purpose which was a marked characteristic of Mr. Milliken, he finally succeeded in getting all but two persons to give to the society their pews. When the church was remodelled these two pews were finished with the others and remain to this day, I suppose, the property of somebody. I doubt if any one can tell which the particular pews are, but they are somewhere near the centre of the east side of the house. After the house was refitted, the revenues of the society were raised by selling sittings to the highest bidder. The writer recalls his first services as auctioneer at one of the annual sale of seats about 1880 or 1881.

During the pastorate we are considering, "the annual deficit," to which we of the present time are so accustomed, was frequently putting in an appearance. It seems that the majority of the membership of this church and society never gave with great liberality or freely, nor in proportion to their ability to give; systematic contribution had not been learned when Mr. Milliken came, and whatever proficiency we have made in that direction as a people is largely due to his efforts to educate the church in this principle of Christianity. More and more frequently the contribution-box went round, until, notwithstanding frowns and even remarks of objection, it became a part of the regular service of every Sabbath. There is no record of contributions to outside benevolence when Mr. Milliken came, but during his last year they amounted to \$320.23.

In 1875, at the May communion, George C. Furber, was received by letter, and on profession Mr. and Mrs. Noah W. Ranlett, Mrs. Esther Brown, Mrs. H. H. Stoddard, and Lydia A. Cobb; at

the July communion, Mrs. Ianthé Cleora Sangar and Marian L. Gould.

In July, 1877, Mr. Milliken married Mary F. Redington, a young woman of lovely character and many accomplishments, who was destined for a few brief years to adorn his home. In the mean time he came to feel that a change after his long service might be desirable for both pastor and people. For nearly eighteen years they had labored together in the Master's vineyard without the semblance of strife or discontent, when he finally concluded to sunder the peaceful bonds that united them and transmitted to the church and society the following letter:—

TO THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY OF LITTLETON:

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN CHRIST, — For something over eighteen years we have walked together in the tender relation of pastor and people. It has been an unusually long pastorate for these days of uncertainty and change, and generally free from the dissensions that sometimes mar the pastoral relation. We have taken sweet counsel together in the house of God, have knelt at a common altar, enjoyed tender seasons at the table of the Lord, have wept together in the house of mourning, and amid it all have felt the blessing of a common Father.

Many mistakes have been made by your pastor during these years, but the forbearance of his people has been such as to endear and not to estrange, and he would take this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge their uniform courtesy and kindness.

The time has now come for the severing of this pastoral relation. If such a step should be in accordance with the wishes of some and the judgment of others, I will say in response that it accords with my own prayerful conviction of what will be both for my own interest and for the welfare of this church and people. It is therefore taken unhesitatingly and without mental reservation.

If I may withdraw from this parish so as to leave a continuation of good will, a people wholly united, free from internal dissension, and hearts untrammelled for the welcome of him who may, in the providence of God, be chosen as my successor, it will be the desire of my heart.

I do therefore herewith resign my office as pastor of this church; and I appoint a meeting of the church on Tuesday evening next to act upon this resignation, and to appoint a committee of the church for the purpose of uniting with the pastor to call a council to dissolve the pastoral relation; to take effect at such time as in the judgment of the church will be for its own welfare.

In Christian fellowship,

C. E. MILLIKEN.

October 27, 1878.

His farewell sermon was preached December 29, 1878. An ecclesiastical council was called, which met December 31, 1878, and formally approved of the dissolution of the pastoral relation.

During Mr. Milliken's residence in Littleton he was a member of the Orange Association of ministers.

Second to his work as a pastor of the church were his interest and participation in the educational matters of the village. He was elected on the Board of Education of Union School District the year the present high school building was erected, 1867, and served as president of the board till 1875, and as a member in 1876, 1877, and 1878, ten years in all. To him more than to any other member of the board were due the selection of teachers, arrangement of the courses of study, and the separation of the grades. The high attainment to which our schools have reached must be attributed to the excellent foundation laid by him and his associates. The scope and influence of his work for the schools can never be known, but it is safe to say that every pupil who attended the schools while he was on the board bore away inwrought in his character the impress of Mr. Milliken's interest and thought.

It is impossible to describe in words the effect of the life of any man on the community in which he dwells; no words of ours can give the least definite idea of the extent and pervasive influence for good of this preacher and teacher of righteousness throughout this region, for his influence was felt far beyond the limits of his parish; neither can we sum up all the qualities of mind and heart that made him beloved by so many and his pastorate so successful. "He was," however, "a thoroughly good man; his heart was always warm;" he was an excellent preacher, and one of the best of pastors,—two things which are essential to make an "all round minister." To the sick and suffering he could carry the balm of comfort in a way that "doeth good like a medicine."

He had a rare faculty for helping the afflicted, as his presence carried with it light and sunshine; pain and distress were for the time alleviated. Above all, he was "no respecter of persons;" the rich and the poor, Catholic and Protestant, each received a share of his attention, without distinction of birth, rank, nationality, or religion. In one house, at least, of old-country people of Catholic faith, his name is held in almost sacred remembrance, because of his ministrations of tender sympathy and generous helpfulness in their time of distress and affliction. What greater reward can a man have, what nobler testimony of his true manliness,

than that exhibition of character which causes his fellowmen to rise up and call him blessed ?

Referring to his work as a whole, he modestly writes : " When I left Littleton in January, 1879, I thought I could see evident improvement all along the line of morals, education, religion, and the general tone of almost everything. It would be folly to claim very much ; only this I can say, that I put in nearly nineteen years' hard work of the best part of my life."

At the close of his pastorate in Littleton Mr. Milliken received a call from the Congregational Church at Maynard, Mass., whither he at once removed. Here for three years and a half he labored successfully, beloved by his people. Sweet content abode with the family. But from the birth of Edward Redington Milliken, December 9, 1881, the young mother and wife did not recover. She passed away January 13, 1882. It was a life for a life. March 8 following, Addie, the beautiful daughter of nineteen years, was taken, and the home, a short time before so domestic and happy, was desolate and broken. Mr. Milliken sought to gain some relief from his great burden of sorrow by a trip abroad. He sailed July 8, 1882, and returned May 1, 1883, visiting nearly all the countries and principal cities of Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. March 16, 1884, he again took up his ministerial work, this time at Penacook, N. H., where he remained seven and one-half years. Once more the home was established when, on August 20, 1888, he married Ellen Augusta Folger, of Concord, a helpmeet indeed in all the work and interests of her husband.

When Mr. Milliken felt that he had wrought out his call at Penacook, he resigned his pastorate and accepted a position at Swanzev, N. H., November, 1891. Almost without warning, February 12, 1893, death again entered his home, and for the third time called away his beloved companion. As of his Master, it may well be said of Mr. Milliken, he was " a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," but also like Him whom he faithfully served, in the midst of his deep afflictions he has been enabled to look up into the face of the Father and say, " Thy will be done."

The departure of Rev. Mr. Milliken was apparently a critical event in the church's history. More than two years elapsed before his successor was installed over the church, and the intervening months constituted a period of disappointment and anxiety, in which the pulpit was filled by various candidates for the succession. In March, 1879, the Rev. A. B. McGowan, of Hyde Park, Mass., was selected from a list of three such candidates and invited to supply the pulpit for one year, and a committee appointed

to arrange with him to that end. In the mean while it was learned that the church and society had been misinformed in regard to the character of the proposed supply, and no further action was taken in the matter. On the 29th of the following December a call was extended to the Rev. J. S. Litch, of Derby Line, Vt., to become pastor; this was at first accepted, and afterward declined on the 26th of January, 1880. Subsequently Rev. George A. Gates, a young man of ability, supplied as a candidate, and on the 26th of May, by a concurrent vote of the church and society, was called to the pastorate. The council convened to consider the ordination and installation of Mr. Gates was a numerous and unusually able body; the clericals were the Revs. J. P. Stone, J. W. Lees, S. Norton, N. J. Jones, D. P. Phillips, E. T. Fairbank, H. W. Jones, F. B. Phelps, N. F. Cobleigh, E. J. Ranslow, C. E. Milliken, and Samuel C. Bartlett, President of Dartmouth College. The lay delegates were Deacon Maynard, Burt A. Taylor, Mitchell H. Bowker, J. B. Hoyt, Deacon S. Spooner, Deacon Moses Lang, C. E. Putney, T. M. Howard, Calvin Morrill, and J. W. Stoddard.

The candidate was examined at great length concerning his religious experience and doctrinal belief, nearly the entire day being devoted to the work. President Bartlett was the principal examiner, but nearly all the clergymen participated in it. The result was embodied in a lengthy report in which the ordination was refused. The reasons, briefly stated, were that the candidate was "lacking in settled convictions in regard to the fundamental principles of the evangelical faith," and manifested "an unwillingness to accept the ultimate authority of the Word of God on religious truth." These were surely good reasons why a person entertaining them should not be authorized to fill a pulpit in a Congregational church and preach to a people that believed in its cardinal doctrines. The action of the council was none the less a great surprise to all concerned as well as to the general public, which had come to regard Mr. Gates as an exceptionally eloquent preacher who promised to become an important factor in the intellectual life of the town. That the examination gave a correct view of the actual opinions of the candidate could not be believed. It was thought that through some process of mental mystification he had been led to engage in a speculative controversy with members of the council rather than to give them an explicit statement of his religious opinions. Regret over the outcome was general, both with the church membership and the people of the town. Mr. Gates afterward was ordained, held

important pastorates, won a distinguished reputation as a divine, was for many years president of the college at Grinnell, Ia., and is at present the president of the Congregationalist college at Pomona, California.

In accordance with votes of the church and the society, a call was tendered to the Rev. George W. Osgood to become pastor, on the 18th of November, 1880; it was accepted on January 11, 1881, and the 25th of the same month named for the assembling of the council for his installation. The action of the council was favorable, and Mr. Osgood was on the same day duly installed. The exercises were as follows: invocation by the Rev. C. F. Morse; reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. J. P. Stone; sermon by the Rev. E. J. Ranslow; prayer by the Rev. H. W. Jones; hymn by the Rev. Nelson F. Cobleigh; right hand of fellowship by the Rev. J. W. Lees; charge to pastor by the Rev. S. Norton; hymn by the Rev. J. P. Stone; and benediction by the pastor.

Mr. Osgood remained with the church until 1884. He was the son of Wesley and Pamela Robinson Osgood, and was born at Bangor, Me., April 27, 1851. He was educated at Bangor, Waterville, Me., and Middletown, Conn., was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1874 and Bangor Theological Seminary in 1877. January 24 of the latter year he began to preach at Tunbridge, Vt., where he continued till he came to Littleton. October 6, 1881, he was united in marriage to Clara Agnes Peck, of Barre, Vt.

Mr. Osgood brought the zeal and enthusiasm of an earnest, consecrated young man to his work; he entered heartily not only into all the relations of the church, but gave a large interest to whatever concerned the welfare of the community in general. He was a close student of the Bible, and was able to give a reason for the faith within him. He sought to establish his people on the foundations of the eternal truths long held by the church; he was distinctively a teacher.

In 1882 the chapel was erected, the Condon Fund of \$1,100 being used toward the expenses of its construction. The following record is self-explanatory:—

At a church meeting May 5, 1882, the committee to report some resolutions in regard to the gift of the organ by Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Eastman reported as follows:—

In view of the grand organ which this church has received from Mrs. Lucinda K. Taft and her daughter, Mrs. Ida Taft Eastman, as a memorial of a beloved husband and father,

Resolved, That we hereby express our gratitude for their generous gift and our appreciation of the motives which prompted so noble an act.

Resolved, That in this sweet-toned instrument we find a new inducement to magnify our communion of praise.

Resolved, That we instruct our clerk to present a copy of these resolutions to each of the donors.

JOHN MERRILL, *Clerk.*

Mr. Osgood terminated his pastorate by resignation, October 1, 1884. The dismissing council "commend him for thorough piety and earnestness, for his ability as a preacher, and for his entire consecration to the work of the Master, and cordially recommend him as such to the kindly regard and confidence of the churches."

The retirement of Mr. Osgood was the result of a want of co-operation and harmony in conducting church work. He was an energetic man with nervous temperament, and pushed forward, often without having consulted his constitutional advisers, — a habit that rendered conflict unavoidable. There were no serious differences, but the situation was strained, and it was deemed advisable in the interest of pastor and people to relieve it through the instrumentality of a council. Mr. Osgood since leaving here has held pastorates at Provincetown, Hyannis, Newburyport, and Lynn, Mass., in each of which his work has been notably acceptable to his people.

During the following year the Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace, D.D., was acting pastor for six months, and was followed in the same capacity and for the same length of time by the Rev. Charles W. Millen. In May, 1885, the Rev. Edwin C. Holman was engaged as acting pastor for one year with a proviso that after the expiration of three months from the time of his engagement the church should decide whether or not a call should be extended to him; and on October 28 it was voted to settle him as pastor. On January 27, 1886, he was formally inducted into office. This relation was terminated on the last day of that year by virtue of the action of an ecclesiastical council called for that purpose and held on November 25, 1886, Mr. Holman having tendered his resignation to accept a call to the Centre Congregational Church, of Haverhill, Mass. Mr. Holman was a young man graduated from the Theological Seminary but a short time previous to his settlement here. He was a pulpit orator of more than ordinary ability, but had a strong penchant for business and other practices inconsistent with the duties of a religious teacher, and since leaving here has had a somewhat checkered career and is no longer engaged in the sacred duties of the ministerial calling.

The departure of Mr. Holman, after a brief pastorate, again required the church to seek a new religious guide, and there were several candidates for the vacancy. After a somewhat prolonged

trial the choice finally fell to Frederick George Chutter, a student at the Andover Theological Seminary, to whom a joint committee addressed the following communication dated January 15, 1886:

We have been directed by votes of the Congregational Church and Society of this place to inform you of their action, which is indicated by the enclosed certificates,¹ by which you are invited to become their settled pastor.

Trusting that the invitation may find a favorable response, we remain fraternally yours,

C. D. TARBELL,	}	<i>Committee for the Church.</i>
C. L. CLAY,		
MRS. J. C. GOODNOUGH,		
HENRY MERRILL,	}	<i>Committee for the Society.</i>
WARREN W. LOVEJOY,		
JULIA A. ALLEN,		

The council "to ordain, examine, and install Frederick G. Chutter" was held September 9, 1887. The churches at Haverhill, Mass., Waterville, Me., Penacook, Bethlehem, Dalton, Lancaster, Haverhill, Lisbon, Franconia, East Andover, and Wells River, Vt., were represented and the delegates by unanimous action, voted to recommend Mr. Chutter for ordination and installation, and he was accordingly invested with the sacred office of pastor over the church and society in Littleton.

It was during the pastorates of Mr. Holman and Mr. Chutter that the organization known as "Christian Scientists" began to make slight inroads upon the church membership of the town, and this church was the principal sufferer from this cause. It was perhaps a difficult matter to deal with, as the recalcitrants began to ask for letters of dismissal and recommendation to the Christian Science Church. The first request of this character came from Walter W. Watson and wife, of Boston, and after due deliberation it was voted, "that if they desire we give them a letter of dismissal from this church without recommendation and without censure;" and this action was the basis upon which all similar requests were treated. In all some eight or ten members withdrew from this church to become members of that sect.

A minute entered in the church records states that on "May 11, 1887, Mrs. Martha Goodwin died, aged 91 years, 4 months,

¹ The certificates were as follows: that of the church was, "Voted, that the committee on supply, etc., be a committee to act for the church in connection with any committee appointed by the society to extend the call of the church to Mr. Chutter and make such arrangements as to his installation, in case of his acceptance, as are necessary." That of the Society was of similar purport.

10 days," and "May 18, 1887, Philip C. Wilkins died, aged 84 years." It is a singular coincidence that these aged people, who had lived on adjoining farms for fifty-five years and had long been members of this church, should have been called to their reward within a week of each other. Mrs. Goodwin was the daughter of Jonas Nurse, and was born in this town and had lived on the same farm on Mann's Hill for seventy years.

Mr. Chutter served the church with great acceptance until, desiring to go abroad for study and recreation, he in August, 1890, tendered his resignation of the pastorate for that purpose. A meeting of the church was held on the 17th of that month for its consideration. Thirteen members were present, and by a unanimous vote appointed a committee consisting of B. W. Kilburn, A. R. Burton, C. L. Clay, and Mrs. John Merrill, to wait on Mr. Chutter and request him to withdraw his resignation. At a subsequent meeting held on the 5th of September the committee reported that it had been unsuccessful in its mission, when the meeting accepted the resignation and a committee was appointed to confer with the retiring pastor and arrange for a mutual council, and, in the event of the dismissal of Mr. Chutter, to provide a supply, and this committee was instructed at a meeting held on September 23, by resolution, "that it was desired by this church that the committee . . . present no candidate until they are fully settled in their minds that they have found the right man for the place."

The council met on September 24, 1890, and in dissolving the relations between the pastor and the church and society said "that they found nothing to impair, but much to strengthen, their confidence in the Christian character and work of the retiring pastor, and they accordingly commended him to the confidence of the churches as in their judgment an honest and faithful minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, and an eloquent expounder of the Word of God." A reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Chutter at the vestry on the evening of October 8, which was largely attended. Thus ended a pastorate that, though brief, had been attended with many blessings to the church, and the necessity that severed the ties was deeply regretted by the church and the society.

Mr. Chutter was born at Chard, England, September 12, 1857, and when quite young came to this country with his parents, who settled at Waterville, Me. His theological education was acquired at Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1887. He came from there to assume the pastorate of this church. While abroad, Mr. Chutter took a special course in theology at



REV. FREDERICK G. CHUTTER.

Oxford University, and another at New College, Edinburgh, covering the same subject. While abroad he also travelled extensively, going as far north as the Arctic Circle, and south as far as Egypt. He paid a lengthy visit to Palestine. On returning from his European travels he was tendered calls to the Pawtucket Church in Lowell, Mass., and to Tacoma, Wash., which he declined on account of the condition of his health that precluded continuous intellectual pursuits.

As a preacher Mr. Chutter confines himself to his manuscript, reading with rapidity, energy, and discriminating enunciation. His sermons evince care both in the selection of subject and treatment; his style is ornate, and abounds in metaphor and other illustrations.

Since 1893 he has been engaged in a prosperous dry-goods business in this town. He still continues to be an ardent worker in the church, having lost none of his zeal in its behalf through the cessation of his ministerial duties. In fact, they cannot be said to have ceased, for he is still frequently called to preach in this and other towns, and his sermons are forceful and eloquent.

Mr. Chutter has taken decided interest in political affairs, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1900-1901. He has also been a member of the Board of Education in this town for ten years, and served on the important committee on schools, teachers, and text-books. The classification of the schools and the selection of teachers have largely fallen to his lot. He resigned from the board in March, 1903. He has been president of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library and a trustee of Dow Academy at Franconia. He has recently been appointed by the Governor and Council a trustee of the School for Feeble-Minded Children, succeeding Daniel C. Remich on the board.

In October, 1887, he was united in marriage with Caroline C., daughter of Eben Cutler, of Boston, Mass. They have two children, Mildred C., born in Oxford, England, in 1892, and Reginald F., born in Littleton in 1893.

The selection of a successor to Rev. Mr. Chutter developed a difference of opinion between the church and the society in the matter of choice. The church, at a meeting held on the 31st of January, 1891, voted to invite the Rev. J. H. Bliss to become their pastor at a salary of \$1,300 per annum and parsonage. The society voting to non-concur with the church, the vote to extend a call to the Rev. Mr. Bliss was reconsidered, at a meeting held February 16, 1891, and meetings of church and society arranged for March 4, to consider matters anew, when a call was given Rev. A. E. Haven,

which was declined. Other action intervened without results, when, at a meeting held on May 9, a call was by a unanimous vote given to the Rev. Melvin J. Allen, and he was subsequently inducted into office.

Mr. Allen was born at Cincinnatus, N. Y., March 7, 1852, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1879, and from Andover Theological Seminary with the class of 1882. He married Ella D. Hancakes, of Amherst, Mass. His first pastorate was at Ashby, Mass., where he was ordained and installed in 1882 and remained six years, when he was installed over the church at Holden, Mass., where he was pastor from 1888 to 1890. He then returned to Andover for a year's study, whence he came to Littleton and was installed July 5, 1891.

Mr. Allen was, perhaps, with the exception of the Rev. E. I. Carpenter, the most scholarly pastor the church has had. His sermons showed great preparation, and afforded occasion for serious and helpful thought on the part of the hearers.

In November, 1893, the results of the patient work of the faithful pastors were made manifest in one of the deepest and most widely reaching revivals that have ever been experienced in Littleton. Union meetings were held for some four weeks under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Rees, evangelists from Elmira, N. Y. At the following communion in January, Mr. Allen had the great pleasure of receiving into the church thirty-nine persons, mostly young people from the Sunday-school. This was a larger number than had ever been received at one time in the history of this church. New life was infused into all the activities of the church, the membership of the Y. P. S. C. E. being more than doubled.

March 4, 1894, Mr. Allen read his resignation, to take effect August 1. The council called July 2, in voting to accede to the request of the pastor and the church that the relation be dissolved, said that,

"In coming to this conclusion we desire to put upon record our appreciation of our brother as a preacher of righteousness, who has brought to his work the results of wide experience and knowledge of the social condition of the church and society. His preaching has been along the lines of applied Christianity, not so much to prepare men to die, but to live in all their relations as brethren. Our brother has interpreted Christianity as a life and living process; his spiritual and intellectual growth have gone on together. His studies on applied ethics and Christianity fit him to be an organizer and a preacher.

"Rightly dividing the words of truth, he has worked in a manner

in his relation to the young people to commend him to the judgment of his brethren in the church and to the ministry in the region 'round about.' The accessions on confession of faith to this church within the past year have been the largest of any one year in the history of this church.

"It is a matter of great satisfaction to the council that the pastorate to be terminated has been one of serious and faithful effort. His labors have already produced Christian conviction, and will bear fruit in the future as in the past to the good of this church and to all who feel its enlarging influence.

"We commend our brother for the work he has done in the public schools, both in visiting and in encouraging every good method in teaching by word and example. We commend him as a good citizen, which is the outgrowth of his character.

"We extend our sympathy to the church, and trust that some good and able man will be ready to break the bread of life, and that our brother will soon be called to a church in which he will do noble work for the Master."

During his residence in this town he was a member of the Board of Education, and took more than an ordinary interest in the schools. While pursuing his college course he was assistant librarian of the college, and a member of the library committee at Ashby from 1883 to 1888, and at Holden was president of the Village Improvement Society in 1889-1890. His contributions to newspapers have been frequent and of a character to better public conditions. Among such contributions were a paper on "The Country Church," published in the "Andover Review," October, 1888, and one on "Christianity and the Social Economy" in the "Seminary Bulletin," June, 1891. He was also for some time editor of "The Open Door," a weekly paper published at Holden, Mass., and devoted to the interests of the Congregationalist Church in that and adjoining towns. After leaving this town he became pastor of a church at York, Me.

Mr. Allen was succeeded in the pastorate over this church and society by Rev. John H. Hoffman, who was born in Lyndon, Vt., June 10, 1847, educated at Newbury, Vt., Seminary, New Hampton Institute, and Bates College, from which he was graduated, and then studied theology in the seminaries at Bangor, Me., and Andover, Mass. He was ordained and installed pastor over the church at Henniker in August, 1877, and retained that position seven years. In 1884 he accepted a call to the church at Shelburne Falls, Mass., where he remained five years, discharging his ministerial duties successfully, and in 1889 was installed over the church at Peterborough, where he remained four years. He then went

West, and for a year preached at the church at Kearney, Neb. In 1894 he was called to the First Congregational Church in Littleton for one year. At this time was adopted the policy of employing the minister upon an annual contract without the intervention of a church council either for installation or dismissal, and the method has prevailed to the present time (1903). Mr. Hoffman was re-engaged from year to year until April, 1898, when, owing to differences of opinion in the society in regard to salary and other causes, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted by a small majority, and his connection terminated in January of that year.

Mr. Hoffman was a forceful preacher, with a tendency to what may with propriety be termed old-fashioned methods of selecting topics or subjects for his sermons. He was particularly given to preaching upon current vices, and what many church people regard as innocent amusements came in for severe condemnation. He evidently had the courage of his convictions with a want of worldly tact,—a quality that is apt to constitute a serious fault in a village pastor.

In his several pastorates he was an efficient member of the auxiliary societies of the church; was president of the Evangelical Alliance of Contoocook Valley, of the local Union of Christian Endeavor, of the Franklin County, Mass., Union of the same society, and filled the same office in other places.

Mr. Hoffman was instructor of elocution in the Maine State College, of the Pittsfield Institute, Me., and the Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass., and acquired a reputation as a reader in lecture courses. He also delivered lectures on various occasions, his subjects being "On Wheels from Shore to Shore," "The Prairie Village," "A New England Village," and "An Hour with Friends of Education." These efforts received the commendation of teachers and other competent judges in literary matters.

It is too early to form an opinion as to whether his pastorate was a success. The work of the minister of the gospel is unlike that of laborers in other professions in nothing more than in this, that his harvest is not gathered in a season. He sows and cultivates a spiritual field, and the fruitage is garnered through the years, but the final judgment is reserved to be pronounced in the "kingdom not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Mr. Hoffmann is now pastor of the Congregational Church at North Reading, Mass.

The present pastor, the Rev. William Forbes Cooley, came as

the successor of the Rev. John H. Hoffman July 8, 1898, for one year; at the end of which time he was re-elected to serve so long as agreeable to both parties. Mr. Cooley was born in New York City February 4, 1857; was educated at private schools, and graduated from New York University with the class of 1878, receiving the degree of B.S. in course. In 1891 he received the degree of M.S. from the same institution. In 1880 he entered Union Theological Seminary, whence he was graduated, and was ordained to the ministry at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 11, 1884, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivering the charge. Before his ordination he had been licensed to preach, and in 1882-1883, was located at Lehi, Utah, to which place he returned for the year following his ordination. After ordination he was also successively stationed at North Branch, Minn., one year; Seward, Ill., three years; Elmhurst, Ill., one year; Short Hills, N. J., two, and Chatham, N. J., five years, when he came to this town.

Mr. Cooley has been a frequent contributor to the religious press, and for eight years has been a reporter of matters of interest in New Jersey or New Hampshire for the "Congregationalist." He has also had printed in the "Andover Review" articles under the title of "A Word in Behalf of Eudemonism," and "Side Lights from Mormonism." He has published a volume entitled "Emmanuel: The Story of the Messiah," which was issued from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. in 1889. His writings, like his sermons, are clothed in chaste English, and are calculated to please the discriminating taste as well as instruct the reader. As a preacher he has departed in a measure from the rule which so long governed the clergy of his denomination in writing out their sermons in full, and depends to a considerable extent upon extemporaneous speaking in the pulpit. He is sometimes given to preaching a sermon so far removed from the conventional order as to awaken discussion among his parishioners and subject himself to both friendly and hostile criticism.

The theological views of Mr. Cooley are those of the "so-called liberal orthodox school." He "accepts evolution, the 'new theology,' and much of the higher criticism." In this respect he is in accord with an influential section of his congregation who accept the modifying influences of science and the progress of the age as essential aids to a correct interpretation of the Scriptures.

Aside from positions connected with his church associations, Mr. Cooley has not held office. In those organizations he has been Registrar of the Congregational Association in Rockford,

Ill., in 1887; secretary of the New Jersey Association, 1895-1899; moderator of the New Hampshire State Association in 1900, and clerk of the Coos Conference since 1901.

Mr. Cooley is studiously fond of his books, and devotes time and care to the consideration of the subjects embodied in his sermons. He is also mindful of his duties as a citizen. These obligations are considered entirely from an independent standpoint, with a mind open to the truth and a conscientious desire to reach a right conclusion. He adheres with firmness to his convictions, never subjecting them to entangling alliances with selfish interests, partisan approval, or greed of popular applause.

The clergymen named in the preceding narrative as preachers in this church are not the only ones who have ministered within its walls. Some of the celebrated divines of the nation have been heard from its pulpit; Lyman Beecher and his gifted son Henry Ward Beecher, two of the most powerful and persuasive orators in our history, among the number. The elder Beecher held a service here in 1845 or 1846, while on a tour of the Mountains; the son was heard here on several occasions: first in July, 1856, when a guest at a mountain hostelry he was urged by Edmund Carleton to occupy the pulpit and strike a blow for the antislavery cause. While reluctant to accept the invitation, he was finally persuaded to preach. On this occasion the house was filled to its capacity, and Mr. Beecher's sermon was a powerful appeal to the members of his congregation to walk in the paths of righteousness; with not a word on the political questions of the hour, much to the chagrin of some who were present in expectation of listening to a political sermon. He came again while a guest at the Twin Mountain House. The Rev. John Pierpont, eminent as a poet and temperance advocate as well as a pulpit orator, officiated at one of the usual services in 1849. Presidents Lord, Smith, Bartlett, and Tucker of Dartmouth College have also supplied the pulpit. The Rev. George H. Hepworth, when pastor of the Church of the Unity in Boston, coming here in quest of health often occupied this pulpit, and avoiding controversial questions, delivered sermons that interested and instructed large audiences. Another clergyman who sometimes gave the congregation worshipping here an opportunity to listen to sermons weighty with thought and clothed in language of chaste eloquence, was William Rogers Terrett, who for thirteen years previous to his death in 1902 was professor of American History at Hamilton College. There were others — the list is long, representing various schools of theology and forms of church government — possessing more

than local fame, who sojourning here during their vacations supplied this pulpit for a morning's service. Thus the churchgoing people of all denominations have from time to time been given an opportunity to listen to religious teachers of renown.

For nearly two centuries the clergymen of the Congregational Church were the governing power in New England, directing the affairs of Church and State; and second only to them in these respects were the deacons. Their influence in secular affairs had begun to wane about the time of the close of the War of Independence, and in this town it had not been powerful in political affairs, for reasons that must be apparent to the casual reader. Deacons Asa Lewis and Andrew Rankin were influential men in their time, not because of their office in the church, but on account of the high quality of their citizenship. The first deacon elected after the settlement of the first minister was Robert Charlton, who succeeded Deacon Rankin in 1823. An organized church with a regular service in a house of worship had raised the office in popular esteem to something like its ancient dignity; and when the Rev. David Goodall announced the event to his wife with the remark that he "considered the position to which Deacon Charlton had that day been elevated more honorable than any dignity ever conferred upon the Duke of Wellington," he gave expression to the general view of members of the Congregational Church at that time. That Deacon Charlton filled this office with becoming dignity and reverence we cannot doubt, for he possessed in a large degree the Christian virtues and intelligence required for a satisfactory discharge of its duties. In 1837 the infirmities of age compelled him to resign this office and ask a letter of dismissal, with a recommendation to the church at Waterford, Vt., which was near his home.

Deacon Gideon Griggs was one of the ante-record deacons. It is not known with certainty in what year he was elevated to the diaconate; but it is probable that he and Deacon Rankin were chosen in 1815, soon after the death of Deacon Lewis. The building of the first meeting-house had raised the question of location, and it is not unlikely that the issue may also have entered into the choice of deacons. As a matter of fact the extremes of the town were represented by the selections made. Deacon Rankin lived within a stone's-throw of Lyman, now Monroe, line; and from the residence of Deacon Griggs on Mann's Hill to Bethlehem line the distance was not half a mile. Gideon Griggs held the office until 1827, and was again chosen in 1832, and held it continuously until his death in 1851. He was a very

devout man, and esteemed church privileges the most desirable of earthly possessions,—a trait he transmitted to his son Alvan, who never missed a stated meeting of the church for any less cause than sickness or war. It was said of the son that when he lived on Mann's Hill he would leave the plough in the furrow, or his hay uncocked to be washed by rain, in order to attend the Friday afternoon meetings. The deacon's love and reverence for the devotional exercises of the church were like unto those of his son, and he often neglected his worldly interests that he might enjoy their spiritual blessings.

When Deacon Noah Farr retired, John Merrill became his successor, and held and filled the office forty-four years. Half a generation has passed since he discharged the duties of the position, but to many now living Deacon Merrill was the ideal church officer, and when the word "deacon" is spoken his calm, benignant, and dignified presence is presented to their vision, and he holds a place in their hearts which is an abiding tribute to his memory such as few men have been privileged to enjoy. His appreciation of the duties of the position were idealized, and with calm judgment, dignified presence, deep religious convictions, great tact in the conduct of affairs, and an unfailing kindness, he lived up to the high standard of church conduct he had established for his guidance, and aided many others to walk in the same path. These characteristics enabled him to act along the lines of least resistance and thereby maintain a marked degree of harmony in church affairs. When he failed, as he sometimes did, to preserve inviolate Christian relations among members, it was when he came in contact with a will that never bent; but even then matters were so arranged that the current of church events was but little disturbed. When he retired from the diaconate in 1885, owing to the ravages of disease, he left to his successors a shining example which they may strive to emulate but cannot well expect to surpass. In that larger sphere where men of the world most do congregate Deacon Merrill was highly esteemed and was always spoken of with respect, and the sincerity and high character of his religious convictions were never questioned. The judgment of such men is apt to possess a deeper significance in regard to the practical results of the Christian life than one that emanates from brethren within the church. He was chosen to the diaconate a few months before Rev. Mr. Carpenter came to the pastorate, and they soon learned the worth of each other, and their love from that time was like unto that of David and Jonathan.

Associated with Deacon Merrill in office were Marshall D. Cob-



JOHN MERRILL.



leigh and Allen Day. The former was first elected in 1851, and held the position until his death in 1868; the latter became a deacon in 1857, and also relinquished it only upon his death in 1869, though for nearly five years of this time he had been a resident of Brattleborough, Vt. Deacons Cobleigh and Day were relatives, and lived on adjoining farms on the Slate Ledge road. Both were valued citizens, had held important offices in civil life, and had been captains of the Eleventh Company of the Thirty-second Regiment of the State Militia. They had many qualities in common, but personal appearance was not one of these. Deacon Cobleigh looked like an ascetic, was thin, hollow-cheeked, and for years the victim of a wearing disease. Deacon Day was a model of manly beauty, with noble features and a ruddy face crowned with a wealth of hair which was early tinged with gray, a picture of health and strength. These men gladly exchanged their militia titles won on peaceful fields for that with which their church honored them, and it is sufficient to know that in the discharge of its duties they acquitted themselves as worthy colleagues of Deacon Merrill.

Of those who have held the office since 1870, Deacons Nelson C. Farr and John C. Quimby are dead, Charles D. Tarbell and Charles L. Clay are citizens of other States, Samuel C. Sawyer, Charles A. Farr, and Irvin C. Renfrew are present residents in town, but no longer incumbents.

In the century of its existence this church has conferred its highest lay gifts upon sixteen men, who in turn have borne them worthily and honored the body that placed its symbols in their keeping. Myron H. Richardson, Warren W. Lovejoy, Milo C. Pollard, and John F. Tilton are the present board of deacons.

The office of Deaconess in the Congregational body is of recent institution. Its duties have no connection with the ecclesiastical functions of the church, but are such as were formerly discharged by volunteers or a committee on charity. While Mrs. John Merrill was active in the affairs of the church, there was no occasion for such an office in this church. The records contain the first mention of the position in December, 1895, when Mrs. Caroline Farr Page and Mrs. Mary I. Goodnough were chosen after the passage of the following: "Voted that two deaconesses be elected, one for two years and one for one year, subject to re-election as the church shall vote at its annual meeting, and the duties outlined." Those elected at this time declined to serve, and at the annual meeting in 1896 Mrs. Hannah Eaton was elected for the term of two years, and Mrs. Mary B. Redington for one year.

The following year Mrs. Redington was re-elected for two years. This board continued to serve until Mrs. Redington's absence rendered it necessary to fill the vacancy, when Mrs. Eliza J. Sawyer succeeded her. Mrs. Susan Church succeeded Mrs. Eaton in 1901, and, declining re-election, Mrs. Caroline B. Merrill was elected, and Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Merrill constitute the present board.

The passage of the Toleration Act by the Legislature at the June session, 1819, was the culmination of a strenuous conflict waged in this State for more than a decade by men connected with the Methodist, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Universalist, and some other denominations against the privileges enjoyed by the Congregationalists, which under the law was practically the State church. Funds for the support of this church were raised by taxation, and protests, suits at law, and controversial conflicts were frequent, through these years. When this ancient privilege went down before the long-continued assaults of its opponents, the law provided a substitute for the system so long in vogue for the support and maintenance of church organizations by authorizing the formation of societies whose object it should be to provide ways and means for the support of public religious worship by uniting in one body members of the church and other persons interested, and giving such society a legal status. The church was the spiritual, and the society the business arm of a religious body.

Such a society was formed in this town December 2, 1819. The meeting for this purpose was called by David Hoskins, David Goodall, and Joseph W. Morse, evidently selected with a view of giving representation to each of the three corners or sections of the town. At this meeting William Burns served as chairman and William Brackett as secretary, and a constitution was adopted which provided that the society should be known as The Littleton Congregational Society, and further prescribed the following officers: "A clerk, three assessors, and a collector who shall serve as a collector and treasurer." It further provided "that all money raised for the use of said society shall be voted at the annual meeting, and it shall be proper for the assessors to take their inventory from the Town Records annually," and "that it shall be the duty of the assessors to make and hand over the tax bill to the collector for collection in the month of May annually." The collector was also required to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duty.

The first meeting for organization was held on the same day, and in addition to the temporary officers William Brackett was

elected clerk and took the oath prescribed, and David Rankin, Joseph W. Morse, and Guy Ely were elected assessors.

The first annual meeting was called to meet at the meeting-house on Thursday, March 16, 1820. Its first act was to adjourn to the dwelling-house of John Gile. Evidently it was a cold March day, and those assembled preferred the cheerful warmth that radiated from the fireplace at the hostelry to the gloomy surroundings at the meeting-house. David Goodall acted as moderator, William Brackett was continued as clerk, and Joseph W. Morse, Michael Fitzgerald, and Simeon Dodge assessors, and they took the oath. It was "voted to raise \$200 for Preaching the present year, one third to be pd. in September, and the remainder in Jany. next," and Lyman Hibbard, William Burns, and Guy Ely were chosen a committee to draft a call to Mr. Fairbank and present it to the society. This call was subsequently on the same day read and accepted by the society, and presented to Mr. Fairbank, who accepted, and the first Wednesday of May was agreed on for the installation.

At the annual meeting in March, 1825, without a formal amendment of the constitution so far as the records indicate, but by general consent, the board of assessors was abolished, and a committee of five chosen to superintend the business of the society for the ensuing year. The committee consisted of Simeon Dodge, Nathan Dewey, Joseph Pingree, David Rankin, and Luther Thompson. The next year, without any recorded vote suggesting a change in the number of the committee, but three persons, namely, Nathan Dewey, David Goodall, and T. A. Edson, constituted the superintending committee.

At a special meeting held at the village school-house on the 31st of March, 1828, it was "voted to raise money by voluntary subscriptions."

The call for the annual meeting of 1829 bore this postscript: "N. B. As all money is raised by voluntary subscriptions in this society, and each subscriber being a member, it is earnestly requested there shall be a general and punctual attendance."

At the meeting held under this call Robert Charlton was moderator, Aaron Brackett clerk, Isaac Parker, Josiah Kilburn, and Robert Charlton superintending committee, and Isaac Parker collector.

Then comes a long interregnum of seven years in which no meetings of the society were held and its organization lapsed. In February, 1837, a new society was organized under the law of

1827¹ with a membership of twenty-six. No additions appear to have been made until November, 1880, when seventy-nine members were added to the roll. Since then it has been the policy of the society to induce all regular attendants on the church service or subscribers to the pastoral fund to join its membership, and it now numbers about one hundred and seventy-five persons.

As has been seen, the payment of tithes was never the rule in town. The only instances approaching the enforcement of the ancient system were when the town voted to raise small sums to be paid in wheat or cash, and these were voted reluctantly and at intervals of several years, so that they were practically of little or no value for the maintenance of public religious worship. It is a little singular that opposed as they were to giving practical effect to the law by complying with its provisions in this respect, they were evidently unwilling to aid in securing its repeal, for during the entire period of the repeal agitation their representatives to the Legislature voted to keep the law on the statute book. When the change was at last effected and the society system adopted, the attempt to raise necessary funds through the taxing power conferred on the society also failed after a trial extending over less than a score of years. The sums required were not large as viewed from the standpoint of the present. But when the numbers and resources of the people then and now are considered, the burden was certainly as heavy as that now borne by the church people. Rev. Mr. Fairbank received at no time more than \$250 per annum, the Worcesters \$550 or its equivalent, and Mr. Carpenter \$500 during the period when the Congregational was the only organized society in town. The payment of these sums was often in arrears, and to discharge the demands it was at one time the practice, following that prescribed by law, to authorize a member or a committee of members to levy an assessment to meet the deficit. Then came the adoption of the method of raising funds by voluntary subscriptions, but it would seem that this system has seldom left the society with a surplus in its treasury at the close of the fiscal year, but at such times generous members have supplied the deficiency.

From the beginning of the Congregational body creeds have been a matter of the first importance. Its democratic polity left

¹ The following became members at this time: Gideon Griggs, William Brackett, Edmund Carleton, Jr., John Farr, Guy Ely, Lewis L. Merrill, Sylvanus Balch, Abijah Allen, Timothy Gile, Phineas Allen, Philander Farr, Ezra Abbott, Elisha P. Miner, Isaac Parker, Noah Farr, A. Moore, Aaron Brackett, Sewell Brackett, John Merrill, J. G. B. Stevens, M. D. Cobleigh, Josiah Kilburn, Frederick Kilburn, Allen Day, Alvan Griggs, and Philip C. Wilkins.

each church to define, within certain limits, its covenant and declaration of faith and, having once established these, they were free to change them,—a liberty that was seldom used in olden times, but has more recently become a matter of common occurrence,—and the church in Littleton has availed itself of this privilege to meet the demands of its people on more than one occasion. That we may have a clear understanding of the theological meaning and purpose of these changes, the Rev. William Forbes Cooley has prepared an historical sketch which follows. It indicates how far the church has departed from the creed professed seventy-five years ago, and shows the successive steps taken in its development.

It seems to be impossible, he says, to ascertain the authorship of the original creed of the Congregational Church, or even the date of its composition. In the old record book in which the earliest creed extant is found the handwriting is that of the Rev. Drury Fairbank, who was pastor from 1820 to 1836. The list of members appended to it is dated 1832, but it seems improbable that a man of Mr. Fairbank's character should have served the church twelve years before leading it to adopt a covenant and articles of faith. There is a tradition that there was an earlier statement than this, but if so, that statement has perished along with the papers bearing the earliest records of the organization.

One of the organizers of the church was the Rev. Asa Carpenter, pastor of the church at Waterford, Vt.; but the old Littleton creed bears no special likeness to that of the Waterford church. Neither does it to the old articles of faith at Lancaster, where the Congregational Church is eight years the senior of the one at Littleton; nor yet to those of the Plymouth church, where Mr. Fairbank was pastor for upwards of twenty years preceding his settlement in this place.

It seems probable that the creed is the original production either of Mr. Fairbank shortly after his coming hither, or of the Rev. David Goodall, a retired minister of much force of character who was living in the parish and who was one of the organizers of the church, or of the two combined. If it was written by Mr. Goodall, it doubtless antedates 1820, the date of the beginning of the first settled pastorate. In that case, as the permanent records began in 1820, their silence concerning it would be explained.

The articles of belief are embodied in the covenant of the church. That they are Calvinistic goes almost without saying. Unitarianism was rarely strong in the rural districts, and Arminianism was represented in churches of its own rather than in

change in Congregational beliefs. Yet the articles are more the expression of sturdy thought Calvinistically trained but occupied with human interests than a production of Calvinistic scholasticism. The writer of it is strongly impressed with the sovereignty of God, who, he avers, had from eternity "a perfect foresight of all creatures and events to which it would be suitable or best that He should give existence," but he has nothing to say as to particular election and reprobation, those nightmares to so many believers. He speaks of "the apostasy of our first parents" and its dire result, the degeneracy and bondage of man; but it is chiefly as an introduction to the need and nature of redemption, regarding which he testifies "that whosoever will may take of the water of life freely." He believes, also, in the two sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, in the final perseverance of all true believers, in the resurrection of the body, and in a coming judgment day, the issues of which will be eternal life and eternal death. The creed has a Trinitarian article, but this is so broad in its terms that all modern evangelical Christians would find it acceptable. It concludes with the expression of an admirable purpose to progress in religious knowledge, which shows that the Christians in this town a century ago were far from being hidebound in their religious ideas.

In the church records, under date of January 22, 1840, is found a minute which reads: "At a meeting of the church it was voted unanimously to adopt the following Articles of Faith and Covenant instead of those which have heretofore been used by the church, which are designed to be publicly read to those presenting themselves for admission to the church." Then comes the second creed of the church, a statement in thirteen articles. There is nothing in the records to show who drew them up, nor why the old ones were superseded. Nor does there seem to be any tradition on the subject. Inasmuch, however, as the pastor of the church at that time, the Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, was a man of more than common ability, as was proved later by long service in the prominent and responsible position of editor under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and as the document is inscribed in his handwriting, it is probable that he was the author of it.

This second creed is doctrinally so like the old one that one wonders at first why it was thought to be called for. On closer examination, however, evidences of theological advance appear. There is now inserted (Art. 2) a statement that the Scriptures were "given by inspiration of God," but as the old creed evi-

dently postulates this, and as the new one does not contain the doctrine of Scriptural inerrancy, of late so much in controversy, in which doubtless the author believed, it is not probable that any special advance in thought is here registered. It is otherwise with the fourth article, which is also new. This affirms the law of love, and with strong approval, but with the old-time sanction conservatively added, "on pain of everlasting punishment." Even more significant is the statement in the article on redemption that it was the love of God that brought Christ to earth. Evidently some wave or ripple of new theology was making its way up this valley in 1840. Another new article, which witnesses to the same progressive influence, is the eighth, in which salvation is offered to all men on the simple conditions of true repentance and true faith. Somewhat strangely the only remaining new statement shows movement not toward modern ideas, but away from them. In the original creed five articles are more or less dominated by the doctrine of foreordination, largely on the philosophical side. In the new this subject is confined to one article, the tenth, but in the form of particular election which it there assumes, it has more of the bite of ruthless fate in it than in the whole five articles of the older statement. Yet the election doctrine is stated in the mildest language admissible, its dire logical corollaries being unmentioned. One doctrine of the original creed, the perseverance of the saints, is omitted in the second. One does not know whether the old doctrine was less generally held, or whether the church was then having less trouble with members who had lapsed from faith and duty.

The substance of the remainder of the creed of 1840 agrees with the teaching of the old, though in most cases the doctrines are more sharply defined. In general the theology is more developed after its kind, which perhaps is evidence of more theological reading and discussion in 1840 than in 1820. The article on the Trinity, in its insistence that trinitarian distinctions in the Godhead do not impair the divine unity, seems to witness to contemporary Unitarian controversies. The style of this creed is less attractive than that of the old. The introduction lays stress upon solemnity, but as a whole it is less solemn and impressive than its predecessor, perhaps because it is more scholastic, perhaps because it is couched in plain speech and uses the wording of the Bible but little.

The creed of 1840, slightly modified as to wording in 1873, remained the authorized expression of the church's faith until 1889, when, during the pastorate and under the influence of the Rev.

F. G. Chutter, the present Confession of Faith was adopted. This is printed in full in the manual. It is the resultant of more or less contrary forces. On the one hand, there was dissatisfaction with the scholasticism and frank Calvinism of the creed of 1840; on the other, distrust of the so-called "Commission Creed," a denominational statement prepared by a committee of the National Council and published in 1883. That was thought to be tinctured with the new theology. Therefore Mr. Chutter, who together with Deacons C. D. Tarbell and C. L. Clay and Mrs. A. J. Church constituted the committee, and upon whom chiefly the work of framing a new statement devolved, secured a copy of the creed of the Pilgrim Church of Worcester, Mass.,—a creed which he had heard strongly commended,—and modified it to suit the needs of this church. This, as reported by the committee, was unanimously adopted by the church on October 15, 1889. Rhetorically and vitally it is a great improvement on the one it displaced. It is couched in the language of joyous avowal rather than cautious philosophy, colored not a little by the phraseology of Scripture and the creeds of the past. As to form it follows the Apostles' creed quite closely, its principal divisions being determined by the names of the Trinity. Five doctrines of its predecessor it omits,—those of the fall, total depravity, human inability, election, and the universal offer of salvation. On the other hand, it contains one doctrine not found in either of the earlier credal expressions, a doctrine of which the Puritan forefathers were shy,—the doctrine of the Church universal, "on earth and in heaven." Its chief doctrinal stress is on the Trinity, and especially the deity of Christ,—beliefs which it emphasizes far beyond either of its predecessors. In the main, however, it is not doctrinal, but, after the example of the Apostles' creed, is occupied with what Christians consider to be facts rather than doctrines.

Mr. Cooley might well have spoken of the earliest creed with more positiveness. That the church organized in 1803 had a creed, and that it was mainly the production of the Rev. David Goodall, there can be little doubt. The fact is established by the direct statement of Solomon Whiting, and an incident related by him in regard to the action of Elizabeth, widow of Elder James Rankin, who when requested refused to subscribe to the creed at the time of organization. That it was the same as the creed adopted by the church at Waterford in 1802 cannot be stated with equal positiveness, though it is probable. The same authority states that "Goodall and Carpenter fixed up the doctrine for both

churches. That at West Waterford was started first, and its phraseology did not quite suit Priest Goodall and he coaxed Carpenter to change it. When that was done, both churches were alike." The inquiry addressed to Mr. Whiting had reference to the creed of the Littleton Church, which he was told had been lost, and his answer was undoubtedly intended as a response to that question. Unless Mr. Whiting was entirely mistaken, the creed of the church at Littleton and the second creed adopted by the church at Waterford differed in no important particulars, and the last named may be accepted as like unto that to which the ten original members of the first church in this town subscribed their names.¹

¹ Believing the creed approved by the church at Waterford, Vt., September 30, 1802, to be the joint production of the Rev. Asa Carpenter and the Rev. David Goodall, it is here printed, together with the original creed of 1798. The reader curious in theological matters will here undoubtedly find a counterpart of the creed adopted by the First Congregational Church in this town March 3, 1803.

WATERFORD, May 30th, 1798.

You now being sensible of your lost estate in yourselves, and that all your righteousness is as filthy rags; and being Sensible of the free and rich offer of Salvation through Christ to such guilty beings as you, do, in the presence of God and before present witnesses, Angels and men, give up yourselves to God and take upon you the bonds of his covenant. You do avouch God the Father to be your God; God the Son to be your Redeemer, Prophet, Priest, and King; and God the Holy Ghost to be your Sanctifier, Guide, and Comforter; promising, by the assistance of divine Grace, to take God's word for the only rule of your faith and practice; and to make it your constant care to walk before him in holiness and righteousness all the days of your lives.

And you do, moreover, give up yourselves to one another in church relation, to be governed according to the laws of Christ, promising that you will walk orderly in attending to all the ordinances of his house; faithfully maintaining the worship of God in public, and in your families (so far as it may depend on you). You engage to seek the best interest of this church and of all your Sister-churches; and to submit yourselves to that watch and discipline which the word of God enjoins; in doing which you mutually engage to assist each other; holding this as the object of your discipline, viz. to recover the wandering to the path of duty; and to advance the church in holiness, by utterly disapproving in each other what the word of God disapproves; and by requiring in each other what the word of God requires; and this without any respect of persons; that *you* as a church of Christ may shine as a light in the world.

CHURCH COVENANT OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1802.

We now being sensible of our lost estate in ourselves and that all our righteousness is as filthy rags; and being sensible of the free and rich offer of Salvation through Christ to such guilty beings as we, do in the presence of God and before present witnesses, Angels and men, give up ourselves to God and take upon us the bonds of this covenant.

We do avouch God the Father to be our God; God the Son to be our Redeemer, Prophet, Priest, and King; and God the Holy Ghost to be our Sanctifier, Guide, and Comforter; promising, by the assistance of divine grace, to take God's word for the only rule of our faith and practice, and to make it our constant care to walk before him in holiness and righteousness all the days of our lives.

We do moreover give up ourselves to one another in church relation, to be

The first Sunday-school in this town¹ of which anything is known was organized in the year 1816 in a log house near the present home of Frank I. Parker on the Meadows, where a licensed preacher lived by the name of Nathaniel K. Hardy. Mrs. Hardy gathered eight or ten of the children about her on Sunday afternoons, and they learned verses from the Bible.

The chaise and four-wheeled carriage were not in use here, and the children rode to and from the school on horseback; where there were two persons from the same house they went on the same horse. One of the pupils, Julia A. Allen,² now deceased, who attended this school, remembered riding to it from their farm on Mann's Hill, behind her brother on horseback. The late John Farr, another of the older residents of Littleton, was a member of this Sunday-school.

Mrs. Hardy and her daughters kept the school for two or three

governed according to the laws of Christ, promising that we will walk orderly in attending to all the ordinances of his house—that we will keep a faithful watch over each other—and that we will walk together in the exercise of that brotherly love which the Gospel requires. We promise that as kind and faithful brethren, we will constantly stand by each other in all our trials—that we will endeavor to encourage each other's hearts in all our troubles and afflictions—that we will extend the kind hand of charity to help and relieve each other under all our wants and distresses. We promise to use our influence to promote the welfare of each other's immortal souls—that we will endeavor to instruct and help each other on in the ways of true religion. We promise to constantly attend the public worship of God on the Sabbath—that we will attend all church meetings, preparatory lectures, and all other proper religious meetings, so long as God shall give us suitable health and opportunity to do the same. We promise to attend upon the ordinances of the gospel, viz. baptism and the Lord's Supper. We promise that we will daily read and study the Sacred Scriptures and will endeavor according to the best of our understanding to comply with all the commands of God contained therein, depending entirely upon his grace to enable us to do the same. We promise constantly to maintain and keep up the worship of God in our families so far as may depend upon us—that we will not allow of any dancing, gaming, carousing, or of excessive drinking in our houses. We promise that we will not join with the wicked in any of their amusements, or do anything which shall appear to be an approbation of their conduct. We promise that we will use all our influence to restrain our own children and all under our care from all bad company and from every wicked course—that we will endeavor to train them up in the ways of true religion. We engage to use our influence in opposing vice, and to bear testimony against every corrupt doctrine and all vicious practice. We engage to seek the best interest of this church and of all our sister churches and to submit ourselves to that discipline which the word of God enjoins, in doing which we mutually engage to assist each other, holding this as the object of our discipline, viz. to recover the wandering to the path of duty and advance the church in holiness, by disapproving in each other what the word of God disapproves, and by requiring in each other what the word of God requires; and this without respect of persons; that we as a church, as such, may shine as a light in the world.

¹ This account of the Sunday-school of the Congregational Church is written by John Franklin Tilton.

² She died April 15, 1897.

years, until after the death of Mr. Hardy, when the family moved away and the school was given up.

There seems to have been no other Sunday-school for the next six or eight years, when one was started at the old meeting-house on the hill; but very little can be learned about this school. The only thing we are able to obtain in regard to it is from a letter received from Mr. Albee C. Allen, of New York. Mr. Allen says: "Rev. Mr. Fairbank, our good old minister, brought a number of Testaments and proposed to the young people that they should spend a part of the intermission between the services in studying the Bible; this proposition was mostly accepted by the young ladies." Mr. Allen, then one of the boys, like many a foolish one in these days, thought himself too old to go to Sunday-school.

While the men gathered around the open fire in the office of the tavern or went into the side room for refreshments, the school was held in the parlor; when a stove was put in the meeting-house, the school was held there, and about the time the minister should finish his morning sermon a good fire was started, though often Priest Fairbank preached so long that the fire would have to be rekindled. They gathered around the stove for the Bible class.

In 1834 this school was united with one that had but recently been organized and held meetings in the village school-house on Pleasant Street, and the school thus formed held its sessions in the new church.

We now revert to the Sunday-school that had been started in the village about the year 1826.

Some of the good people, feeling that the children ought to study the Bible, gathered about twenty of the boys and girls on Sunday afternoons, and these spent the time in learning verses which some one would explain.

Among those attending this school were four children of Mr. Simeon Dodge, who was the first superintendent, — or president, as he was called then, — three children of Abijah Allen, and others from the families of John Gile and John Bowman.

The first place of meeting was in an old school-house; this building was burned after a few years, and the school moved to an empty building which stood next west of where Green & Co.'s drug store now stands; seats were put in, and during the warm weather school was held there. We might remark in passing that the man who began building this house did not heed the words of the good book "to sit down and count the cost," for we

find that after it was up and boarded it was left unfinished. The land was of more value than the building and was soon wanted for other and more desirable structures, so the old house took its journey across the street to the land of Warren Hale, now C. F. Eastman's, where it stood for several years. Being in the way there, it made another journey to the corner of Main and Maple Streets, where it was used as a storehouse by the woollen factory. It was a great place for the boys to play "hide and seek" among the sacks of wool. The fall freshets coming down from the hill flooded the cellar, the water would freeze, and many a lad learned to skate there. The building was afterwards changed into a stable and served that purpose two years, when it was remodelled, and occupied by Sinclair & Merrill (C. A. Sinclair and George Merrill) as a grain and provision store. It was recently occupied by Bellows & Son.¹

There used to be quite a rivalry among the scholars of this school as to who would learn the most verses; at a session one scholar repeated two chapters in John, receiving the praise of the superintendent, Henry A. Bellows.

There were four or five teachers at first, among them being Henry A. Bellows, Eliza Bellows, and Kate Sumner.²

When the Unitarians occupied the church for half the time in 1836 or 1837, the Congregationalists held their services in Brackett's Hall and the Sunday-school was also held in that hall during this period.

This arrangement lasted about two years, when the Congregationalists made arrangements by which the two divisions were united and Congregational preaching began again each Sabbath.

To make committing verses to memory from the Bible more interesting to the pupils, merits for each perfect lesson, consisting of blue tickets, were issued. When one had received ten of these, they were exchanged for a red one. At the end of the year the scholar who could bring the most red tickets received a prize.

Question books were introduced in 1840, which were graded for the different classes, the pastor's class continuing to take some portion of the Bible for study. These books were changed for the International Lessons about 1872. For many years the school had the Portland, Me., edition of the Lessons, which were given up for Peloubet's. The 1st of January, 1898, the Blakeslee series was introduced.

¹ The building thus removed was destroyed by fire in 1853, and a new one erected soon after. — Ed.

² Sister of James B. Sumner, of Dalton.

The church at the village as originally built had a gallery on the north side and an entry underneath, where the social meetings were held, and often in the winter the Sunday-school met there; the room was only eight or ten feet wide, and when all were talking at the same time, there was some confusion. In 1856 there were about fifteen classes; among the teachers were Deacon John Merrill, Julia A. Allen, Josiah Kilburn, Mrs. John W. Balch, Rev. E. I. Carpenter, the pastor at that time, William Bailey, Martha Hale, Alvan Griggs, and others.

The order of exercises was much the same as at present. When Deacon Merrill was superintendent, he used to read a story to the children, which was much enjoyed.

Alvan Griggs was one of the teachers in the time of the war of 1861. Feeling that it was his duty to go into the army, he bade his class farewell and went to Concord. He did not pass the examination at first and tried four or five times before he was accepted. He served his country for several months.

Simeon D. Dodge was the first superintendent¹ and librarian, holding the office several years, and until he left the village, when Henry A. Bellows succeeded him. After his resignation Edmund Carleton served for a year or more. Rev. Evarts Worcester came next. During his term of service missionary concerts were introduced. These were held in the old school-house on Pleasant Street, on the first Monday afternoon of each month. After a few years the time of meeting was changed to the first Sunday evening of the month. A collection was taken at the concerts and during the pastorate of Rev. E. I. Carpenter, and at his suggestion in the expectation that more money would be given, these collections were taken at the morning service; this custom has continued to the present time.

Mr. Worcester's brother, Isaac R. Worcester, followed him, and then Dr. Ezra C. Worcester became superintendent. Deacon John Merrill succeeded, and held the office for twelve years, resigning in 1865. About this time a constitution was adopted which for brevity surpasses most such documents. It is all contained in eight lines; and if some of the words had been abbreviated it could have been expressed in six lines. It is as follows:—

“ Constitution of the First Congregational Sunday School Society of Littleton, N. H. The officers of the society shall consist of Superintendent, Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian. The annual meeting for

¹ We have been unable to give the time of service of the superintendents in many instances.

the choice of officers shall be the first Sabbath of June.¹ The officers chosen at the organization of the society to hold their office until the first Sunday in June or until their successors are chosen."

The school was organized under the above constitution, and the following officers were elected: Superintendent, Franklin Tilton; secretary and treasurer, M. L. Goold; librarian, Noah Farr. The number of teachers was 22, and there were 120 scholars.

The secretary records that Bibles were offered by Franklin Tilton, Charles W. Brackett, and Alvan Griggs to those who would get in the most permanent scholars. Some twenty members were added to the school. Julia A. Allen brought the largest number, but declined the Bible on the ground that she had already been well paid, her hopes being more than realized. The first Bible went to Elizabeth M. Rowell, the second to Laura Isabella Tilton, and the third to Marion L. Goold.

During the week after the distribution of the Bibles the superintendent learned that one of the boys went home crying because he did not receive a Bible, though he had secured nearly as many as the others.

The highest record for the next week, says Milo Bean, entitled the one making it to a Bible, and Josiah Kilburn and Nelson C. Farr each offered a Bible in the same way for the most pupils secured during the next four weeks. One copy went to Emily Witherell for four, and a month afterwards Emily Adaline Kilburn received the other for twelve. Doxy Wilkins received one offered by Elizabeth M. Kilburn for eight scholars.

The first annual report shows a total attendance of 6,240; weekly average of 120; number of classes, 22; largest attendance, July 15, 1866, 160; the smallest, June 8, 80; number added to the school, 40. Concerts were held each month, and each class paid the contribution received to the treasurer.

June 3, 1860, Franklin Tilton was re-elected Superintendent by one hundred and eighteen votes; M. L. Goold, secretary and treasurer; A. R. Burton, librarian, and Rev. C. E. Milliken, chorister.

March 27, 1867, there is this record: "Had no school, our Supt. is dead. Mr. Tilton died the 22nd. Ten concerts held during the year. Total attendance 5,003; average per Sunday, 96; largest number present, 124, June 23; smallest, May 26, 50, owing to the rain. Received during the year \$20.10; paid out \$20.00; cash on hand, \$0.10."

¹ Afterwards changed to the second Sunday in May.

At the annual election in June, 1867, Nelson C. Farr was elected superintendent, M. L. Goold secretary and treasurer. The secretary reports "160 members, and 18 classes, 6 male, 16 female teachers, 100 of the members adults, and 70 heads of families. Average number for the year 90, 300 volumes in the Library."

There is no report of proceedings in 1868. May 22, 1869, N. C. Farr was re-elected superintendent, M. L. Goold secretary and treasurer, Noah Farr librarian. Each class chose its teacher.

The report for 1870 was much the same. There was paid out for books for library, \$18.38.

In 1871 John J. Ladd, principal of the high school, was elected superintendent, M. L. Goold secretary and treasurer, and Noah Farr librarian. In 1875 Nelson C. Farr was again elected superintendent. The other officers were the same as the two years previous. In 1876 and 1877 the only changes were C. A. Farr, elected librarian in 1876, and John F. Tilton in 1877; cash on hand, \$41.40. In the choice of superintendent for 1878 the contest was quite earnest, some favoring Mr. Farr and others Mr. Thomas Carleton; the latter gentleman was elected. Cash on hand at the end of the year, \$57.22.

At the next election, May 26, 1879, there was quite a change in the officers. S. C. Sawyer became superintendent, Mrs. A. J. Church assistant, M. L. Goold secretary and treasurer, Thomas Carleton librarian. Sixteen dollars was paid for singing-books. Cash on hand, \$90.73. Seventy-five dollars' worth of books was added to the library.

In 1880 and 1881 S. C. Sawyer was re-elected superintendent, Mrs. A. J. Church first assistant, Mary B. Tilton second assistant, Mrs. B. F. Robinson committee on music, and Oscar C. Hatch secretary and treasurer. Cash on hand at the end of the year, \$78.32. Paid for library books in 1880, \$75.

Dr. Sawyer was superintendent in 1882, but resigned before the close of the year, and Thomas Carleton served as superintendent for the remainder of the year. Charles L. Clay was then elected superintendent, and served for the next four years. Oscar C. Hatch was elected secretary and treasurer, Lydia A. Cobb librarian. The average attendance was ninety-eight; largest number, January 7, one hundred and thirty, and the lowest, August 6, sixty-three. There were three concerts during the year. Sixty-five dollars' worth of books was added to the library.

At that time the teachers in the school were Rev. George W. Osgood, Mrs. Allen J. Church, Mrs. Henry F. Green, Charles D.

Tarbell, Mrs. George Osgood, Mrs. John C. Goodenough, Caroline A. Brackett, Mrs. Charles L. Clay, Deacon John Merrill, Mrs. Edgar Aldrich, Mary B. Tilton, John F. Tilton, and others.

March 7, 1884, Nelson C. Farr, for many years superintendent, passed away. The funeral of Ella Page, a member of the school, was held March 30. Mrs. Lydia Burt, another member, died June 7.

Children's Sunday was observed this year with appropriate exercises. One hundred and forty were connected with the school, with an average of ninety. The school undertook the furnishing of a double room in Whitman College, and sent, beside bedding, some \$33 for the purpose.

In 1885 Mary B. Tilton was elected secretary, and Marshall D. Cobleigh treasurer. Mrs. C. L. Clay was superintendent of the infant department. May 31 Deacon John Merrill, who had been so long identified with the school and all its interests, passed away. In 1886 Ellen I. Sanger was elected secretary, and George French treasurer. At the close of the year two hundred scholars were registered, with eighteen teachers.

In 1887-1888 Myron H. Richardson was superintendent, with Nellie Weeks secretary, and A. J. Church treasurer. The following year Thomas Carleton was superintendent, and Alice Nurse secretary. Socials were held during the winter. At this time the present constitution was adopted. June 30 an interesting cantata, "Under the Palms," was rendered by the school as an exercise for Children's Day. Mr. Carleton served until January 1, 1890, when he resigned, and Charles L. Clay was again elected superintendent and held the office until July, 1892, at which time Warren W. Lovejoy was elected and filled the position until January, 1898.

Since the year 1898 the following persons have served as superintendents: Mrs. Henry Merrill, Rev. William Forbes Cooley, and Mrs. Mary B. Sherburne.

The following are or have recently been teachers: Rev. John H. Hoffman, Mrs. K. Chickering, Rev. F. G. Chutter, Julia A. Eaton, Myra G. Eaton, Mrs. C. F. Eastman, Mrs. George C. Furber, Mrs. M. D. Walker, Mrs. Charles R. Allen, Mrs. Charles F. Bingham, Mrs. John C. Goodenough, Hannah F. Merrill, and Mrs. George Walker, Mrs. Emily E. Gorham, Mrs. M. H. Richardson, Mrs. Ethel M. Miller, John F. Tilton. Total number of classes, 15: 5 adult, 4 intermediates, and 6 primary classes. Total attendance, 160; average, 100.

The following notice of David Yeretsian, who received aid

from the school in 1888 and 1889, appeared in the Littleton paper of July 17, 1895:—

“An interesting episode was a part of the services at the Congregational Church last Sunday morning. Mr. David M. Yeretsian, who is engaged in an evangelical canvass of the State under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., was invited to address the congregation. It was an agreeable surprise to the people, especially those interested in the work of foreign missions, that this young man was the beneficiary of the gifts of the Sunday-school and church at this place, and was thereby enabled to take a two years' course in a Protestant educational institution in Armenia. The intermediary in this case was Mrs. Lizzie Cole, a missionary now stationed at Bitlis, Asia Minor. She will be remembered as a daughter of this town. Mr. Yeretsian expressed his obligations to this people in graceful and fitting terms. He is now a senior in Williams College.”

The records are very incomplete in regard to the number who united with the church from the Sunday-school previous to the last fifteen years. During one year of Mr. George W. Osgood's pastorate twenty-five were added to the church from the Sabbath-school. In 1882 there were two; in 1885, sixteen. Twenty-four united with the church in 1894.

The constitution adopted in 1865 served until the spring of 1889, when another was drawn up which has been used since that time.

The first library was connected with the Sunday-school in the village in 1826. It was obtained soon after the opening of the school by each attendant furnishing a certain amount of money. Mr. Dodge, the superintendent and librarian, used to carry the books to and from his house in an old-fashioned hair-covered trunk. The library was not replenished by the addition of a few books from time to time as at present, and they were read and re-read.

The books were given away or exchanged several times previous to 1876. At that date the library contained about three hundred volumes, which were kept in a dark closet in the entry of the church. The Methodist Sunday-school asked to exchange these books for those contained in their library. The request was granted. A few years after the books thus obtained were sent to a Western Sunday-school.

Soon after \$150 was raised by subscriptions and new books were bought. In June, 1867, the secretary reports three hundred volumes in the library and \$75 paid for new books.

In 1878 Mr. B. W. Kilburn offered to divide the proceeds of

two evenings' entertainments with a magic lantern between the Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational Sunday-schools. Thirty-three dollars were received and expended for books for the library.

About 1888 or 1889 Mr. Kilburn gave the Congregational Sunday-school \$100, which was the beginning of the fine library of some seven hundred volumes that the school has to-day. At this time the books were numbered and catalogued. In the year 1900 a further addition of an "exchange" library of fifty volumes was made.

For many years during Mr. Milliken's pastorate the "Well Spring," a Sunday-school paper, was taken by the school. This paper was published for years by that great Sunday-school worker, Asa Bullard, and is still used by the school.

The first year of the school the contributions were collected by the boys passing contribution boxes; when there was any special call, the superintendent secured the money.

When the first missionary ship, "The Morning Star," was built in 1866, nearly every scholar took a share in it, receiving a certificate of stock on the payment of twenty-five cents. A few years after a building was erected by issuing certificates of stock in the same way.

In 1868 the manner of taking the collections was changed, the treasurer receiving the collections from the teachers in boxes, each class having a box. From the year 1876 to about 1880 the collections increased considerably, there being quite a contest as to which would give the most and be the banner class for the month. Twenty-five dollars a year for several years was sent to Mrs. Lizzie C. Cole in Turkey to educate a native boy.

In 1893 money was contributed to build a school-house in India. In 1894 the school assumed the tuition of a colored boy at Hampton, Va. Since 1899 the sum of \$125 has been paid there for various missionary objects.

The members of the school have hardly been satisfied without helping those who did not have the privileges they enjoyed. We learn that Levi B. Dodge started a Sunday-school at West Littleton early in the fifties, and was the superintendent. On two different occasions, years after, persons have come to him asking "if he used to keep the school over at West Littleton," and told him that some word spoken by him first led them to a better life. After Mr. Dodge moved to Lyndon, Vt., he was a teacher in a school there. Some years ago one of the young ladies of the village school opened one at the Scythe Factory, or Apthorp, as it

is now called. She acted as superintendent, procured the teachers, and took entire oversight of the school for a time.

There have also been schools at North Littleton at different times. Mr. Charles D. Tarbell took a deep interest in one at Wil-
lowdale, and was successful in having a good school for several seasons, and they raised quite a sum of money which was put into a library which is still in use.

Nothing can be ascertained in regard to the attendance previous to 1858, except for the year it was opened in the village in 1826, when the number of scholars was twenty.

The school on the Meadows ten years before had ten scholars. From 1858 to the present time we are indebted to the record contained in the Congregational Year Book. In 1858 the school numbered 135; in 1859, 150; 1860, 180; 1861, 180; 1862, 190; 1863, 200; 1864, 200; 1865, 160; 1866, 159; 1867, 160; 1868, 160; 1869, 140; 1870, 148; 1871, 165; 1872, 172; 1873, 165; 1874, 165; 1875, 150; 1876, 175, average 110; 1877, 175, average 110; 1878, 180, average 114; 1879, 160, average 85; 1880, 140, average 82; 1881, 150, average 106; 1882, 200, average 100; 1883, average 125; 1884, average 101; 1885, 145, average 100; 1889, 145; 1890, 120, average 90; 1891, 120, average 90; 1892, average 72; 1893, 77; 1894-1896, average 75; 1897, average 75; 1898, average 90; 1899, 125, average 75; 1900, 110, average 56; 1901, 122, average 66; 1902, 75, average 60.

The progress of the school has been of a most gratifying character taken as a whole. Like the church itself, there have been periods of retrogression and discouragement, but these have been of a temporary nature, and the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the sacred cause the school was established to promote has always been renewed, and the work of the school carried on with increased success.

The delicate subject of church music, as connected with this church, has been treated in an admirable sketch prepared by Mrs. Caroline Brackett Merrill, who had the benefit of the large and accurate fund of personal knowledge and tradition on the subject possessed by the late Mrs. John Merrill.

Agas before David or Solomon, or whoever the redacteur of the Psalms may have been, prepared his liturgical hymn-book for use in the temple service at Jerusalem, music had been a most important factor in all religious rites and ceremonies, and so it will probably continue to be until the end of time.

Under the Puritan rule of early New England, stripped as it was of all its accessories, psalmody was reduced to its simplest

form, and seems to have aimed more at expressing the religious sentiments of the worshippers in form *more or less* poetical than at lifting the soul heavenward on the strains of its melody.

Doubtless it is because of this very humble position which music occupied in the early church of Littleton that we are able to obtain so few facts with regard to its *modus operandi*. Before the year 1815, while the few scattered worshippers gathered in barns, school-houses, or any available place for religious service, the music was almost entirely vocal, any other instrument than the tuning-fork savoring too much of the world. An amusing anecdote is told, on the authority of Mrs. Samuel Goodwin, of an incident of that time. On one occasion some progressive soul introduced into one of these assemblies an instrument known as a "bag fiddle," whereupon a certain Mistress Rankin, whose religious convictions would not allow her to countenance such an innovation, arose to her feet, and, forgetting St. Paul's injunction that "the women keep silence in the churches," she boldly declared that either she herself or that "bag fiddle" should leave the "meeting." As the obnoxious instrument remained, the worthy lady drew herself to her full height and majestically retired, only pausing at the door to remark in a tone that showed the positive views which she held with regard to the future state, "I will have you to know that there will be no bag fiddles in heaven."

Although the church edifice was completed in 1815, there was no pastor settled over the church until 1820, and probably there was no organized choir. The first that we get any trace of was led by William Brackett, probably in the year 1820, but possibly not until 1821. During the years in which what is known as "the old meeting house" was in use for religious purposes, there seems to have been little of interest in the musical line. Some of the singers whose names have come down to us are Job Pingree and his sister Dolly, Aaron Brackett and his wife Mary, Moses, Guy C., and Wilder Rix, and Mrs. A. Gile (Harriet Rix), Clarissa Rankin, Caroline Ely, Walter Charlton, Silas Morse, Douglas and Lydia Robins, Marquis L. Gould, Maria, Lydia, and Ebenezer Wheeler, Martha and Celinda Hughes. In fact, the choir was a movable and changeable body. Every one who attended singing-school was expected to sing in the choir. Oliver T. Brown, a lawyer of Waterford, Vt., who afterwards married a daughter of Priest Fairbank, was "singing-master," and occasionally remained in town over the Sabbath day to assist in the choir. The hymn-book used during this time was the early edition of "Psalms, Hymns and Spiritual

Songs" of good old Dr. Watts. Probably most of the readers of this article are somewhat acquainted with the grim theology taught therein, but possibly it would not be out of place to quote a couple of stanzas from a hymn entitled "The Last Judgment." After sending forth the summons and calling together the nations, the judge is represented as issuing the command:—

"Stand forth, thou bold blasphemer, and profane
Now feel my wrath, nor call my threat'nings vain.
Thou hypocrite, once drest in saint's attire,
I doom the painted hypocrite to fire.
Judgment proceed, hell trembles, heaven rejoices;
Lift up your heads, ye saints, with cheerful voices.

"Behold my terrors now; my thunders roll,
And thy own crimes affright thy guilty soul.
Now like a lion shall my vengeance tear
Thy bleeding heart, and no deliverer near;
Judgment concludes; hell trembles, heaven rejoices;
Lift up your heads, ye saints, with cheerful voices."

In view of the fact that all save the Divine Man have "sinned and come short of the glory of God," it is hard to conceive how even the saints, believing in such a God of vengeance, could be expected to "lift cheerful voices." But that they did is proven by the fact that music continued to flourish and the "singers' seats" were well filled. We might quote from many of the hymns that were in common use less than a century ago to prove how like and yet how unlike are society and its sentiments under the development of time. Here is a "Magistrate's Hymn," in which that functionary is made to declare,—

"In vain shall sinners hope to rise
By flatt'ring or malicious lies;
And while the innocent I guard
The bold offender sha'n't be spar'd."

The popular funeral hymn was "Hark from the Tomb a Doleful Sound," etc., and it seems to have been sung on most occasions without regard to age, sex, or the circumstances of the deceased.

For the regular Sabbath service the chorister selected the anthem, if one was sung, and appropriate music for the hymns. In 1830 the "Bridgewater Collection of Church Music" was a favorite "tune book." At this time Job Pingree was chorister and played the tenor viol, while the bass viol was played by Aaron Brackett.

Mr. Brackett, sometimes called the "little Major," was a member of the choir from the time he came to Littleton in 1820 until his death in 1868, a longer period of service by far than that of any other member. He had a bass voice of little power, but very true. He always kept time with his head and his book. Aside from keeping his neighbors on the key, his chief office is said to have been to keep peace in the choir. It would seem from this bit of history that disturbances in church choirs are not a modern invention, and then, as now, it was often necessary to pour oil on the troubled waters. In the "old meeting house" the congregation sat during the singing and stood during prayers. The singers' seats were in the gallery opposite the high pulpit and "deacons' seats."

This was also the location of the choir in the new church, which was built at the village in 1832. In this latter edifice the more modern pews having taken the place of the old-fashioned square ones with seats facing both ways, the congregation arose and turned about in their pews to face the choir during the rendering of each hymn. After moving to the new church Major Brackett continued to play the bass viol, and later a "bull fiddle," or double bass viol, was introduced, and a "silver-keyed flute," which was played by John Senter, one of the principal workmen in the Scythe Factory. Some of the leading members of the first choir in this church were Mr. and Mrs. Prescott White, Mr. and Mrs. Truman Stevens, Mrs. Moses P. Little, and Mrs. George Little. These two last-mentioned ladies are still, at the present day, remembered by a few, who speak with enthusiasm of the rich, finely trained voice of Mrs. George Little, and the striking personal beauty of Mrs. Moses Little, which, added to a fine voice, made her a most attractive member of the choir. Perhaps there is no time in the history of chorus singing in the church that the music attained a greater degree of excellence than at this period. Either at this time or a little later, Henry A. Bellows, afterwards Chief Justice of New Hampshire, and his sister Frances, who had a very sweet contralto voice, and Cyrus Eastman, were identified with the choir. The first reed instrument was a small, portable melodion, which the performer held in his lap, working the bellows with the elbows while performing on the keys with the fingers. This instrument was afterwards fitted into a frame and rigged with a treadle. It was played at one time by S. G. Miner, at another by Abigail B. Little.

At just what date "Watts' Entire" was discarded for "Watts and Select," we have not been able to ascertain, but when the church edifice was repaired in 1850, among the gifts to the

church was a hymn-book for the desk. This book was given at the suggestion and by the effort of Matthew Hale, son of Deacon James Hale. It was bound in morocco, and on the fly leaf was inscribed "Cong. Church. Presented for the Desk by a number of Young Men." This was the new edition of "Watts and Select," published only that year, and it contained the "key of expression," which consisted of certain symbols placed in the margin to indicate "the requisite variations of movement, quantity and tone of voice." This was considered a great advance in correcting the "defects in our public psalmody," and the press notices of the book stated that wherever the key had been practised, music had become more respectable and delightful. At this time (1850) Mrs. William C. Brackett began playing the melodion, which was soon replaced by a seraphine, which instrument she continued to play most of the time for thirteen years. Her place was occasionally filled by her daughter, Mrs. Atwood, or by Emily Eastman or Adelia C. Brackett. During the years between 1850 and 1863, while Mrs. Brackett played the seraphine, the choir was led successively by Luther T. Dow, Charles S. Hazeltine, and Wesley Alexander. Some of the singing-books used were Boston Sacred Melodist, Sabbath Bells, Modern Harp, Cantica Laudis, and The Hallelujah. At different times during this period there were various musical instruments used aside from the seraphine and bass-viol. At one time there was added to the two latter a double bass-viol played by Henry H. Lovejoy, a tenor viol by Charles S. Hazeltine, and a French horn by Frederick Hazeltine. At this time the two leading soprano voices were so well matched that it was difficult to decide which was the better. By tacit consent the one who arrived first in the "singers' seats" on Sabbath morning was entitled to the seat of honor. So strong did the rivalry become between these two young ladies that early on Sunday morning, it is said, they might be seen hurrying to the church, each hoping to arrive first and install herself in the "end seat." It was but natural that the rest of the choir should be anxious to be at hand to encourage the rivals, and doubtless during that reign the organist was spared the necessity of playing long voluntaries to kill time while the singers were gathering. In 1860 the Rev. C. E. Milliken became pastor of the church. Being a musician himself, he took great interest in the music, and seems after a time to have given to it a new impulse. Through his influence, after considerable opposition, the "Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book" was introduced, in which, as the name indicates, the hymns and tunes were combined. In the early part of his

pastorate the church would be obliged at times to resort to congregational singing. At such seasons the seraphine was brought from the gallery and placed in front of the pulpit, and the pastor, equal to the occasion, would himself lead the singing, and, when necessity required, come down from his pastoral chair to play the instrument.

If we were even to mention the names of those who at various times have been members of the choir of the Congregational Church, which was for so long the only church in Littleton, we should exceed the limit of the space allotted to this topic. Many of the young people of each generation as they came along craved the privilege of sitting in the gallery. A good proportion of these had but small musical ability, and the seats in the gallery were hard and uncushioned, but the restraints of the sanctuary were not quite so strictly enforced in this retired corner, and in exchange for the liberty of action thus afforded many a one was willing to make the most of his small talent. In February, 1863, Mrs. Brackett resigned the place that she had filled acceptably so many years, and Mr. Frank Thayer became her successor. Very shortly after this a young man by the name of Frank Hodgman, a nephew of Francis Hodgman, so long identified with this town, became a member of the choir. The old seraphine, which possibly was never very sweet-toned, had seen its best days, and Mr. Hodgman lost no opportunity of urging the purchase of a pipe organ. At last the other musicians became inspired with the idea, but the question of funds proved a formidable one. At this juncture "The Ladies' Sunday School Sewing Society" responded to the need, as that society, under whatever name it has existed, has never failed to do from that day to this. They promised to stitch out \$200 at their fingers' ends, if the rest could be raised by voluntary contribution. After various discouragements and much anxiety and labor, the requisite \$600 were raised. The organ was built by Nutting, of Bellows Falls, Vt. In 1864 it was placed in the gallery, and Mr. Frank Thayer installed as organist. Singing then received a new impulse and flourished finely for a time. Occasionally, for want of a suitable leader, there would be a lapse. Mrs. Adaline Owen Kilburn was for a long time the leading soprano, and Mrs. Noah W. Ranlett her able assistant, the latter singing either soprano or contralto as occasion required. When the church was rebuilt in 1874, the organ and singers' seats were removed to their present position in the rear of the pulpit, and a quartette choir was organized, consisting of Stella L. Burnham, soprano, Miss Sophia Stevens, contralto, Mr. Ira Stevens, tenor,

Mr. Henry L. Tilton, bass. Previous to this, the services of both the instrumental and vocal performers had been purely voluntary. Mr. Thayer had given his services as organist for about thirteen years, taking the liveliest interest in everything that pertained to the music of the church. With the reorganization of the choir, the church was deemed to be in a sufficiently prosperous condition to pay the organist a small salary, which they accordingly began doing, and shortly after, when Mr. Tilton withdrew and Mr. Moses Harriman took his place, it was decided that the singers should be paid for their services. In 1881 a very fine pipe organ, built by Hook & Hastings of Boston, was placed in the church, in memory of Richard Taft, by his wife and daughter. In the summer of 1892, owing to other pressing duties which occupied his time, Mr. Thayer was obliged to resign his place as organist, a position which he had filled for a period of more than twenty-nine years, with the exception of one year during which Mr. Henry H. Lovejoy occupied the position. So long had Mr. Thayer been the leading spirit in the choir, both as organist and musical director, that his services seemed almost a necessity; but shortly after his resignation the church was fortunate in securing Mrs. Charles F. Bingham to preside at the organ, a place which she has filled very acceptably to the present writing.

The church edifice has been enlarged and remodelled several times. The first considerable change, made at the time of the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been referred to in the annals of the period. At that time the building was enlarged by the addition of a section to its south end and the building of the granite basement, in which was finished a room for the Sunday-school and social and week-day meetings. The original pews were provided with doors, which were a source of confusion during the assembling of the worshippers and often after the commencement of the service by the entrance of belated persons. The old pews at this time gave place to those of modern construction. The old church was heated by two box stoves, which were inadequate for their designed purpose in extreme cold weather, and a change was made to a furnace at that time. The architectural character of the early Puritan meeting-house was one of severe simplicity. This first village church departed from the rule of two centuries by the use of the gothic window; in all other respects it adhered to the ancient form.

The changes of the following years were confined to restoring the natural wear and tear of the building until 1874, when an entire reconstruction of the edifice was made which changed its

physical appearance. The old box-like belfry was replaced by two spires — one one hundred and ten, the other seventy feet in height — which added much to its form. At the same time the interior was refurnished and the walls frescoed. When completed, it was rededicated, October 29, 1874. The sermon on the occasion was by the Rev. J. Q. Bittenger, of Haverhill; his text was from 1 Corinthians iii. 21.

Following these substantial improvements, a chapel was erected on the church lot west of the edifice in 1882. This building contains a suitable auditorium for meetings of both church and society, a kitchen and other rooms required for social purposes. Funds bequeathed by Mrs. William Condon amounting to \$1,100 were used to aid in its construction. It is a substantial and handsome edifice.

While the Rev. John H. Hoffman was acting pastor of the church, he proposed to replace the plain glass windows with those of a more ornamental character, and invited various persons to contribute such windows as memorials. His retirement soon after, however, closed the incident.

In 1900 the pastor, the Rev. W. F. Cooley, in co-operation with D. C. Remick, proposed an entire reconstruction of the interior of the church edifice, and a special committee, consisting of Frederick G. Chutter, Charles F. Eastman, and Isaac B. Andrew, was constituted to supervise the work, which was begun in September, 1901, and completed in March, 1902.

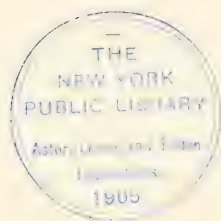
When the renovation was complete, not a vestige of the old interior was visible. The walls were replastered and redecorated, the old floor covered with one of hard wood and new woodwork replaced the old, while a panelled ceiling of steel with handsome electroliers was substituted for one of decorated plaster.

On Sunday, March 16, the church was rededicated with appropriate service, which, in addition to extended exercises of worship, included an address by the pastor and addresses of presentation by the donors of the several memorial windows, or their representatives.

The window dedicated to the memory of the Rev. David Goodall, the founder and first regular supply of the church, was the gift of his descendants, among whom Richard W. Peabody, of Chicago, Ill., a grandson, Caroline G. Walmsley, and Mrs. Lillian Carpenter Streeter, great-granddaughters, were active in the affair, and Frank H. Mason, of Akron, Ohio, a great-grandson, was the principal contributor to the fund raised for its purchase. Mr. Peabody, then ninety-three years of age, was present, and an ad-



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, REMODELED 1874.



dress of presentation prepared by him was read on the occasion. He referred to the fact that at about the time of his birth all the living members of his grandfather's family were residents of this town or of Lyman and Bath, while in 1902 but one of his descendants was a resident of Littleton; others were scattered through thirteen States, the District of Columbia, British Columbia, Mexico, and the Philippine Islands.

Other memorials were the following: that in commemoration of Josiah Kilburn, Emily Bonney Kilburn, and Lydia A. Kilburn, his second wife, the gift of Benjamin W. and Caroline L. Kilburn, was presented by Daniel C. Remich; that to Deacon Nelson C. Farr, in the small vestibule, given by Mrs. George Lewis, was presented by Deacon S. C. Sawyer; one to the memory of Ellen I. Sanger Parker, in the main vestibule, the gift of her father and mother, was presented by Mrs. Sanger; Mrs. Mary E. Lynch made the address in presenting the window designed to perpetuate the names of deceased members of the Redington family so long connected with this church, and that of the Rev. C. E. Milliken, a former pastor; the beautiful window designed as a memorial of Dr. Ralph Bugbee and Jennett C. Batchellor, his wife, given by their daughter, Mrs. Mary Bugbee Blake, was presented by Albert S. Batchellor; William A., Edward D., and Harvey S. Brackett united in giving the window in memory of their mother, Julia Hutchins Brackett Eastman, which was presented by the Rev. F. G. Chutter; that given by William Tilton and Mrs. M. F. Young to honor the names of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Tilton and their daughter Minnie, was presented by Deacon John F. Tilton, who was followed by the Rev. W. F. Cooley with brief remarks eulogistic of Miss Tilton; Deacon Charles A. Farr presented the window given by Mrs. Emma Hall Farr and her daughter Stella, in memory of John Farr and the Rev. Evarts Worcester; that donated by the heirs of Isaac Calhoun was presented by Daniel C. Remich; James E. Henry, of Lincoln, was the giver of one in memory of his father and mother, Joseph and Mary (Calhoun) Henry. The Rev. F. G. Chutter made the presentation; the window near the pulpit, the gift of Mrs. Chutter, was presented by her in memory of her husband's pastorate.

While none of these works are original conceptions, they are regarded as fine reproductions of famous paintings and a notable addition to the somewhat meagre memorial and decorative art of the town.

A century in its restless flight has brought many changes, and this church has kept pace with the progress of events. The plain

meeting-house of the Puritan fathers is as inadequate to meet the physical wants of the present generation as their theology is to satisfy its spiritual aspirations. The first meeting-house and the last, the creed of 1803 and that of the present hour, mark two extremes in the church history of the town. To the Congregationalist who organized the church, formalism was little short of a sin, and responsive readings would not have been tolerated, and Christmas and Easter, as now observed, were regarded as promptings of Satan. The Rev. Mr. Carpenter was the last of the Puritans. The passionate religious controversies of two generations ago have mellowed to the vanishing point, and will soon disappear unless there is a revival of doctrinal sentiment in the church.

XXXIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY (*Continued*).

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

IT may be said that Methodism was sent to this region in 1794, when one circuit of the New England District was the whole of New Hampshire, Rev. John Hill being the preacher in charge. He reported at the end of the year that innumerable doors were opening to the evangelist in that wilderness. Earlier, however, than Mr. Hill's appointment, Jesse Lee, toward the end of August, 1791, visited the State at the southern part, as Presiding Elder of the New England District. No permanent results seem to have followed Lee's visit. As early as 1795 a Methodist Society was formed at Chesterfield by circuit riders from York State, and they were there some years before. In 1796 Chesterfield reported sixty-eight members, the following year ninety-two, and the third year one hundred and twenty-two. This is the report for all New Hampshire. In 1800 Landaff, having been organized by Joseph Crawford the preceding year, he being the preacher at Vershire and Windsor, Vt., appears in the minutes as a circuit, but reckoned as belonging to Vermont instead of New Hampshire. The preacher sent to the circuit was Elijah R. Sabin. Not knowing where to find his circuit, he says he had to go, making many inquiries as to the part of the world in which it was located. Methodist families were already in Littleton; for this year Jesse Lee, having come from Maine by a route near where the Grand Trunk Railway now goes, reached the Connecticut River at Northumberland, and turning southward, must have passed through this town, first along the Connecticut, thence diagonally to the Ammonoosuc at Lisbon. In his journal he says: "I rode down the river through Lancaster, Dalton, into Littleton, where I was hailed and stopped by Josiah Newhall, an old acquaintance of mine, who had moved up into the country. I consented to stay all night with him, and was thankful to find a house, though but a small log-cabin, where

I could lay my head in peace; myself and horse were weary. It was generally loose and rich land near the river, though most of the settlements were new. The mountains on both sides of the river, and the rising grounds at a distance made a beautiful appearance. The country promises to be very fruitful, and I doubt not but religion will flourish in this country before long. Our preachers have lately formed a circuit there, called Landaff."

In 1801 the circuit returned one hundred and ninety-two members. Mr. Sabin had a junior preacher, Mr. Felch. Josiah Newhall lived on the C. W. Bedell¹ place. Douglas Robins, the great-grandfather of Rev. J. E. and W. F. Robins, moved to this town in 1798, and was a Methodist, having come from Chesterfield, where Methodism had been established several years. He was intimately associated with Josiah Newhall, and these two families were quite possibly the earliest Methodists in the town. When the Landaff circuit was formed, Littleton was included in its bounds, and so its inhabitants were thus early brought under Methodist influences. Some of its tireless itinerants were not well received. In 1801 John Langdon, of Vershire, Vt., accompanied by Rosebrook Crawford and the renowned Laban Clark, then a mere youth and recent convert, took an evangelistic tour through this region. At a certain place on the Landaff circuit Langdon preached to a large congregation one evening. "When he called on me," writes Clark, "to follow with an exhortation, many were weeping, and we could not close the meeting till near midnight; numbers appeared to be truly awakened; some cried aloud for mercy, and a few rejoiced in the Lord. The next day we set off for Lunenburg, visited several families on our way in Landaff, Lisbon, and Littleton." Laban Clark was in the itinerancy half a century, became one of the most prominent among the great men of New England, and was indefatigable in the cause of education, being one of the chief founders of the Wesleyan University.

While on this trip Rosebrook Crawford was mobbed in Lancaster by some of the citizens, being drawn on his back across the Connecticut River through the slush over the ice and bidden to go his way in Vermont. For 1801-02 the Landaff circuit returned one hundred and sixty-four members, being included in the Vershire, Vt., District, of which John Brodhead was Presiding Elder. Two preachers travelled this circuit, Phineas Peck and Martin Ruter. One of these men falling sick, Asa Kent was sent in his

¹ On what is now a part of the Bedell farm, but his log-cabin was on the old road which passed easterly from the old meeting-house south of the Bean place and around the hill beyond the barn on that farm. It was just over this hill that the Newhall cabin stood. It was northeast from the Bean place.

place, helping nine months of the year. Mr. Kent relates an occurrence which shows how determined the people of Lancaster and Littleton were to keep Methodism out of these regions. While riding from the former to the latter town, Mr. Kent was overtaken in the woods by a sleigh full of men and women, who, recognizing the itinerant, cried, "That's the Methodist minister; let's run him down." They sent their horses full speed, when Mr. Kent turned his horse into the deep snow, letting them pass. After refreshing themselves at a tavern in Littleton, they overtook the preacher again, and, as before, attempted with loud shouts to run him down. He remonstrated with them, exhorting them to repentance and a better life, when most of them, the ladies especially, appeared to be ashamed, and they left him with sharp threats if he ever came to Lancaster again. But he did go there many times afterward with no great annoyance.

Nearly all the Upper Connecticut valley was included in the Landaff circuit. Ruter and Brodhead were to gain a renown as broad as Methodism, — the one as a successful educator and by his admirable Church History, the other by his remarkable activity and success in building up the kingdom of God in New England. Wentworth was added to Landaff in 1803, and the report was two hundred and fifty members with three preachers, T. Branch, P. Dustin, and S. Langdon. But the following year Landaff appears in the minutes alone, with Thomas Skeels and William Stevens in charge. New Hampshire, in the ten years after John Hill's single circuit, had been made a district of five great circuits, with John Brodhead as Presiding Elder. In 1805 Landaff reported three hundred and eighty-two members, with Joel Winch the preacher in charge. The year following Asa Kent and Isaac Pease were the preachers. This year the records show a falling off in membership of nearly a hundred on the Landaff circuit; but as changes were constantly made in the bounds of the circuits, new ones forming to which parts of the Landaff were contributions, the loss was doubtless a gain somewhere. In 1807 Joel Burge was the preacher in charge, and the returns show decided gains. By act of the Legislature the Methodist Church in the State was recognized as a distinct sect or persuasion at this date. This almost limitless circuit began to be more and more restricted, since on the south Center Harbor and Hanover were each headquarters of a circuit, while on the north Lunenburg was the same. In 1808 Zachariah Gibson was the preacher, with a report at the end of the preceding year of two hundred and ninety-five members. The next year Joseph Peck was sent to Landaff, and had to aid him the follow-

ing year a young man named David Crowell. The year seems to have been very successful, since at its end the members reported were four hundred and four, with large gains on contiguous circuits. For the year 1811 John W. Hardy was in charge, with Joseph Peck as coadjutor. A prosperous year ensued. The whole of New Hampshire now returned over two thousand members.

In 1812 Robert Hayes and James Jaques were sent to Landaff circuit. The following year Thomas Branch, on this circuit in 1803, passed to his eternal reward. He was an able, tireless, devout man, worn out early, as most of those itinerants were, by exposure and ceaseless toils. The preachers here for that year were Jacob Sanborn and Benjamin Burnham. Solomon Sias, subsequently editor of the "*Herald*," formerly on this circuit, was Presiding Elder of New Hampshire from 1811 to 1814 inclusive. In 1814 the work of the circuit demanded three men, and the following were sent here: I. Emerson, J. Payne, and D. Blanchard. The years of the wars with England seem to have been unsuccessful for the church, as the membership shows a falling off. For 1815 two strong men were sent here, Jacob Sanborn and John Lord. One formerly on this circuit, David Kilbourn, was made Presiding Elder.

In March, 1816, died Bishop Francis Asbury, a man standing in relation to American Methodism much as John Wesley stood to that of Great Britain. Asbury never was in northern New Hampshire, but passed through its central regions. He was abundant in labors, devout, and wise in administration. For half a century, when travelling was mostly done on horseback or in rude carriages, he went from one end of the land to the other, meeting conferences, preaching, organizing churches, overseeing the work, ordaining ministers, and doing other duties. It is thought that no other man in the Christian Church ever ordained so many men to the ministry as he. The next year Jesse Lee, to whom reference has been made as passing through this town from Maine and stopping with his friend Newhall, also passed to his reward. More than to any other man, was New England Methodism indebted to him. The preachers on the Landaff circuit for 1816 were Walter Sleeper and Hezekiah Davis. After the ending of the war and its immediate results, prosperity again returned to the churches. The circuit reported four hundred and twenty-one members. Jacob Sanborn was the preacher for 1817, and for 1818 Lewis Bates¹ and Samuel Norris, two able, successful men, to whom New England Methodism was much indebted. Mr.

¹ Lewis Bates was the grandfather of the present governor of Massachusetts, John Lewis Bates.

Bates used to preach in the house of Ebenezer Cushman, the old Bowman house. Mr. Cushman, the father of Hon. Francis Asbury Cushman, late of Lebanon, was for years a resident here and a prominent Methodist. The preaching of Mr. Bates was so loud that an aged resident of this town says he dreaded to listen, as it made his head ache.

The New England Annual Conference, of which this State was a district, had held up to this time four of its sessions in New Hampshire, — at Canaan in 1806, where Bishop Asbury presided; at Winchester in 1810; at Unity in 1815; and in 1817 at Concord, now Lisbon. For this circuit in 1819 Lewis Bates was continued, with Richard Emery as helper. They seem to have made a good proof of their ministry, as they reported five hundred and twenty members and all through the State there was decided increase. Jacob Sanborn, who had served this circuit as preacher in charge, was travelling this country again, as Presiding Elder, during the years 1820–1822.

It was largely due to Methodism that the obnoxious laws by which a town could regularly assess taxes to support a settled minister were repealed. I have already spoken of the Methodists being recognized as a distinct sect or persuasion in 1807. But as the majority of voters in almost every town belonged to the "Standing Order," it is apparent that under the laws they could, if they wished, assess taxes to support only a minister of their own denomination, and while the Methodists under the State Constitution were not required to pay such taxes after being recognized by law as a distinct sect or persuasion, they and other "new lights," such as the Free-Will Baptists, Universalists, Baptists, and others, found it very difficult many times to evade the persistent tax-collector. The town officers, the local courts, the jurymen likely to be chosen, the lawyers, judges, and the whole machinery of government, being generally in the hands of Congregationalist church-members or adherents, there was a slim chance for sectaries. The laws against all outsiders were rigorously enforced. Governor Plumer, feeling deeply the indignities of such a course, freely volunteered to defend such as were prosecuted in any way under the rigorous laws and traditions of those times. Barstow, in his *History of New Hampshire*, tells of a case in which the cow of a poor laborer was sold at vendue in default of paying church taxes; nor was household furniture, or even dishes, exempted from the stern parish collector. Acts of incorporation would be refused other churches than the one already established by law. It is probable that the Methodists

of this town were never compelled to pay taxes for the support of the "Standing Order" besides paying as their hearts would impel them to the church of their choice. In 1816 Dan Young, of Lisbon, a local Methodist minister, having been elected to the State Senate, brought in a bill repealing the old obnoxious laws by which a town could vote to settle a minister and then pay his salary by taxes; and in place of this law offered a bill "by which all persons voluntarily associating themselves to build a house of worship, or hire a minister of the Gospel, should be held to the fulfilment of their contract, but no person should be compelled to go into such a contract." That year he was able to secure only three votes besides his own for the bill. The next year the bill received exactly one-half of the Senate. The third year it went through by a large majority, but was tied in the House. In 1819, having been sent up again from the Senate, the House by a majority vote carried it, and thus the power was taken from the towns to assess taxes on all to support the ministry, and relegate it to such as voluntarily entered the church or society. Dr. Whipple, of Wentworth, of the House had much to do in framing the bill and in its final success, so it is known in some authorities as the Whipple Bill. Men of the old *régime* deemed it a repeal of the Christian religion, thinking it meant also an abolition of the Bible and that they might as well burn that book. But experience ere long taught them the great worth of the separation of State and Church. The matter entered largely into the politics of the day, and as the "Standing Order" was almost unanimously of the Federalist party, the dissenters — Methodists, Baptists, and all — were about as unanimously of the progressive, radical Democratic party.¹

In 1820 Lancaster first became a circuit, a slice from the wide-spreading Landaff circuit. There were now twelve circuits in the New Hampshire District, with Unity as the headquarters of a circuit assigned to Vermont District, and Conway and Exeter to Maine District. At the end of 1820 Landaff reported six hundred and thirty-three members, and Lancaster three hundred, showing the rapid progress made in this region. The next year J. A. Scarritt and William McCoy were sent to the circuit, reporting at the end of the year seven hundred and twenty-five members. They were followed by David Culver, Abraham D. Merrill, and S. Kelly. In 1823 the circuit included Orford, with these preach-

¹ Barstow's History of New Hampshire, pp. 442-447; Life of Dan Young, ch. xii.; Life of Plumer, pp. 185 *et passim*; E. D. Sanborn's History of New Hampshire, p. 287; and History of the Free-will Baptists, p. 301.

ers, Dan Young, David Culver, and Benjamin Brown. The next year Orford was made a circuit by itself, and to this circuit were assigned C. Dustin and Daniel L. Fletcher.

About 1817 William Berkley became a resident of this town, having moved from Lyman to Mann's Hill, upon the farm now occupied by Solomon Goodall.¹ For a dozen years or more, while he was a resident, he sustained Methodist meetings in his neighborhood. At the time for holding "four days' meetings" he would kill a steer, so that all could have enough to eat and a hearty welcome. His attic was divided by curtains, the men and women occupying opposite sides for sleeping. Those special services were almost like our present camp-meetings. In the "New Hampshire Register" for 1822, among the returns of churches, the Methodists are reported as having sixty-nine members in Littleton, with William Berkley the minister. He may have been assigned by the conference as an assistant of the circuit riders, but probably a mistake was made by the compiler of the "Register," in not understanding our polity of local preachers, which office William Berkley held and successfully filled, while all the time owning and conducting a large farm. He was an ordained local preacher, since those alone that are ordained are empowered by the Methodist Episcopal Church to solemnize marriages and baptize, both of which he did. He assisted the regular preachers in other places, sometimes being absent from home several weeks at a time. In his speaking he sometimes stuttered, but used to declare that unless he was backsliding he never did this. His house was the home of the itinerants, who in their constant passing on horseback from one part of their wide circuits to another, lived among the people. The sharp denominational jealousies of those times were carried even into the choice of companionship, as was experienced by the young people of Mr Berkley's household. Associated with Father Berkley on Mann's Hill were Jasper and Jason Bidwell, and also Shubael Stearns.

Following 1820 some interesting revivals took place at the Shute neighborhood and on Mann's Hill. It is probable that so many Methodists could be reported in the "Register" of 1822 because of those revival seasons. Several young men were licensed as exhorters and went about into neighboring towns holding meetings. Among these were Otis Albee, Joseph Robins, Jr., Lindsey Wallace, Edward Kellogg, his brother, Charles Kellogg, and Freeman Palmer. The second Kellogg and Lindsey Wallace became regular preachers. In these revivals great interest was shown,

¹ The Kilburn or Goodall farm.

the services on Mann's Hill being frequently so affecting that persons would lose their strength and fall prostrate. Such scenes did not attend the meetings in the Shute neighborhood. In this latter region David Webster and Otis Albee were prominent Methodists, doing much to sustain meetings. In Joseph Robins, Jr., till his brief life was cut short, they found an able helper. He went to Maine, and in 1829 entered that conference on trial, preaching one year at Atkinson, but seems to have gone no farther in that relation, owing to his ill health. Returning to Littleton, he soon died. Mr. Fletcher, father of Arad Fletcher of North Littleton, was also an active Methodist. The Methodists had a certain right with other denominations to the use of the old meeting-house at the centre of the town, but the itinerants used it sparingly, if at all, doubtless preferring private houses among the Methodist people.

The reports for the State in 1825 show nineteen circuits and thirty-two hundred and eighty-nine members. Benjamin R. Hoyt was made Presiding Elder of this region and continued four years. This year Maine was set off as a conference by itself, thus making two conferences in New England. From the early years of the circuit, Landaff reported the largest returns of any charge in the State. In 1826 this circuit, owing to its contiguity, was put into the Danville, Vt., District, and Haskell Wheelock was in charge. This year Duncan Young, who was stationed on this circuit in 1823, died at his former home in Lisbon. He was devout, studious, and an able pulpit orator. His last station was Cambridge, Mass. The preachers in 1827 were Isaac Barker and John J. Bliss. In 1828 Charles Cowen was admitted to the conference on trial, and sent to Columbia. Landaff reported six hundred and thirty members, the preachers being L. Frost and Isaac Barker. This year Bethlehem was set off from Landaff into a circuit with Joseph Barker in charge, and it is probable, from that time till Littleton was made a separate station in 1850, the statistical history of Methodism here was reported in connection with Bethlehem. In 1829 the preachers at Bethlehem were Moses G. Cass and Abel Heath, with a report of one hundred and twenty-six members. Mr. Cass is remembered to have preached in a school-house which stood at the southwest corner of Pleasant and Cross Streets in Littleton. N. W. Aspenwall and Salmon Gleason were at Landaff. This year New Hampshire and Vermont were set off from the New England Conference and made into a separate conference. The Plymouth District — the second in the State — was organized with the circuits of this part of the State included in

it. The next year the preachers at Bethlehem were Charles Cowen and Harry W. Latham ; at Landaff, N. W. Aspenwall and Otis Dunbar. All the circuits in northern New Hampshire were growing rapidly, while the whole State returned over six thousand members. Occasionally in these years Ozias Savage from Lisbon preached for the Methodists in the old church at the centre of the town and in the Congregational Church in the village. In 1831 the preacher at Bethlehem was Jonathan Hazelton, and those for Landaff Charles Cowen and C. Kendrick. In 1832 this conference decided on a shorter name than the one covering two States, and was thenceforward known as the New Hampshire Conference, though for many years to include Vermont. At Bethlehem, Holman Drew and Clinton W. Lord were the preachers, who reported the membership at two hundred and fourteen. They frequently preached at Mann's Hill. At one of these times, when one of the itinerants was to preach in the school-house in that district, the school committee locked the doors of the house, refusing to let them enter for that purpose. But the wife of Father Berkley would not submit to that, and found a way to open the house, and they had their meeting. A justice of the peace was appealed to by the school committee to issue papers to punish the recusant lady for the illegal act. The justice refused, saying that Father Berkley paid more taxes to support the school-house and school than any person on Mann's Hill, and told the complainant he would better go home and the next time attend the meeting himself. The increase in the conference was very rapid ; thus in 1831 the net gain was 804 ; in 1832 it was 2,011 ; the next year 1,133.

The preachers for 1833 were Holman Drew and J. Dow. The missionary collection reported for this circuit was fifty cents ; for the whole conference, \$950.12. On the Landaff circuit S. P. Williams and two others were stationed. The Bethlehem circuit reported three schools, sixteen teachers, sixty scholars, and thirty library books. A committee appointed by the conference reported this year in favor of a Conference Academy, to be located at Newbury, Vt. The people of that town agreed to pay half the sum (\$6,000) needed for the buildings. This school yielded its benefits for many years to the people of northern New Hampshire and other sections of the country.

In 1833 a young Englishman in almost destitute circumstances came down afoot from Canada, and after living some months in the family of Colonel Briggs, a Baptist, he taught school in the Shute neighborhood and later in the Briggs neighborhood. He

was devout, earnest, and ready for work as the Master opened ways for it. Attending a meeting at a private house in the Peabody neighborhood where Father Berkley preached, the latter called on the young Englishman to offer prayer. He was so earnest and eloquent in that prayer that the people said he prayed like a minister and must preach, and so he did. That was the introduction of Daniel Wise to the ministry. From that day to the end of his life he was an important factor in Methodism, and continued to advance until by his writings he was known the world over. He was in Littleton and contiguous towns, teaching and preaching, for two or three years. In company with Charles H. Lovejoy he held meetings in school-houses in the west part of the town, where many were converted. Some of the time he preached regularly on a local circuit, including Lyman Centre. In 1834 he preached one-third of the time in the village church at Bath. In 1835 he improvised a circuit extending into Swiftwater, Lisbon, Landaff, and Franconia, co-operating by this means with the regular circuit preachers. Dr. Wise recalls with gratitude those years in these regions, the kindness and devotion of the people; the homes open to him everywhere; the "four days' meetings" which were times of power and salvation; the devoted labors of Father Berkley and others. From here he passed into the greater currents of Methodist life, to find ways wide enough for his great genius and deep consecration. The next year (1834) F. F. Dailey was stationed at Bethlehem, and was continued the second year. In 1836 Holman Drew was the preacher again, and next after him J. H. Stevens, and for 1838 D. Wilcox and an assistant. Opposite the present site of Ira Parker's residence on Main Street, was for some time an unfinished house in which the Methodists held meetings. Afterwards it was removed to the site of the Bellows store. Previous to 1840 Ezekiel Kellogg, a brother of Charles Kellogg, and Levi Hildreth, who died in 1833, were exhorters in this town.

In 1838 John Brodhead passed to his reward. He began preaching in Pennsylvania, but was sent to New England in 1796, and remained here till his death. In 1804-1807 he was on this district as Presiding Elder, and from 1813 made Newmarket, N. H., his home. He preached several years in stations contiguous to his home, was four years in Congress, several times in the State Senate, and a man respected by all the people. His ministerial life covered forty-four years, many of the earlier being passed in a region where he had to travel extended circuits, often swimming large streams on horseback and preaching in his saturated cloth-

ing. These exposures laid the seeds of disease that finally brought him to his death.

A glimpse at the financial report made by the Bethlehem circuit in 1838 would convey an idea of the way things were done. The salary, which was not paid in full, was arranged as follows: Travelling expenses, \$18; house-rent, \$12; quarterage (salary), \$200; fuel, \$6, making a total for the minister and his assistant of \$236. A mission, called the Androscoggin, was joined to the Landaff circuit. In 1839 Lisbon was organized as a distinct charge, with J. Smith the preacher. For Bethlehem E. Pettengill was the preacher.

From 1839 onward, the tables¹ will show the reports from this circuit and the names of the preachers stationed on it. Let it be borne in mind that the statistics reported any year are not the ones given by the preacher, whose name is put down for the appointment for that year. Thus the report for 1839 is made, not by Mr. Pettengill, appointed that year, but by Mr. Wilcox, who was the preacher the year before and who brought his report to the conference of 1839.

This year was the centenary of the existence of Methodism. The conference took due notice of this event, voting to raise \$20,000 as a thank offering. An earnest appeal also was made to the stewards of the various circuits and stations to begin the second century of Methodism by meeting the full apportionment of the preacher's salary. During those years the missionary spirit largely increased, the principal financial report, after the preachers' salary, being for missions. Resolutions, which did not end with the conference session, were passed by that body, and were followed with zeal in the cause of missions. Women impelled by a sense of duty gave their jewelry; others did sewing, — one, over eighty years of age, making thirteen shirts, valued at \$6.60, for missions. On this circuit in 1840 the collections taken were for the Bible Society Missions and the Tract Society.

In 1843–1844 J. S. Loveland, who preached at Bethlehem, Whitefield, and Littleton, lived in this town part of the time, occupying the Hinds house at the south side of the bridge at one time, and then the house on the west side of Pleasant Street, just above the present church. It is reported that no stated preaching by the Methodists took place in this town until 1843, but long before this, two classes were organized, — one on Mann's Hill, the other in the Shute neighborhood. Probably one was also formed in the Carter neighborhood. In connection with these nuclei services were held

¹ See table covering Methodist Church.

by the itinerants and their various local assistants. In North Littleton the Rev. S. P. Williams, who married Miss Persis Partridge, of Littleton, and who was at one time Presiding Elder, lived for some years and sustained preaching near his home. During this time he was Bible Agent for New Hampshire. In 1850 he was transferred to the Troy Conference and died in 1874 at Marengo, Ill. In 1846 Rev. Holman Drew, who was connected with this town as the preacher at Bethlehem, died at Landaff, and as he had longed to do, passed away in his pulpit. He had settled in that town after many years of hard work on the circuit of this part of the State. He was a very successful preacher, with a peculiar gift for pastoral visiting, building up churches and winning souls to Christ.

In the region between Lower Waterford Bridge and Monroe along the Connecticut River valley, was a district called the Carter neighborhood, which became a stronghold of Methodism. As far back as 1820, and probably before, services were held in that region, generally in the school-house. Three brothers, Daniel, Eliphalet, and Thomas Carter, and their sister, Mrs. Huse, with their families were all Methodists. Many of their descendants followed in the faith of their ancestors. Among these were Mrs. Amasa Knapp and Mrs. Dewey, daughters of Thomas Carter. The son of Thomas Carter, Jr., died while studying for the ministry at the Concord Biblical Institution. His wife was sister of Judge Ross of St. Johnsbury, Vt. Later she married another minister by the name of Arthur, whose ministry has been in the West. Another brother, Enoch, moved to Peacham, Vt., when his son Truman was a child of five. This son became a Methodist minister, and in 1865-1866 was the stationed preacher at Littleton. A brother of Truman also became a preacher, as did also a son of Amasa Knapp, Rev. William C. Knapp, born in that neighborhood, whose ministry has been in Illinois. Mrs. Briggs, with whom Daniel Wise found a home, was of the same family, a sister of Daniel Carter and the others. Her husband was a Baptist, but she was a Methodist.

There was also another brother of the original Carter family in this town named Moses, whose descendants became Methodists. His son Ebenezer, who lived near Partridge Pond in the Shute neighborhood, was always a Methodist, he and his family helping vigorously to sustain the interests of the work in that locality. His son Ellery H. Carter is now of this town. Another son, Alba B., became a preacher, of whom mention will later be made. Still another son of Moses Carter, Nathan, lived in the same re-



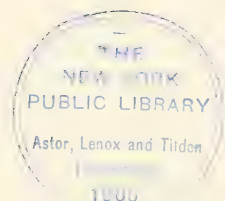
REV. HENRY B. MEAD.

REV. DANIEL WISE.

REV. HUGH MONTGOMERY.

REV. JOSEPH W. PRESBY.

REV. JOHN A. MAGOON.



gion as Ebenezer, and with his family did much for the church of their choice. Services were held in the school-house just beyond the corner, near the Hastings farm. The services were greatly indebted to Michael Shute, whose name was attached to the district, and he was probably the "class-leader" — "a whole-souled Christian," says one who knew him. Charles Cowen, Mark Streeter, Father Berkley, and others used to preach there. By about 1860 so many Methodist families had moved away from these two neighborhoods that meetings were seldom held. Many of the older people had been gathered home to rest.

The conference which had included both New Hampshire and Vermont was divided in 1844, each State thenceforward constituting a separate conference. In 1845 the Seminary, now located at Tilton, was organized at Northfield, across the river from Tilton, and from that time this region was greatly indebted to that school for its excellent educational advantages. A committee had been appointed the year before at the conference session at Portsmouth to seek a location for their seminary. Northfield offered to erect buildings to secure it there; that proposition was accepted and the buildings at once erected, so that in the year 1845 it opened with one hundred and thirty students. In 1852 the charter was enlarged to include a female college. The school prospered greatly under its successive presidents. In November, 1862, the buildings were burnt, and the more commodious brick ones on the north side of the river were at once put up. These were at length outgrown, and in 1887 Seminary Hill was crowned with the magnificent building which now offers its advantages to the Methodists of New Hampshire.

The conference session of 1846 passed pronounced but well-considered resolutions on slavery, repudiating the abolitionism of the "Garrison Party," but reiterating the words of the Discipline that slavery was "a great evil and ought to be *abolished*."

In 1848 Littleton first appears among the appointments by name, with C. Cowen as a supply. Preaching services were held in Brackett's Hall. The next year Littleton was joined with Whitefield, but the succeeding year, 1850, it was named as a mission with Bethlehem, in charge of Sullivan Holman as pastor, when its separate history as a station begins. The following was the financial allowance, which he had to report \$50 short at the end of the year: Travelling expenses, \$25; house-rent, \$60;¹ quarterage,

¹ This was the amount paid as rental for the Paddleford, or Dr. Tuttle place, which then included a large tract of land now occupied by buildings on Main and Meadow Streets.

\$224; fuel, \$16; table expenses, \$50 — total, \$375. He reported one hundred members and forty-one probationers for the two places, with two Sunday-schools, twenty-six teachers, and two hundred and thirty scholars. Mr. Holman was here two years, during which time the church was erected. It was located on the northeast corner of Main Street and the Mann's Hill road, now known as Pleasant Street. The land was sold in 1850 by John Gile to Levi F. Ranlet, the deed bearing date of March 28, 1850. The deed by which Mr. Ranlet transferred it to the First Methodist Episcopal Society of Littleton bears date of August 12, 1851. The price paid by Mr. Ranlet was \$500. The lot was about one hundred and thirty feet on the Mann's Hill road, fifty feet on the north end, and about eighty feet long on the eastern side. The spot had long been known as the Curtis or Red Store lot. A subscription paper was circulated, dated May 20, 1850, pledging each subscriber to take one or more pews at a cost to cover the expense of building the new church. Mr. Ranlet put up the house at his own expense, and was reimbursed by the price of the pews sold. In this way nearly sixty pews were taken, many of them by persons still living or whose descendants are now in Littleton. The cost of the structure, after deducting some bills allowed by Mr. Ranlet, was \$4,658.82. The trustees to whom he submitted his accounts, and who reported them as being most satisfactory, were George B. Redington, E. S. Woolson, Daniel Wilcomb, and Charles Kellogg. The old bills, subscription papers, plan of the audience room and pews, etc., soiled and worn, still remain, treasured, eloquent mementos of a series of labors which will not be forgotten. Mr. Ranlet's proposition follows:

Original Proposition to build the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Littleton, N. H., dated 1850.¹

Levi F. Ranlet proposes to build a meeting-house in the village of Littleton, the spot to be designated by the majority of the subscribers for pews at a meeting called for that purpose, the house to be built according to the plan annexed and fully completed in as substantial manner as may be, using all reasonable despatch.

When completed, the house is to be occupied as a place of public

¹ It has been claimed that this church was built with a condition attached similar to those embodied in the agreement for the erection of the first meeting-house and the Congregational Church, to the effect that it should be open to the use of all denominations according to the amount of their pew-holdings. Such was not the fact. It was built for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church Society only.

worship by the Methodist Episcopal Society in said village, and the interest acquired by the said Ranlet in the land whereon it stands is to be conveyed to said society if organized or otherwise to trustees appointed by a majority of the pew-holders, to hold said land for the benefit of said society.

Upon the completion of the house, the price of the pews is to be fixed by said Ranlet at a sum not exceeding in the aggregate the actual cost of the house and ground, conducted in a reasonable and prudent manner, graduating the price of each pew according to its character and position.

And therefore public notice shall be given that the choice of such pews at the price fixed as aforesaid among the subscribers for the pews will be sold at public auction at said house at a time named in the notice, and such right of choice shall then be sold and upon the purchasers designating the pews by them selected respectively in the manner aforesaid and paying therefor the price fixed together with the sum bid for choice, he or she shall be entitled to a valid conveyance thereof to be made and delivered at the time of said payment.

With the further provision that in case the sums realized from the sale of the pews together with the prices bid for choice, shall exceed the actual cost of the house and ground, then the surplus shall be expended in furnishing the house with stoves and other necessary articles for the accommodation of the house.

To induce the said Ranlet to erect the said house, we the subscribers hereby engage and bind ourselves to take and pay for the number of pews therein set opposite our names, respectively, the pews to be selected and the prices fixed in the manner above described.¹

Feb'y 20, 1850.

Subscribers' Names.	No. of Pews Sub- scribed for.	Subscribers' Names.	No. of Pews Sub- scribed for.
H. A. Bellows	One	Abijah Allen	One
Levi F. Ranlet	One	H. W. Merrill	One
E. S. Woolson	One	D. P. Sanborn	One
F. W. Gile	Two	J. Bellows	One
John Lindsay	One	James Richardson	One
Otis Batchelder	One	Wm. M. Morrison	One
Simeon S. Bidwell	One	Amos Wallace	One
William Durgin	One	James H. Angier	One
John L. Lougee	One	J. W. Hale	One
Arthur L. Russell	One	Oliver F. Nurse	One

¹ The house contained sixty-two pews. Mr. Ranlet's plan contemplated that all should be pledged before work on the building was begun. The last pew remained on his hands when Frye W. Gile came to the rescue by making his subscription *two*. Not all subscribers fulfilled their pledges. John Gile died and John Bowman took over his right. J. W. Hale gave his to Gen. E. O. Kenney, John Lindsay disposed of his, the Lougees had left town. When the pews were auctioned off, the Redingtons, who had furnished some of the lumber, took two additional pews in part payment, and Levi F. Ranlet found five and half of another on his hands.

Wm. Burns	One	George Abbott	One
(to be paid for in timber on my		Elanson Farr	One
lots called Bonney & Gilman		A. B. Miner	One
Places)		A. & J. M. Quimby	One
Henry L. Thayer	One	Oliver Nurs	One
Ellery D. Dunn	One	Jonathan Nurs	One
James Dow	One	Levi Wheeler	One
Alonzo Weeks	One	L. Parker & Hill	One
Ebenezer Stevens	One	Charles Kellogg	One
Abram Mills	One	Noah W. Ranlet	One
Daniel Bean	One	Moses K. Wilcomb	One
C. M. Tuttle	One	James Gordon	One
C. H. Lovejoy	One	A. S. Annis	One
Albert Lovejoy	One	John L. Martin	One
J. J. Lovejoy	One	E. D. Lougee	One
John Gile	One	Douglas Robins	One
H. C. Redington & Co.	One	Stilman Batchellor	One
Amos S. Sanborn	One	Hollis M. Pearson	One
L. T. Dow	One	Samuel T. Morse	One
Wesley Alexander	One	P. Henry Paddleford	One
Lewis Graham	One	Alexander McIntyre (By L. F.	
Elisha Burnham	One	Ranlet)	One
Calvin J. Wallace	One		62

May 1850. We consent that the place of the meeting-house may be so far varied as to conform to the plan drawn by Mr. Boyden and herewith exhibited.

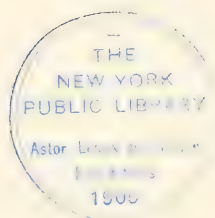
H. A. BELLOWS	L. T. DOW
H. L. THAYER	JAMES H. ANGIER
ALONZO WEEKS	OTIS BATCHELDER
EBENEZER BURNS	JOHN LINDSAY
H. C. REDINGTON & Co.	

The lumber for the new church was sawed at the mill of P. H. Paddleford at South Littleton, Nathan Applebee, Jr., doing the work. Alexander McIntire went to the woods April 15, 1850, and drew the timbers for the rafters to the mill through a foot or more of new fallen snow. Alonzo Weeks, not only in building the church, but for years afterwards, did much to carry on the new enterprise.

The church was dedicated January 8, 1851, the Rev. Joseph E. King, then Principal of Newbury Seminary, now and for many years President of Fort Edwards, N. Y., Institute, preaching the sermon. It was a great day for the few Methodists of this town, and a signal triumph of devoted laborers. The aisle floors were



METHODIST CHURCH.



carpeted with hemp; a fine bell was provided,¹ together with a good clock and a wood furnace. To cushion the seats, Mrs. Holman did the sewing, while Mr. Holman cut a fine soft growth of rowen on Mr. Bowman's meadow, cured it in the sun, and he and Mrs. Holman made the cushions from this material. For his activity in temperance matters, he incurred the enmity of some people who threatened him in various ways, but Mr. Holman did not change his course and dared them to carry out their threats. They never accepted the challenge. In 1853 the trustees deeded the pew-holders the land on which the church was situated, which had been conveyed to them as representatives of the society by Levi Ranlet in 1851. Soon after the church was built, a row of horse-sheds was erected where the vestry now stands. When this addition was made, the leases where the sheds had stood were raised.²

After the dedication Mr. Holman's heavy labors were rewarded. Levi F. Ranlet was made recording steward, with George Abbott and Moses K. Wilcomb stewards for Littleton. During his second year Mr. Holman served as superintendent of schools. From the infant class in the Sunday-school at that time were three who afterwards went out as preachers, — Joseph E. Robins, Charles W. Millen, and Warren Applebee. A missionary appropriation for Mr. Holman's first year was made of \$150; for the second, \$100. The people generously gave him a donation of \$200 the first year, and of \$100 the second year. The Sunday-school

¹ It was the first church bell in town, and after more than half a century continues with its sweet tones to call people to worship.

² The church, as originally designed and built, was a somewhat close imitation of one at Worcester, Mass., and was regarded as architecturally one of the finest buildings in the State. In front leading to the entrance was a wide sweep of steps, buttressed on either hand by timbered walls surmounted by platforms that extended in front and around either side, breaking the effect of the sloping ground and giving the appearance of an extended and solid base to the structure. At the top of the steps, within a shallow but high recess or alcove, were two entrances. Supporting the entablature of the alcove were two fluted Doric columns. As seen from any point on the street the church was a most attractive structure. All this has been changed by so-called modern improvements. The building came into the control of utilitarians, and the beauty of the scheme of the architect gave way to the needs of a growing congregation who converted what was designed for a church into the double purpose of a church and chapel. In accomplishing these purposes all the beauty of the structure was lost excepting that of the fine belfry and spire, which at their best must be seen by excluding from view the main structure.

The interior, unlike the exterior, has been improved in two respects. The original desk was an ornate and heavy structure, grained in imitation of dark mahogany; this was so displeasing to the eye that an attempt to cure the defect was in a measure successful, by changing its color to a light cherry. But the desk was not in harmony with the interior and was removed in two or three years. The other improvement was the removal of the old-fashioned singers' gallery from the south end and placing the choir behind the preacher's desk.

collections taken monthly were as follows: June, 1851, 83 cents; July, 68; September, 55; October, 49; November, 60; December, 61; January, 1852, 41; February, 25; March, 48; August, 49. On June 14, 1851, a local preacher's license was granted Charles R. Holman, of West Littleton, and the next spring he was recommended to the travelling connection and admitted into the New Hampshire Conference.

In 1852 Dudley P. Leavitt was sent here. His whole claim was rated at \$250, of which \$50 was a grant of missionary aid. He was an able, scholarly man, and his pastorate a wise carrying forward of the work so successfully begun by Mr. Holman. The missionary committee had on it the following elect women: Mrs. Woolson, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Ranlet, and Mrs. Charlton. Thus the ladies were set publicly at work. In 1853 the sum of \$10 missionary money was raised to make Mr. Ranlet a life member of the Conference Missionary Society. The same year Calvin J. Wallace was elected steward. Through it all, the name of Douglas Robins appears alongside that of Ranlet and other busy ones. Mr. Leavitt was granted a donation the second year of his being here, but the results of it do not appear in the records.

Larned L. Eastman was sent here in 1854. His pastorate was a continuation of the success of his predecessors. The members of the Quarterly Conference for 1854 were Levi F. Ranlet, George Abbott, Moses K. Wilcomb, Abijah Allen, Calvin J. Wallace, and Amos Bailey as stewards, with Douglas Robins, Calvin J. Wallace, and James Gordon as class-leaders. The next year E. C. Kimball was made steward. Some people who had aided in building the church used their legal right in the church edifice, when not occupied by the Methodists, to put into it services quite foreign to the teachings of the New Testament, but their course came to an inglorious collapse. Before Mr. Eastman's time was out in 1856, he reported to the Quarterly Conference the purchase of a seraphine, the first musical instrument owned by the church. He reported the Sunday-school as having nineteen officers and teachers, with one hundred and fifty pupils.

At the end of the second year of Mr. Eastman's pastorate (1856) the New Hampshire Conference held its session here, in accordance with an invitation extended by the society and accepted by the conference the previous year. Bishop Osman C. Baker, so long identified with New Hampshire Methodism by his residence at Concord and in other ways, was assigned to preside. Richard S. Rust, later the veteran Corresponding Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, was elected secretary. The session

presented the usual attractions of those great occasions, so that the young society of Methodists in Littleton obtained a glimpse of the great connectional interests of which they represented a part. The people of the town gladly threw open their homes to entertain the members of the conference and others present. Mr. Eastman succeeded admirably in the arduous and delicate duties of providing for the session. Only once had its session been as far north as this, — that of Lancaster in 1849.

In 1832 James Gordon settled with his wife on the farm since occupied by Aaron Edmands, on Mann's Hill, and from that time forward for many years meetings were held in their home. He was class-leader most of those years, and ministers of other denominations besides the Methodists preached there. When the church was organized in the village, he and others in that neighborhood formally joined the new enterprise. The class for 1856 contains the following names: James Gordon, leader, Sarah Gordon, Jane Gordon, George Abbott, Ann Abbott, Oliver F. Nurse, Ruth Nurse, Frederic A. Bartlett, Clarissa Bartlett, Abijah Allen, Elias Bacon, Laonia Town, Mary W. Annis, Richard Jones, Susanna Jones, Martha Goodwin, Olive Goodwin, Catherine Clark, Sarah A. Bartlett, all residents of Mann's Hill. Many who joined other churches were converted in that consecrated house. Mr. Gordon died at South Littleton in 1888.

For the year 1856 J. P. Stinchfield was appointed here. He stayed one year. On June 19, 1856, Damon Judd was recommended to the travelling connection. At the next Quarterly Conference there was a committee of three appointed "to see where the singing school be kept, see to the fires, etc."

Following Mr. Stinchfield, George N. Bryant was sent here. He remained the two years then allowed by the Discipline. A good donation was given him, some conversions marked his pastorate, and the various interests of the charge were well sustained.

In 1859 Bethlehem was again joined with Littleton, and L. P. Cushman was the preacher. Considerable ingathering occurred, for he was able to report in March that he had received thirty-three on probation and six into full connection; among these were Joseph E. Robins, Charles W. Millen, Warren Applebee, and Hugh Montgomery. The following year Bethlehem was again separated from this place. The sum of \$60 was granted to aid the charge, subject to the disposal of the conference.

In 1860 Hugh Montgomery came into this town, like Daniel Wise, from Canada, afoot and alone, in search of work. He found work, and also a chance to labor for the Master. After being

here a short time he called a prayer-meeting at Deacon Cobleigh's house at which several of the young people about there were converted, and the religious life of others renewed,—among them Joseph E. Robins and Deacon Cobleigh's daughter, now Mrs. R. M. Cole, a missionary in Turkey. Mr. Montgomery also held meetings with much success in the Jackman and Walker Hill neighborhoods. After he was received into the church, he felt called to the ministry, and attended the school in this village. He was granted a local preacher's license in June, 1861. From here he went to Newbury Seminary, where he remained three years, being received into the conference in 1867. He was for many years very earnest in temperance work in Massachusetts. He was the author of several published books. He died in Marblehead, Mass., May 14, 1898.

At the conference session of 1856 ringing resolutions on slavery were adopted, urging its destruction and pledging concurrence in any right measures to that end. The next year they boldly declared that the time of compromise was past. From the local papers of this date it appears that the burning questions of the hour raised some heat in the church and congregation here. From Landaff, where he was stationed in 1862, Mr. Cushman was the Democratic Representative in the Legislature. Each of the two years of Mr. Cushman's pastorate this charge was asked to contribute \$50 toward the seminary at Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton. The Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., was patronized by the churches of this conference, which in turn received many benefits from that oldest Methodist college. The New England Education Society, designed to aid young men preparing for the ministry, was also given favors and returned them. In 1860 Rev. F. A. Hewes, who was the preacher at this place and Bath in 1846, died, a man of deep devotion and successful work. The same year this church voted in favor of lay representation in the Annual Conference. The name of Daniel E. Wells, M.D., appears in the records as a steward from Franconia, and for several years he and others reported for that place. A class was formed there of which Dr. Wells was leader. He and his estimable wife were earnest workers. Their house was open to meetings, which were continued as long as they remained in that town. The ministers on this station used to go there occasionally to hold meetings. After the removal of Dr. Wells the class seems to have been absorbed by the local churches of other denominations. Calvin J. Wallace was appointed a committee to procure furniture for the use of the parsonage. No house was yet

owned, but the furnishings were used in whatever house the preacher lived. The women worked in this duty of course.

In 1861 George S. Barnes was sent here. His work was not marked by any great change. It was reported in August, 1861, that North Lisbon was given back to the Lisbon charge, as its location demanded. When it was joined to Littleton does not appear. The last six months of his year Mr. Barnes served, without leaving the State, as Chaplain of the Seventeenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers.

After Mr. Barnes's pastorate Silas E. Quimby was sent. He retained his place in the Newbury Seminary till the end of the school year in August. Increased congregations and Sunday-school attested success. A missionary society was formed in the Sunday-school, and named the Wallace Union Society, in honor of the faithful superintendent, C. J. Wallace. At the end of the next year Mr. Quimby accepted a professorship again at Newbury Seminary.

In Mr. Quimby's pastorate Stillman Batchellor died. He was a member of the Methodist Church at Bethlehem long before the full organization in Littleton, having been a steward in 1828-1829, and a trustee in 1830, when, with four others, he superintended the building of a church at Bethlehem. As the church at Littleton was built, he gradually became identified with this project, being early one of the trustees. In 1858 he finally changed his membership to this place, after which time he and his family were regular attendants. He materially aided the new church at the outset in building, and onward till his death. His official relations as trustee or steward were of great worth; his sterling piety, which did not yield to obstacles of spiritual or material import, was always marked, and his liberality in money, time, and labor aided in giving the substantial success which attended the church from the first. His home was on what is now known as the Glessner place, about half-way between Bethlehem and Littleton. He was a soldier in 1812, a devoted patriot, a Jeffersonian Democrat, and an ardent Free-soiler throughout the anti-slavery struggle.

The conference was helping in those years to support the Biblical Institute at Concord, this town doing its share and reaping its due amount of harvest in the improvement of its ministers. This school was transferred to Boston in 1867. The men whose names show they were bearing the responsibilities of official position here constantly were those who began the project, — Levi F. Ranlet, George Abbott, Calvin J. Wallace, E. C. Kimball, Douglas Robins, Moses K. Wilcomb, Abijah Allen, and others. The war

made its changes in the membership and audience. Thus the books say, for October 3, 1862, that a new recording steward had to be appointed, as the former one, C. H. Applebee, had gone to the war. In the Quarterly Conference of January 23, 1863, a local preacher's license was granted Charles W. Millen. On May 9, the same year, an exhorter's license was given Joseph E. Robins. In the autumn of that year the name of Comings M. Barnes appeared as a local preacher. In February, 1864, Warren Applebee was recommended by the Quarterly Conference, after examination in doctrine and discipline, to the Annual Conference on trial. The same vote was passed in the case of Comings M. Barnes at the same time, and he was also recommended to the local deacon's ordination.

In 1864 Hiram L. Kelsey was appointed to this station. During those terrible years of the war the conference took strong ground for the support of the country and other claims on patriotic Christian duty. Its members were sent to the front in the Christian Commission work; its pulpit utterances were full of enthusiastic patriotism. This church had its share of internal bitterness regarding the issues involved. It was a time when voters went armed with revolvers to the polls. In January, 1864, Rev. Mr. Kelsey and Messrs. Ranlet and Palmer were made a committee on repairing the church building. On August 7, that year, a local preacher's license was granted Joseph E. Robins.

Mr. Kelsey was here one year, and following him came Truman Carter. By this time what was only one circuit at the beginning of the century had become eighteen or twenty stations, all the children of the mother circuit at Landaff. This year an assessment of \$25 for the Tilton Seminary was laid upon this charge. Mr. Carter reported to the fourth Quarterly Conference, January 5, 1867, that a gracious revival had occurred, from which he had received thirty on probation and had baptized twenty-nine. At the same time a parsonage committee was appointed, consisting of Ezra Hale, Douglas Robins, and Elisha Smith, with instructions to buy or build at their discretion. From almost the beginning of this church George Abbott was the chorister, till this year, when he passed its responsibilities into other hands.

At the end of Mr. Carter's pastorate in 1867, Alfred E. Drew was stationed here. The salary had increased from Mr. Leavitt's \$250 to \$600 for Mr. Drew's first year and \$700 for his second year. In 1868 Joseph E. Robins and Charles W. Millen were admitted into the Annual Conference. On February 17 of that year it was reported to the Quarterly Conference that a pipe organ,



REV. GEO. BEEBE.

REV. DUDLEY P. LEAVITT.
REV. SULLIVAN HOLMAN.

REV. HIRAM L. KELSEY.

REV. MARTIN V. B. KNOX, D.D.

REV. CHARLES M. HOWARD.

REV. LEWIS P. CUSHMAN.

PASTORS M. E. CHURCH.

costing \$750, had been placed in the church, and that the gallery had been lowered at a cost of \$142. In Mr. Drew's pastorate a parsonage was bought on South Street, of James J. Barrett, for \$1,600. The subscription list shows faithful paying of personal indebtedness to the Lord. The house was not very commodious or near to the church, but a good venture for the Society. It had seven rooms, horse-barn, and wood-house, with a small plat of ground and a fine stream of water from the hillside, brought into the kitchen by a lead pipe. The residence of the preachers before this purchase had been here and there about the village, as each could find a house to suit him. Eastman, Cushman, and others lived on Pleasant Street. Mr. Drew, upon the purchase of the parsonage, was its first occupant. In this the succeeding preachers lived till it was sold in 1886. In 1869 the New Hampshire Conference was held at Lisbon, and many from here attended its various sessions. James M. Bean was sent here that year from the Lisbon Conference. In May, Charles Cowen, once stationed here, died at his residence in Lyman. His memory is fragrant. He "was highly valued as a citizen, a Christian, and a minister. In all these relations he was without reproach." Mr. Bean remained about one year.

Following him, came John Currier in 1870. Some money was raised for Sunday-school purposes, and a committee, consisting of George Abbott, George Gile, and J. C. Nourse, was appointed on the camp-meeting to be held at Bath. Asa Phillips, one of the hard workers for the church, died September 18, 1870, and Ezra Hale in October, 1871. Both these men were greatly missed, and yet the result of their sacrifices remains to bless the community. Douglas Robins was elected to the Laymen's Electoral Conference held in connection with the Annual Conference at Bristol in 1872. On May 18 of that year a committee on vestry was appointed, consisting of Moses K. Wilcomb, George Gile, and Charles H. Applebee.

George Beebe was sent here in 1872. His children still reside among us.

Mr. Ranlet, who did so much to build the church, was born at Meredith, N. H., moving to this town in 1839, and died in great peace at Plymouth, N. H., November, 1873. Awhile after coming here he and his family became identified with Methodism, and he was an official representative for this place when it was only a small section of contiguous circuits. As this village was likely to become a separate station, much opposition arose from the existing church, and no doubt helped to create a determination on the

part of Mr. Ranlet and others to erect a house of worship of their own denomination. He encountered many difficulties, but succeeded nobly, as we have seen. After it was built and dedicated, some of those who aided by taking pews tried to turn the enterprise toward Universalism, while others claimed its use for Spiritualism and other notions. But gradually the Methodists prevailed, and after a season they were left in undisturbed control. Accusations of various kinds were made against Mr. Ranlet's business methods in the construction of the church, but his accounts were placed in the hands of John Sargent, a skilful accountant and a man of sterling integrity, for auditing and found to be correct. He was left with quite a debt on his hands at the end, owing to the failure of some to take pews who had signed an agreement to do so. As the work was finished, he rejoiced in the victory won. Important official church trusts were given him; his house was the home of the preachers; his hand was always open to meet the needs of the struggling society. Mrs. Ranlet, who died also at Plymouth, nine years later than her husband, was also a willing, devoted worker, always sustaining her husband in his consecration to the cause. The town honored him by sending him as a Free-soiler to the Legislature. Methodism in general stood almost a unit for the freedom of the blacks.¹

Probably before 1868 a Ladies' Society had been formed, which has since been continued under one name and another. When the vestry was built, this society paid toward it \$126.41, besides much more for its furnishings. It raised money and did work in various ways, its objective usually being parsonage demands.

In 1874 a new feature was introduced into the conference minutes, the Presiding Elders' Reports, in which is preserved much valuable historical material which could not otherwise be retained. Had such reports been made during the whole course of our conferences, invaluable history would have been preserved which is now forever lost. Thus Mr. Beebe is reported only in that place as having raised and expended \$600 in church repairs.

In 1874 George W. Ruland was sent here. That year the Sunday-school was formed into a Missionary Society under the Discipline rules. The Young People's Society cleared \$100 in a fair, the money being used for the new vestry. This was finally erected as it now stands on the north end of the church, the horse-sheds having been removed. The cost was about \$1,100. It was opened

¹ In the church in this place was a strong conservative element, with Elder Berkley at its head, that by no means gave countenance to the Garrison school of Abolitionists.

for service Watch night, December 31, 1875, at which time John Currier, a former pastor, preached. The sum of \$440 was also raised for repairs on the church and for old claims. On the 15th of February, 1875, the license of Charles J. Fowler as local preacher was renewed, he having been received in that capacity by letter. Union meetings were held under the direction of Rev. D. J. Potter, and were attended with some success. On October 2, 1875, Douglas Robins died, a man whose wise and persistent efforts to build up Methodism are shown by the official records of committees and various meetings for business. He was a native of this town, his family before him being Methodists, and attendants on that service whenever held in town. He was an active and persistent helper of Mr. Ranlet in building the church. For many years he sang in the choir. He was a class-leader, having charge of a class in that part of the town where he lived, on the well-known Robins farm. He was for years Justice of the Peace, marrying many couples and executing many legal papers. In 1861-1862 he was sent to the Legislature as Representative on the Democratic ticket. One of his last acts before his death was to pledge \$50 towards the new vestry. A little more than a year later, his consort, Betsey F., also died. She was a strong, hopeful Christian, and, like her husband, full of good works for the cause they loved. In February, 1877, the widow of Rev. Charles Cowen died at Lyman. Her life was full of noble deeds and heroic sacrifice for Christ, and of gospel triumphs. The same year, in March, Rev. George Beebe died in great peace at Bethlehem. During Mr. Ruland's pastorate the society bought a lot in the circle of cottage spaces at the Weirs Camp-meeting ground, and on it erected a small cottage, costing about \$500. The lot is twenty by forty feet. When a camp-meeting was started at Bath, this church took part in it, and has also liberally patronized the one near Groveton. During 1875-1876 Mrs. George Gile did valuable service as President of the Ladies' Aid Society. Following her, Mrs. Moses K. Wilcomb, Mrs. John W. Bickford, Mrs. George M. Curl, Mrs. Richard Stevens, and others have served. On February 8, 1877, Cornelius N. Krook was licensed as a local preacher.

In 1877 N. M. D. Granger was appointed here. Ill health, which soon after his leaving here resulted in his death, made him physically unable to do as much work as his eager spirit longed to do. Throughout the autumn and winter of 1878 he was prostrated with severe sickness. The church was painted during his pastorate. In a Quarterly Conference, May 27, 1877, Alexander McIntire was approved as Sunday-school superinten-

dent, the first record in this church of a disciplinary requirement now made every year. The Reform Club was permitted to hold a meeting Sunday night once a month in the church. In the beginning of the summer of 1877 it was voted to have but one preaching service a Sunday for a quarter; then in September the Quarterly Conference voted to continue the same indefinitely, which custom has prevailed to the present. The pastor's salary had formerly been raised by subscription, and now, to facilitate this plan, the charge was divided into three sections with a collection in each, but, this method not working well, it was shortly abandoned. In September, 1878, a Sunday-school Teachers' Meeting was organized, and a few months later about two hundred new books were added to the library.

George A. McLaughlin was stationed here in 1879. A large ingathering of souls was one result of his pastorate. He found the communicants, including probationers, to number one hundred and forty-one and left one hundred and sixty-two. A meeting of the pew-holders and of the society was called February 2, 1880, to take into consideration the project of repairing the church. The pew-holders generally surrendered the pews held by them, as so much toward remodelling the interior of the edifice. New pews were put in, a new furnace was placed under the house, it was beautifully frescoed, and other repairs done. During these repairs services were held part of the time in Union Hall. Mr. R. D. Rounsevel put in an elegant black walnut set of pulpit furniture in memory of his wife. By these various improvements the inside of the church was made very attractive. Ira Parker ably assisted the pastor in raising the money and conducting the changes, which altogether cost about \$4,000. The Ladies' Society paid over \$400 toward these improvements. April 20, 1880, it was voted not to rent the church for other purposes than religious services. At the same date a local preacher's license was granted E. C. Langford. Alexander Palmer was elected to the Lay Electoral College in 1880.

In 1882 George M. Curl was sent here. He increased the membership to one hundred and seventy-nine. Hard work and devotion to duties yielded their beneficent results. On the 9th of February, 1885, Mark Tisdale was granted exhorter's license, and April 14 a local preacher's license. Since then he has been used as a successful supply at various points in the conference. The platform and steps of the church were repaired at a cost of about \$60. About New Year, 1884, a new cabinet organ for use in the prayer-meetings and Sunday-school was secured. In 1884 Rev.

Alba B. Carter died on his charge at Main Street, Great Falls, N. H. He was born in Littleton in 1844. The Quarterly Conference voted an invitation to the Annual Conference to meet here in 1885, which was accepted. Henry C. Libby was sent from this church to the Lay Conference. Some steps were taken toward building a new parsonage, but no result was reached.

In 1885 the conference met here for the second time in the history of this church. The people without respect to denominations gladly welcomed the members of the conference to their homes. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss presided. It was a rare treat to the people of the town to gain thus a view of the great evangelical forces and projects of Methodism. For Sunday night, April 19, a service was held in Union Hall at which J. W. Adams preached, and was followed in an altar service conducted by C. U. Dunning, when about forty came forward for prayers, a number of whom later became members of this church and of others in this town and elsewhere. At the close of the conference session M. V. B. Knox was appointed to the church. The revival spirit continued, so that large additions were made to the church and Sunday-school. Clarence W. Williams was Sunday-school Superintendent for 1885-1886, when, leaving town, Henry O. Jackson was elected in his place. A project to buy or build a new parsonage was set on foot during the summer of 1885; the pastor moved to the Evarts W. Farr House, on Pleasant Street; the old parsonage on South Street was sold for \$1,000; a lot with an old set of buildings on Pleasant Street, No. 15, left to her heirs by Laura Sargent, of precious memory in the church, was bought for \$1,500. Simpson Brothers of this town were the contractors. The work was pushed during the summer and autumn of 1886, and the pastor's family occupied the house January 6, 1887. It has a two-story front and an L of a story and a half, with wood-house, carriage-room, horse-barn, and hay-loft. A fine double-walled cellar is under the whole house. Running water from the Apthorp system is supplied. There are twelve ample rooms, all the lower story being finished with brown ash. The whole cost of the house has been \$2,320. Again Ira Parker, as chairman of the trustees, did much toward raising the money and planning the work. The Ladies' Aid Society, under Mrs. Knox's presidency, pledged and raised \$500 toward the building and land. A "Young People's Literary, Musical, and Social Society" was organized in 1887 with Belle Abbott President. Their object is to help in furnishing the parsonage. During the winter of each year the pastor had a course of free lectures in

the church, being aided by Mrs. Knox and contiguous preachers. These were largely attended. During the summer of 1886 the people made up a purse of \$100, and voting a vacation to their pastor, sent him to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Libby of this church, with the Department Commander, George Farr and wife, and Adjutant-General H. J. Kenney and wife from this town, were also of the party. During Mr. Knox's absence the pulpit was supplied by George W. Anderson and others.

Of the pastors named, several have taken other denominational connections. In this list are the names of Loveland, Stinchfield, Kelsey, Applebee, and Ruland.

In 1886 a liberal benefactor of the Sunday-school presented its library with a hundred new volumes, and in 1887 the church made an addition of two hundred and forty more. In the spring of 1887 Moses K. Wilcomb died. He resided on Gilmanton Hill, and was born in 1821. His father's family was connected with the Methodist Church at Bethlehem until some time after the new church was organized at Littleton, though the name of Daniel W. Wilcomb appears as one of the trustees to whom Levi F. Ranlet submitted his report of building the church. Before the church was erected, while services were held in Brackett's Hall and other places, Moses K. Wilcomb attended the services here, and was one of those who subscribed for a pew at the time of building. In 1854 his name appears in the list of stewards, from which time till his death he was on the Official Board. Bethlehem, in which town his farm was situated, elected him Selectman for 1867-1868, and sent him to the Legislature for 1885-1887. He and his family were constant attendants on the services of the church. Mrs. Wilcomb served some time as President of the Ladies' Society.

The first Woman's Foreign Missionary Society auxiliary started here was organized the third year of Mr. Ruland's pastorate, with Mrs. Ruland President. In more or less active state it has since continued, with the following elect ladies as Presidents: Mrs. George Gile, Mrs. George A. McLaughlin, Mrs. George M. Curl, Mrs. John T. Simpson, Mrs. P. M. Frost, Mrs. Maria Mann, Mrs. R. Sanderson, Mrs. C. M. Howard, Mrs. M. H. Moody, and Mrs. Mary W. Clapp.

A Woman's Home Missionary Society was organized here in 1886, with Mrs. Silas Hatch President, Mrs. Elbridge Flint Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Watson Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Jennie Belknap Treasurer.

The last Quarterly Conference of the conference year of 1887-

1888, held March 7, 1888, granted a local preacher's license to Clarence W. Williams.

Not alone those whose death enables us fully to write of their deeds have nobly striven to build up this strong, successful church. Some still living have wrought just as nobly. Through the whole history of the church George Abbott was until his death connected with it in one or another official relation, sometimes with two or three offices and their attendant burden at the same time. Side by side with him stood Calvin J. Wallace through it all, never shirking duty as leader, steward, or Sunday-school superintendent. Gilman K. Morrison helped draw the timber to make the church, and with his heart thus mortised into the framework, could not help coming to it in membership after a few years, from a sister church, with his whole family. Nor have men alone toiled and sacrificed, but women have won a place beside those true yoke-fellows of Paul. Among early toilers were Mrs. Lucy Burt, Mrs. James Gordon, and Catherine Clark. The feeble, struggling society of 1850 in less than forty years gained a commanding place in the town and the conference, with its three hundred communicants! Besides these spoken of, many whose toil and money and faith and prayers have helped to make this church what it is, have moved to other parts. And what a fair body remains! Parents have seen their children here converted, husband and wife have knelt together for the first time at the altar, their hearts, by this consecration to God, having been more than ever made one. The older men and women are passing to their eternal reward, and others are arising to receive their mantle. A strong group of younger men and women have come into the church, who are duplicating the sacrifices and faith of the fathers and mothers. Every department of the church is well sustained.¹

In compliance with the general plan of this work, something concerning the personality as well as the achievements of clergymen connected with Methodism is added to the full and clear sketch prepared by Dr. Knox.

The first authentic knowledge we have concerning the planting of that sect in this town is connected with the advent of Josiah Newhall in 1791 or 1792. Its growth was not rapid during the first half-century of our corporate existence, though it is evident that from the spiritual awakening that characterized the first years of the nineteenth century the Methodists gathered their full

¹ The foregoing history of the Methodist Episcopal Church was prepared by the Rev. M. V. B. Knox in the last year of his pastorate in 1887.

share of the harvest, and from that time on, though they have left no recorded history of their transactions, we know they were an important element in the religious development of our people.

The Methodist Church, as a rule, evinced great wisdom in the selection of agents for the accomplishment of its purposes, and this attribute was manifested when it assigned Sullivan Holman to this town in 1850. He possessed energy, devotion, knowledge of human nature, and a democratic spirit that made him a congenial companion with all sorts and conditions of men. These qualities enabled him to clearly discern the conditions prevailing in this town and to gather up the unorganized and to some extent diverse elements that failed to find a satisfactory religious home within the fold of the Congregational Society. The task assigned him was difficult, but he succeeded in accomplishing it to the satisfaction of all concerned, — to none more so than to the large body of citizens who were not associated with Methodism but who were interested in the highest welfare of this community.

Mr. Holman was of a family that had four sons proclaiming from the pulpit the doctrines taught by the Wesleys. These sons were among the influential members of the New Hampshire Conference, and each possessed a dominant trait that was in a measure denied the others. Sullivan, as has been said, was an energetic man, with a persuasive business instinct, and was noted among his clerical associates as a church builder. It has been said by one of his biographers that he began and closed his active ministerial career by building a church. "When but twenty years of age he supervised the building of a church at Putney, Vt., . . . and in his sixty-seventh year raised up a society at Centralville near Lowell, and erected a church, a beautiful brick structure."

In personal appearance Mr. Holman was attractive. His form was slight, but every movement nervous and indicative of physical and mental strength; his features were somewhat irregular; the forehead, broad and high, protruded over the dark cavernous eyes, and the face narrowed to the chin; his hair, light brown in color, gathered about his well-formed head in abundant curling locks; his voice was resonant and clear. The general character of his sermons was that of appeal reinforced by abundant illustrations, with a sufficient theological basis for the framework, and these were so mingled and delivered with a sincerity and force that led each individual in his audience to believe that the sermon was intended for his personal consideration. It was doubtless this power of personal application that led to the very successful revival that crowned his work in this town. An incident connected with his

pastorate here which he always recalled with pleasure was an invitation he received from a number of the young men, some of whom were not regular members of his congregation, to deliver an address specially prepared for their instruction. This sermon was delivered on the evening of March 30, 1851, to a large audience that filled the new church. It was an appropriate and eloquent discourse and received the approbation of all who heard it.¹

Mr. Holman was united in marriage in 1840 with Aseneth Stevens; they had one child who, when resident here, was a beautiful boy of some eight or nine years, who united in his person the sweetness and grace of his mother and the nervous force of his father. He was destined to an early grave and passed away soon after they removed from town. The mother died in 1865, and in 1868 Mr. Holman married Harriet F. Ayer, of Concord. Mr. Holman died at Nashua, April 16, 1896, aged nearly seventy-six years.

The successor of Mr. Holman at this station was Rev. Dudley Prescott Leavitt, a quiet, refined, scholarly man of fine ability and great dignity of character. In some respects he was a strong contrast to his predecessor. Mr. Holman was of light complexion, ardent temperament, rapid in action and speech. Mr. Leavitt was dark-skinned, cool, and moderate in action, and spoke with deliberation. As a preacher, he was given to logical methods, and sought to convince the judgment rather than to awaken the emotional nature of his hearers. Both were successful preachers and much liked in this town. Mr. Leavitt was regarded as one of the strong men of the conference and as one of its ablest preachers. This was his third assignment; his first was at Walpole, his second at Chesterfield, for one year each. He remained here the then usual time, two years, and was successively stationed at Whitefield and Bethlehem, Nashua, Newport, East Salisbury, Mass., Portsmouth, Dover, and Concord. In 1866 he was for a year Presiding Elder of the Florida District of the South Carolina Mission Conference, and was assigned to Tilton (then Sanbornton Bridge) in 1867; in 1868 he was transferred to the Providence Conference, and was for two years stationed at New Bedford;

¹ "As a token of gratitude" the young men who extended the invitation presented Mr. Holman with a gold-headed cane. The presenters were Albert Balch, Horace Davenport, Hiram Eastman, L. A. Felton, E. F. Green, Matthew Hale, James K. Hatch, B. W. Kilburn, Edward Kilburn, Willis Martin, Aaron Brackett Miner, Robert Harvey Nelson, George K. Paddleford, Charles C. Smith, Alpheus Sawyer, Henry L. Tilton, Thomas S. Underwood, William C. Woolson, George S. Woolson, Henry Bolton, and Levi W. Sanborn. It is believed that all but Benjamin W. Kilburn, Henry L. Tilton, and T. S. Underwood have passed to their final reward.

from 1871 to 1873 he labored in Newport, R. I.; he was then for six years in Providence, three years each at Chestnut Street and Trinity churches; two years at East Weymouth, Mass., and two at Willimantic, Conn. He was a delegate to the General Conference in 1876 and again in 1884. At the close of his pastorate in Connecticut he retired to Melrose, Mass., where he passed to his reward in October, 1893. In the Methodist Church the character of a clergyman's appointments is not always a reliable indication of his ability and power as a teacher or preacher, but no one could have been uniformly placed in charge of such important churches who was not among the first in these respects in his conference.

Mr. Leavitt was twice married, first to Caroline Frances Howe, May 1, 1850. She died in 1852. He married, second, while stationed here, Elvira, daughter of James Clark, of Landaff.

Rev. Larned L. Eastman, son of James and Polly French Eastman, was born in Canaan, near Hanover, March 12, 1813. The Eastman family were industrious, frugal, enterprising, devout, typical New Hampshire farmers of the first order. Mr. Eastman was a worthy son. His soul, like that of David, was full of music. Educated in the common school, with a good stock of common sense, with a gift of song and marked genial qualities, assisted by an energetic wife, he did good work for two years in Littleton. The outline of his life work is as follows: Ordained deacon by Bishop Morris in Newmarket, May 12, 1850; elder by Bishop Baker at Nashua, June 13, 1852; preached in Alexandria and Hebron, 1848-49; Warren and Wentworth, 1850-51; Lancaster, 1852-53; Littleton, 1854-55; Winchester, 1856-57; Raymond, 1858-59; Amesbury, Mass., 1860-61; Peterborough, 1862-63; Sunapee, 1864-65; Methuen, Mass., 1866-68; Warren, 1869; without appointment, 1870; Moultonborough, 1871-72; Groveton, 1875; without appointment, 1873-74, 1876-96. His permanent home was in Methuen, Mass. For many years he was a trustee and a liberal patron of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. He married, April 3, 1839, Lucy A. Currier, of Enfield, and had two children, James Henry and Mary Ann.

The following incident related by himself is of personal, local, and general interest:—

“Mrs. Eastman and myself drove to the White Mountain House, left our team, and with guide rode on horseback to the top of Mount Washington, where we were to stop some days with old friends who kept the hotel on the summit. There came on a terrible storm, lasting two days and three nights. On that last awful night the unfortunate

Miss Lizzie Bourne, of Kennebunk, Me., perished but a short distance from the Tip Top House, where we were comfortably sleeping. How painful the fact was to us, I can never describe. We were the only company present on that beautiful yet very sad morning. I helped to carry in the dead girl. After making every possible effort to revive the dear girl without success, and to comfort and make comfortable the uncle and his daughter who did but just survive the terrible night, our guide having returned, we proposed to descend. The view from the top of the mountain was glorious. The storm had thoroughly cleared the atmosphere. We could distinctly see the sun emerge from the silver bosom of the sea. Then the mighty mountains, the hills, lakes, rivers, with the milky-white clouds floating far below, here and there giving glimpses of country and village, furnished a scene transcending description. Toward the west the Green Mountains, with intervening country, lay in beautiful quiet at our feet. North and south the view was limited only by the ability of the eye to see. We safely made the descent, found our team awaiting us at the White Mountain House, and returned to our home and work in Littleton, with impressions sad and beautiful, never to be forgotten."

Rev. Josiah Prescott Stinchfield, son of Nathan Morse and Calinda White Stinchfield, was born in Phillips, Franklin County, Me., October 21, 1828; was educated in Farmington, Me., and the Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., from which he graduated in 1855. He was ordained elder in the New Hampshire Conference at Manchester, April 8, 1860, by Bishop Simpson. His fields of labor were as follows: Hillsboro', Antrim, Littleton, Piermont, Southwick, Manchester First Church, Deerfield, London; and in Maine, Lowell, Raymond, and Bath.

Mr. Stinchfield was appointed to the church in Littleton at the session of the conference held in this town. He was a man of light complexion, nervous temperament, gentlemanly address. His sermons were short, crisp, and attractive. He remained but one year, but took from our town for a wife one of Littleton's finest daughters, Sarah M., daughter of Ebenezer Eastman. There were four children: Belle, Charles Eben, Frank Eastman, and Bertha L.

Mr. Stinchfield died at Brunswick, Me., in December, 1887, and lies buried in Glenwood Cemetery.

In 1857 and 1858 the Rev. George Nelson Bryant was stationed here. He was born in New Boston, May 21, 1824, and was educated at Newbury Seminary, Vt. He married Ann Maria George, of Newbury, May 16, 1851. Their only child, Arthur P. Bryant, was born at Newfields in 1868. Mr. Bryant has been connected

with the New Hampshire Conference from the beginning of his ministry. He preached for a time at Brookline. Since 1893 he has been living in a quiet way at Newbury, Vt., where he died May 9, 1901.

Mr. Bryant was a good preacher, clear, quaint, honest in expression, withal a little blunt, but a good worker and faithful man. His sermons were often listened to with impatience at the beginning of his several pastorates, but interest was sure to be awakened before many Sundays passed, and in the end his strong logical methods and sincerity of purpose accomplished much good where others who were considered eloquent preachers would have left behind nothing but a memory to mark their pastorate.

He was succeeded by Rev. Lewis Putnam Cushman, who was the son of Ezra and Catherine Cushman, and was born at Middlesex, Vt., November 22, 1825. He united with the church at Middlesex in 1843, and was soon after licensed to preach. He joined the Vermont Methodist Conference in 1849, at Peacham, Vt. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Janes in 1851, and elder by Bishop Waugh in 1853.

He married Miss C. A. Newell at Winchester, N. H., November 12, 1849, Rev. Jared Perkins performing the ceremony. He has had seven children, four of whom are dead. His eldest daughter, Clara, an accomplished Christian lady, had been in 1889 five years a missionary in China, and was soon to return to that field of labor.

Mr. Cushman was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1862 for Landaff.

His ministerial work has been in the following fields: 1849, Derby, Holland Margin, and Charleston Circuit; 1850-51, Walden; 1852, Guildhall Circuit, embracing Guildhall, Middleton, Brunswick, Bromfield, Limington, Canaan, Hereford; 1853-54, Marshfield, Vt.; 1855, transferred to the New Hampshire Conference and stationed two years at Bristol; 1857-58, Lancaster; 1859-60, Littleton; 1861-62, Landaff; 1863-65, Bethlehem and Whitefield; 1866, transferred to the Vermont Conference and stationed at Shelburn; 1867, Franklin. Being again transferred to the New Hampshire Conference, he was stationed, 1868-70, at Rochester; 1871-73, Lawrence (Garden Street); 1874, Tilton; 1875-77, Nashua (Chestnut Street); 1878, Fisherville; 1879, transferred to Texas, since which time in Texas and Louisiana he has been Presiding Elder, and some of the time editor of the "South Western Christian Advocate." He was a man of giant frame and robust health. During the first twenty-two years of his

ministry he lost but three Sabbaths on account of sickness. He was an opportunist, yet a man of character. Though not a polished speaker, he was original and often eloquent. Mr. Cushman was transferred to the New England Conference in 1885, and filled important church appointments in Massachusetts. He died in Newton, Mass., in March, 1904. He came of a hardy stock, being a nephew of Park Cushman, who lived to almost reach the century mark.

Rev. George Seymour Barnes succeeded Mr. Cushman in 1861, and delivered his first sermon when the people were mightily stirred by war and rumors of war and the masses were more concerned for the salvation of their country than for their souls. The new minister was an ardent patriot and divided his time fairly between the interests of the church and those of the nation. In the course of time he came to believe that duty demanded that his personal services should be given to the cause of his country, and while considering the question of enlistment he received an appointment as Chaplain of the Seventeenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and a few days after was tendered the same position in the Second Regiment, which he declined. In November, 1864, he was commissioned Chaplain of the Twenty-ninth United States Colored Troops, with which he served until after the close of the war. He received his discharge at Brownsville, Tex., November 6, 1865. He left the service with a high reputation for such soldierly and ministerial qualities as his position required, and more; for his interest in the men often lured him to points of peril that he might minister to their wants, and once, at Bermuda Hundred, he was wounded in the groin by a fragment of a shell and was compelled to pass several weeks in the hospital.

On his return he was assigned to Greenland, and at the close of this pastorate removed to the West, where his clerical duties were prosecuted under the authority of a Michigan conference.

Mr. Barnes is a Green Mountain boy, born at Charlotte, May 24, 1829. He was educated in the common schools, Bakersfield Academy, and the Biblical Institute at Concord; married Miss Sarah L. Lamb in 1854, who died in 1880; in 1881 he married Miss Emma Lamb. He had three daughters who are married and reside in Michigan.

The pastorate of Mr. Barnes in this town was cast in perilous times and was broken by his services in the war. He is remembered as an earnest preacher possessing many attractive qualities both in and out of the pulpit. Few residents of the town gave

more of their time and energies to raising troops than he did, and if the growth of his church in his time was less than normal, the fact may be attributed to what he regarded as the supreme call of his country.¹

The conference in 1863 assigned to this station Rev. Silas Everard Quimby, then a young man who had been graduated from Wesleyan University with the class of 1859, studied divinity, and for a time taught Greek and Mathematics at Newbury Seminary. He came from Newbury to this, his first charge. Both he and his wife were of Methodist stock that had been tried for years in the fire of itineracy and not found wanting, he being the son of Rev. Silas Quimby, a zealous laborer in the Lord's vineyard for more than fifty years, while Mrs. Quimby was a daughter of Rev. Orange Scott, whose service in the same cause covered an equal period. She too was a teacher at Newbury Seminary previous to her marriage and an accomplished Christian woman. She departed this life at Tilton in 1901. The pastorate of Mr. Quimby covered the conference years of 1863 and 1864. He served his people during those years with great acceptance; he was diligent, studious, companionable, and a most instructive and helpful preacher of the Divine Word. At the close of his pastorate he resumed his labors as a professor at the Seminary at Newbury, where he remained until 1867; during the last year he was principal of that institution. Upon leaving the Seminary he was located in succession at Lebanon, Plymouth, Exeter, Sunapee, Whitefield, Laconia, Newmarket, Exeter again, Rochester, Penacook, Salem Depot, 1897-1900; conference evangelist, 1901; supplied the church in this town during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Cramer for study from October, 1901, to March, 1902; Milton Mills, 1902-03. He was a delegate to the General Conference in 1885 and in 1896, and has been Conference Secretary continuously since 1877; President of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary from 1878 to 1885. This enumeration indicates to some extent how laborious his life has been for forty years.

Rev. Hiram L. Kelsey, son of Hiram and Hannah Robinson Kelsey, was born in North Danville, Vt., August 31, 1835; worked on a farm until twenty-two years of age; fitted for college at St. Johnsbury Academy; graduated from Wesleyan University, 1861; was ordained deacon at Haverhill, Mass., April 12, 1863, by Bishop Baker; elder at Dover, April 16, 1865, by Bishop Ames; paid his way through college by teaching a

¹ According to quite recent advices Mr. Barnes was in the superannuated class and a resident of Petoski on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

district school and giving private instruction. In 1861 he taught a preparatory school in Middletown, Conn. In 1862 he was pastor of a Methodist Church in Union Village, also in 1863; at Littleton, in 1864; afterward he was stationed at Plymouth, Manchester, Portsmouth, Claremont, Nashua (Chestnut Street). He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Hollis three years; at Brockton, Mass., five years; at Suffield three years. For several years he supplied different Congregational pulpits. In 1896 he engaged in the practice of law and in the insurance business in Worcester, Mass. He married Sara E. Lummis July 13, 1861 (deceased October 19, 1877; buried at Littleton); married Mrs. N. M. S. Moore June 3, 1879; has had nine children, several deceased. Mr. Kelsey is tall, of light complexion, and fine address, a pulpit orator, a man of pronounced views and tenacious opinions, a radical in politics, and an advanced thinker in theology.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Kelsey there came to this station a man cast in an entirely different mental mould. Rev. Truman Carter was a native of the town, a scion of the family which settled late in the eighteenth century at the west end. It multiplied and increased in obedience to the Biblical command to an extent that would have given ample satisfaction to our President. Truman was the son of Enoch, who was the son of Thomas, the son of Moses, born in Kingston in 1739. Thomas came to Littleton in 1798, and in 1818 removed to Peacham, Vt. His son Enoch was born in this town in 1807 or 1808; in 1830 he married Mary Carter, who was probably of kin to him, and two of their children were born in this town. When Truman was in his twentieth year, he was converted and joined the Methodist Church; in 1855 he was given a local preacher's license, and seeking an education that would qualify him for a wider field of usefulness, attended Newbury Seminary in 1855-56; in 1857 he entered the Biblical Institute at Concord and completed his course in 1860. During this period he preached as supply nearly every Sabbath. He was stationed in Littleton from 1865 to April, 1867. This pastorate was eminently successful both from a spiritual and a business point of view, and the church prospered in an unusual degree under his administration. Mr. Carter was not blessed with a strong constitution, but was endowed with a spirit that conquered this infirmity and enabled him to accomplish much for the cause to which he devoted his strength and his days. He strove with all his might to do good to his fellow-men, and the results were an

ample reward for his labors. He was a pleasing and instructive preacher and a pulpit orator of no mean endowments. Like all who know they have a message to deliver to dying men, he worked and pleaded with zeal and pathos, and his plain and direct words found lodgment in the hearts of hundreds and bore fruit meet for repentance.

Mr. Carter joined this conference after finishing the course at the Biblical Institute in 1860, and was located first at Rumney, then at Whitefield, Jefferson, Littleton, Lisbon, Lawrence (Garden Street), Nashua (Chestnut Street). In 1872 he was for a season engaged in evangelistic work; he then went to Colebrook and afterward to Laconia and East Kingston. The last eighteen active years of his life were passed in Kansas, where he worked, chiefly as supply, at Centralia, Seneca, Osborn, Bloomington, and Marysville; at these places many were converted under his ministry.

In 1896 he returned East to pass the closing years of his life among friends of his earlier days. On May 13, 1898, while attending church service at Ipswich, Mass., he was stricken and on the 19th passed to his reward. Of him his conference biographer said: "Brother Carter had a rich and happy experience. He was a very instructive and unctuous preacher. His glowing heart trembled in the pathos of his resonant voice. In pulpit, altar, and pastoral work he did with his might what his hands found to do. . . . If any man wrought to the utmost of his ability, Truman Carter was that man."

Rev. Alfred E. Drew, son of Aaron and Marion Drew, was born at Fairfax, Vt., September 14, 1841, and educated at Newbury Seminary, Vt., and Concord Biblical Institute, graduating June 14, 1866, completing a three years' course in two years; ordained elder at Lisbon April 11, 1869, by Bishop Clark. Stationed at Littleton, 1867-68, and subsequently at Bristol, Concord, Haverhill, Mass. (Grace Church), at Lawrence, Mass. (Garden Street), and Manchester. He then was transferred to the New England Southern Conference and located at New Bedford, Mass. (Pleasant Street), in 1883-85. Mr. Drew is not at this time connected with any conference. He has been engaged in business in New Hampshire and Florida, preaching part of the time, living in the winter in Boston. Mr. Drew married Anna E. Atwood, of Newbury, Vt., July 17, 1867, bringing his bride to Littleton; he has one child, Katie A. Drew. Mr. Drew was a good musician, and would sometimes sing rather than speak a quotation from a hymn which was used to illustrate

a point in a sermon ; he was also a diligent student and graceful pulpit orator. He pushed his work with great energy and was held in high esteem by all. If the promise of his youthful pastorate in this town was fulfilled in his after assignments, the pulpit was deprived of a preacher of more than usual accomplishments when he entered the crowded marts of trade.

The youngest pastor was followed successively by two of the oldest who have been appointed by the Methodist Conference to this town. The first of these was James Moers Bean, who, owing to broken health and a desire to try a change of climate, remained but one year. He was born in Sandwich in 1827, and his early youth and manhood were passed in the midst of some privations and constant work upon a farm. In these years not the least of his efforts were those put forth to acquire an education. He became a member of the church in 1847, and in 1851 was licensed to preach by Rev. Elisha Adams. During his preparatory studies his health failed, and it was not until 1858 that he was able to resume necessary work at the Institute at Concord. He united with the conference in 1861, having been ordained a deacon in 1858. His first charge was at Rumney in 1861 ; this was followed by appointments to Landaff in 1863, Haverhill in 1865, London in 1868, and Littleton in 1869. In the hope that a change might improve his health, in the early summer of 1870 he went to Illinois, where he labored two years at Savanna, and three at Prairie Centre, La Salle County. Closing his ministerial career, he made his home at Lanark in that State, and from thence was called to his eternal home in April, 1895. One who knew him well¹ writes that he was "a dignified Christian gentleman ; modest, faithful, and zealous. He was an able preacher and a very successful pastor. He had 'gifts, grace, and usefulness.' With all he had the rare tact of administering all the affairs of the church, the happy art of keeping his people united and interested. He was wise to win souls and to train them to Christian usefulness."

The other and eldest of the clergymen of this denomination assigned to Littleton was John Carrier, who was born at Walden, Vt., July 23, 1805, and entered into his heavenly heritage April 25, 1891.

Brought up on a farm in a region where the marks of the axe of the pioneer were still everywhere visible, his educational advantages were meagre ; but his thirst for knowledge was such that he overcame the conditions of his environment, and soon became a

¹ New Hampshire Conference Official Journal, 1896, pp. 179-181.

teacher as well as a student, and in this useful art he was eminently successful. It should be said that he continued through life to be a diligent student, not only of theology, but of history, literature, art, and the useful sciences. Converted in 1828, the following year he was received into the Methodist Episcopal Church in his native town, and the succeeding year was licensed to preach, and soon after joined the Annual Conference; was ordained deacon in 1832, and elder in 1834. He was three times married,—first to Martha Foster, who died in May, 1852. In June, 1854, he married Mary L. Howard, who died in 1863, and in 1864 he was married to Mrs. Sarah M. Wheeler, of Newport. He had three children, one son and two daughters.

His first appointment was to the Lyndon and St. Johnsbury circuit (six towns), 1830–31; then followed Danville, Montpelier, Danville, Chelsea, Rochester, Barre, Northfield; superannuated, 1844–45; Presiding Elder on Montpelier District, 1846–50; Presiding Elder on Danville District, 1850–54; Lebanon, N. H., 1854–55; then at Sanbornton Bridge, Newport, Manchester, Bristol, Sandwich, Salem (Pleasant Street), Salisbury, Mass., Littleton, 1870–71, and North Haverhill, 1872–74; supernumerary, 1875–83 (residence, North Haverhill); superannuated, 1884–91 (residence, Montpelier, Vt.). In 1845 he was agent for the Vermont Bible Society. In 1848 he was a delegate to the General Conference at Pittsburg.

It will be noted that his appointment to this town was the last but one he received, and that he was sixty-five years of age at the time,—an age when the mental powers are supposed to have passed their prime, but he was seemingly as alert and vigorous of mind as a young man with his future filled with ambitious projects before him. His labors met with gratifying success. His was the power that reached all classes and conditions with the word he was commissioned by the Master to preach. He appealed alike to the head and the heart with persuasive force. His ministry of more than fifty years was attended through its entire course with spiritual awakenings that bore eloquent testimony to his power. He believed the Methodist Church to have been established as a revival church, and he never relaxed his zeal to keep alive in the hearts of his people the consecrated spirit of John Wesley.

During his pastorate at North Haverhill he served a term as Chaplain of the New Hampshire Legislature. At the conclusion of that pastorate he was placed on the supernumerary list, and continued to reside at that place and act as chaplain of the

county almshouse until 1884, when he retired to the superannuated list, making his home with his only surviving child, Mrs. Hinckley, at Montpelier, Vt.

The closing scene in his ministerial life is thus related by Rev. J. W. Adams. When the veterans' list was called at the conference held at Newport in April, 1891, "no one," he says, "who heard his farewell address can ever forget it. Heaven's sunshine was upon him, and his soul was aflame. As he congratulated himself upon the grace that had saved him, and upon having shared in so blessed a ministerial work and fellowship, and upon the soul-rapture of this border-land of his eternal inheritance, it seemed as if we could see the stakes and cords of his weather-beaten tabernacle loosen, and as if he was about to make his triumphant ascension before our eyes. All hearts were melted. Bishop, ministers, laymen, all wept as they beheld his shining face and heard his victorious shout. It was a wonderful testimony. We did not know it, but it was his dying message, and it could not have been more beautiful, fitting and complete."

At the close of the conference he went to Manchester to visit his sister, and there was soon stricken with pneumonia, and expired on the last day of the week, April 25, 1891. It can truly be said of this saintly man that he possessed the confidence and respect of all who made his acquaintance.

In 1872-73 the church was in charge of the Rev. George Beebe, a full record of whose life would read like a romance rather than a plain tale of the progress through this life of one whose self-appointed mission was to do good, to promote the welfare of his fellows, and to serve the land of his adoption.

Mr. Beebe was born in Bascomb, Somersetshire, England, June 9, 1828. When eleven years old his mother died, and he came to America, and for some years lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. He attended the schools of that city.

At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he joined the army under the command of General Scott, and participated in six of the seven engagements that marked the progress of the army from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. He received several promotions in the minor grades of the service for meritorious conduct, held a sergeant's warrant, and was awarded a silver medal for bravery in action.

Returning to New York, he entered the University of that city, and pursued his studies in the Medical school, at the same time taking a special course in the Academic department of the University. Having been graduated, he began practice as a physician in

Brooklyn. He married, in 1853, Minerva Hunt, who was born in Gilford. She was a most devoted Christian and helpmate in her husband's work, both as minister and physician. They had eight children, three of whom died at Newcastle in the spring or early summer of 1863. Mrs. Beebe died at Chichester in March, 1871. He married, in 1874, Ardelle, daughter of Charles C. Knapp, formerly of this town. Since Mr. Beebe's death she has become the wife of Samuel J. Meade, and they are located as missionaries at Melange, South Africa.

At the time Mr. Beebe received his university degree he was almost persuaded to forego the practice of his profession and study for the ministry, and after some months devoted to ministering to the bodily ills of his patients in Brooklyn, who patronized him in sufficient numbers to give promise of a successful career, he came to regard the call to preach the Gospel so distinct that it was not to be denied. Accordingly he applied to the agent of "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," and under the auspices of that organization was given a missionary appointment to the Isles of Shoals, where he was located until the country when in sore need called for the services of every available man, and in 1863 he accepted a contract surgeon's warrant and was successively stationed in the hospitals at Manchester, Concord, and at the theatre of war. In 1865 he resumed his duties at the Shoals, and for five years served the people of the islands as their pastor, physician, school-master, justice of the peace, and for four terms (1866 to 1869, inclusive) represented the ancient town of Gosport in the Legislature of the State, — a multiplicity of duties such as fall to the lot of few men, — and he discharged each in a spirit of entire self-abnegation, and it is safe to assume to the material and moral welfare of the people among whom his lot was cast. In 1867, having been excused by the conference from the regular course of study, he joined the New Hampshire Conference, and was ordained elder, and under its jurisdiction returned to the Shoals annually until 1870, when he received an appointment to Chichester, where he remained two years. In 1872-73 he was stationed in this town; in 1874-75 at Lisbon, and in April, 1876, he received his last conference assignment, it being to Bethlehem, where he passed away in March, 1877. He had long been a sufferer from a disease of the heart. His remains rest in Glenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Beebe was a man of strong personality; tall and angular, slow of motion and of speech, thoughtful, serious, and determined, he was always about his business; if conditions did not seem to favor his purposes, he had a way of so shaping matters as to gain

his end. One who knew him well while he was stationed here gives this estimate of the character and attainments of Mr. Beebe, and relates an incident illustrating his skill in dialectics:¹—

“He was a man of incisive intellectual powers and original intellectual methods. He found the people of this community entirely complacent on the subject of religion. They agreed with him in doctrines, approved of his preaching, and treated him socially with marked consideration. But as to concerning themselves in regard to the subject of his Sunday discourse after the pronouncement of the benediction, they disclosed only a polite species of indifference.

‘The sermon now ended,
Each turned and descended.
The eels went on eeling,
The pikes went on stealing;
Much delighted were they,
But preferred the old way.’

On the problem thus presented by the parish Mr. Beebe deliberated. His reflections resulted in the conclusion that his sermons lacked the penetrating quality; that his admonitions and arguments rolled off the indifferent consciences of his auditors as water runs over the duck’s back. He discovered that they never discussed his sermons, and never paused in the prosecution of their worldly concerns to comment on any occurrence in the house of worship, unless it might be some incident out of the due course of ecclesiastical conduct in connection with the service. He addressed himself to this particular aspect of the case. He determined to make people talk about the sermons. From that time every sermon contained statements, illustrations, and invectives of the most startling, not to say extravagant, character. People did talk about the sermons; curiosity led those not accustomed to church-going to attend his services. Indifference was changed to interest, interest to solicitude, solicitude to a religious awakening such as had not been known in this town for years.

“Mr. Beebe and Harry Bingham developed a sort of intellectual affinity, though in their occupations and active personal pursuits they were seldom on common ground or in close relations.

“On one occasion they fell into conversation on the subject of fatalism. Mr. Bingham adverted to the doctrines of Jonathan Edwards with quite marked manifestations of approval. He inquired of Mr. Beebe how it could be otherwise than that the foreknowledge of God concerning all coming events, the most important and the most trivial, presupposed, indeed made inevitable, a sequence of occurrences exactly in conformity to that prescience; and if the Creator’s plans were or-

¹ Albert Stillman Batchellor.

dered from the beginning, how could there be any divergence from that plan in the progress of events?

“Mr. Beebe replied at once that he had never failed to appreciate the force of that logic. If, however, the plans and orderings of the Creator are to be sought in the Scriptures; if it be concluded that Christ is to be regarded as the oracle of God above all others, he preferred to accept, even against the inexorable arguments of Edwards, the plain command of the Bible, ‘Choose ye this day whom ye will serve,’ with all its implications, and with its absolute elimination of the doctrine of election and foreordination as valid and tenable tenets of the Christian doctrine.’

“He said further, ‘that he could not believe that the Son of God would command his children to attempt a moral and intellectual impossibility; to choose what it would not be possible for them to choose.’

“Mr. Bingham was in a ‘brown study’ for some minutes, and when he recovered himself, the minister had gone. He remarked, however, in a sort of soliloquy, ‘The parson is an adroit old cuss (probably meaning customer) in dialectics.’”

As a result of Mr. Beebe's pastoral work the membership of his own and other evangelical churches of the town was largely increased. He first awakened the people and gained the sympathy and co-operation of pastors and members of other religious societies in the movement that was carried on by the Rev. Charles J. Fowler, evangelist in the revival of 1873, which brought within the folds of the several churches a larger number of converts than any other religious awakening in the history of the town, with the possible exception of that conducted by Rev. James Gallaher in 1856.

As a Representative in the Legislature, he was diligent in the discharge of the special duties assigned to his charge, constant in his attendance upon the sessions of the House, and popular with his associates. He was not a frequent speaker, and never occupied the attention of the body of which he was a member except in explanation of some measure reported from his committee. At his first session he was a member of the committee on education; in 1867 he was chairman of the committee on mileage; in 1868 was a member of the important special committee on the establishment of a state constabulary, with special reference to the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor laws, and at the session of 1869 was, at his own request, excused from committee work. During his second and third terms among his fellow legislators was George Abbott of this town, one of the most prominent members of the church over which Mr. Beebe was subsequently to pre-

side for two years, and it was as Representatives that a warm and lasting friendship was formed between these gentlemen. Mr. Beebe was elected as a Republican, but it sometimes happened that he could not indorse the political action of that party. He took great interest in all measures calculated to promote the cause of education, and was especially interested in temperance matters, using his best efforts to strengthen the laws in that behalf.

The career of Mr. Beebe was like that of many another friendless youth who, born in another land, made his way to honor and usefulness in this, where opportunity is open to all to rise above the dead level of common things. He accepted all the obligations imposed by Christian citizenship and led the way for others to follow. He served his adopted country with credit in two wars, and when his professional career was full of promise abandoned the paths that led to material success and for many years devoted himself to the spiritual and human interests of the fishermen on a lonely isle in the sea, where the rewards were such as are only bestowed by a consciousness that something has been accomplished to ameliorate the condition of one's fellow-men.

Rev. George W. Ruland, son of George and Eliza Ruland, was born in Brookhaven, N. Y., April 29, 1840; took an academic course in Bellport Military and Classical Institute, and a theological course at Concord, graduating in 1867. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Societies; a corporal in the One Hundred and Second Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, 1861-62, Banks' Army Corps in the Shenandoah valley army. He was ordained by Bishop Janes in Rochester, April 16, 1871. His appointments were Raymond, 1866-68; then at Hampton, Laconia, Amherst, and Milford, Littleton, 1874-76; then to Greenland, Suncook, and Milford. He joined the Congregational Church, and has been settled at Greenfield, Westmoreland, and Dublin, and is now preaching at Stoddard.

He married, in June, 1867, Mary E. Weeks, of Patchogue, N. Y. Children: Laura W., and Elliott C., deceased. During Mr. Ruland's ministry in Littleton the church debt was paid, the old horse-sheds removed, a chapel built in the rear of the church, and a camp-meeting house erected at the Weirs.

The Rev. Nelson McDonald Granger,¹ son of Rev. P. N. and Laura S. Granger, of the Vermont Annual Conference, was born at Granville, Vt., August 10, 1840, and died at Lisbon, N. H., April 23, 1880, aged forty years, eight months, and thirteen days.

¹ From Memoir of Nelson M. D. Granger appearing in the Minutes of the New Hampshire Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1881, p. 41.

His early training in a truly Christian home bore its appropriate fruit. At the age of fourteen years, at the Brookfield Camp-Meeting, Vt., September 1, 1854, he gave his heart to God and received renewing grace. In 1857 he entered Newbury Seminary, where he studied four years, thus fitting himself for the profession to which he subsequently felt himself called. At Corinth, Vt., under the pastorate of his father, February 10, 1861, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the same year, June 12, at Lyndon, Vt., he received a local preacher's license. Soon after, he entered the Methodist General Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H., where he remained two years. In 1862 he became a probationer in the Vermont Annual Conference. He was ordained deacon by Bishop E. S. Janes, and received into full connection in that conference in 1864.

He was married, January 28, 1863, at Kirby, Vt., to Miss Lizzie P. Browne. They had five children.

On account of ill health Mr. Granger sustained a superannuated relation to the Vermont Conference from 1868 to 1871, devoting his time to farming, preaching, and the study of medicine. In 1871 he was transferred from the Vermont to the New England Conference, and in 1875 joined the New Hampshire Conference.

Mr. Granger's ministerial appointments in Vermont were as follows: 1862, at Lyndon and Kirby; in 1863, at Northfield Falls; 1865, Royalton; 1866, Cornish; 1867, Waitsfield. As before mentioned, in 1868 he retired from the effective ministry until his transfer to the New England Conference in 1871, when he was stationed at Blanford, Mass., where he remained two years. In 1873 he was ordained elder by Bishop I. W. Wiley at Lynn, Mass., and appointed to South Deerfield, Mass., from which place, after two years of faithful service, he was transferred to the New Hampshire Conference and stationed at Greenland. Here he labored with zeal and fidelity two years, and was then appointed to Littleton, where he remained two years. His next appointment was Lisbon, where he closed his earthly ministry after one year of earnest work. True, he received one more earthly appointment, at Gilmanton, but to this he never went. A sudden cold, contracted when packing his goods, brought on typhoid pneumonia which terminated fatally, April 23, 1880. In the impressive words of his Presiding Elder at his funeral:

"His appointment at Gilmanton stood eleven days, when the Great Bishop, to whom we all reverently and submissively bow, cancelled it, and gave him one more transfer, the most fortunate and desirable of all, to the larger conference above, the City of the New Jerusalem."

The Presiding Elder of his district thus sums up his characteristics : —

(1) "As a preacher he was fluent, instructive, and somewhat philosophical. (2) As a pastor, he was thoughtful, familiar, and polite. (3) As a reformer, he was active, but was more radical in practice than in profession. (4) As a husband and father, he was proud of his family, jealous of their reputation, and solicitous of their welfare. (5) As a friend, he was hospitable, social, ardent, and true. He died well; not only sustained himself, but he sustained. He calmly, cheerfully submitted, and exhorted his family to do the same. Not a doubt or a fear annoyed him. His faith was clear, steady, and strong. Once more our holy Christianity is vindicated. He is added to the long list of witnesses who have proved 'this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith.' Let us cherish his memory and imitate his virtues."

The Rev. George Asbury McLaughlin, who followed Mr. Granger at this station, was born at Nashua, October 13, 1851. He was a son of the Rev. John McLaughlin of the Methodist persuasion who died at Charleston, S. C., in 1857 at the early age of thirty-four years. Springing from such stock, it is not strange that his widowed mother should have directed his education along lines calculated especially to fit him for the Methodist ministry. He was a student for a time at Exeter and afterward at Tilton Seminary and was graduated with the class of 1868. Among his classmates were A. S. Batchellor of this town and the Rev. M. V. B. Knox and the Rev. H. H. Haynes, who have presided over churches here, — one as pastor of the Methodist Church, the other as rector of All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church. He entered Wesleyan University in 1869 and was graduated in 1873. He ranked well for scholarship through his course. During the years he was occupied in acquiring an education, he in part made his way by teaching. In 1875 he married Mary E. Henshaw, of Middletown, Conn. Having pursued the conference course in theology, he was ordained a deacon at Dover in 1877 by Bishop Peck and as elder at Plymouth in 1877 by Bishop Foster. His assignments have been: Franklin Falls, 1875-76, followed by those at Whitefield, Littleton, Haverhill, Mass. (Wesley Church), Laconia, Exeter; supernumerary, 1891-1900; supply, 1901. While sustaining a supernumerary relation he was engaged as an evangelist with headquarters in Chicago. He was also editor of the "Christian Witness" during this period, and engaged in general literary work; among his published works is a "Commentary on John."

He is a man of fine physique, handsome features, and persuasive voice. As may be judged from his long continuance in evangelical work, he is a fluent and eloquent preacher who reaches the hearts of his auditors.

Among the ministers assigned to Littleton, as a preacher and administrator the Rev. George Mitchell Curl has attained prominence. He was born in Elkhart, Ind., October 6, 1848, and when sixteen years of age, being then a resident of Iowa, enlisted in a regiment from that State serving in the War for the suppression of the Rebellion and gained a creditable record in the service. The war ended, he resumed his studies and entered Carroll College, Ia., which he left at the close of his sophomore year, and in 1870-71 was employed in teaching at Des Moines. Having decided to enter the ministry, he took the conference course and was ordained deacon in 1874 and elder in 1876.

Mr. Curl joined the Northwest Iowa Conference in 1873, and his first appointment was to Sioux Falls in that year. Subsequently he was at Lake City, West Side, and in 1877 came to this State, where he supplied at New Ipswich three years and Antrim two years. In 1881 he joined this conference and was continued at Antrim; from thence he came to this town, where he remained two years (1882-83). His succeeding appointments have been at Claremont, Great Falls, St. Johnsbury (Vermont Conference), Baker Memorial, Concord, and in 1895 he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Concord District. After a year he went to Lawrence (Garden Street). In 1900 he became Presiding Elder of the Manchester District, and in 1903-04 held the same position in the Concord District.

The Rev. Mr. Curl is a strong man in all respects, a good executive, and an excellent preacher. His mind is active, his memory retentive, his thought good, his expression vigorous. He aims at the mark and hits it. He knows God and men and is in favor with both. He was a man before he became a preacher, and "is a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

The pastor of this church in 1895 was Rev. Martin Van Buren Knox, who was born at Schroon Lake, N. Y., October 4, 1841, Possessing an alert, investigating mind, he early sought to acquire a thorough education. Having mastered what was attainable in the common schools of those days, he obtained the pecuniary means of securing a higher education by teaching and was thus engaged when war was begun by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Young Knox was among the first in his section to enlist for the contest. He joined the Twenty-second Regiment

New York Volunteer Infantry, a three months' organization. When his term expired, he again enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment of Volunteers from his native State and was mustered as a Corporal in Company E. Having been discharged, he was promoted and mustered as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Regiment United States Colored Infantry in March, 1864. He was successively promoted First Lieutenant and Captain in the same regiment. While on duty in Texas, he was prostrated by sunstroke from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. After a service of nearly four years he was honorably discharged in August, 1865. His military career was not void of hazard to life and limb, as he participated in the engagements at Suffolk, Bottom's Bridge, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna Bridge, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, and the Mine. At the last-named engagement he was temporarily disabled by a bullet which would most likely have terminated his career had it not been warded off by the contents of his pocket. As it was, he was required to pass several weeks in the hospital before returning to duty.

After the war his studies were resumed at the Fort Edward Institute, New York, the Biblical Institute at Concord, the Seminary at Tilton, and in 1868 he entered Wesleyan University, but ill health compelled him to abandon this course before the end of his freshman year. But he did not relinquish the much desired object and finally obtained his bachelor's degree at Baker University, Kansas, in 1873. He then became Professor of Natural Sciences from 1873 to 1877, and obtained his A.M. in 1875. For a year and a half he supplied pulpits near Boston while he took a special course at Boston University, and that institution conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1879 and that of Ph.D. in 1882.

In the years between the time he relinquished the course at Wesleyan University and 1879, except the time devoted to his professorship, he supplied pulpits at Warner, East Tilton, and at Barton, St. Johnsbury, Fairlee, and Thetford in Vermont, the Meridian Street Church, East Boston, and Brookline, Mass. He was appointed to Claremont in 1879, where he remained two and a half years; in 1882 he was sent for a three years' service to Lebanon, and in 1885 was appointed to this church.

In all these years he has been a diligent student and voluminous writer on natural science, theology, and temperance, — topics in which he is, both naturally and professionally, interested. Among these contributions may be mentioned "Calamities," "List of Kansas Mammalia," "Additions to Kansas Mammalia," "Cli-

mate and Brains," all published in the "Proceedings of the Kansas Academy of Sciences." Two papers published in the "Alumni Proceedings of Boston University" were entitled "Religious Life of the Anglo-Saxon Race" and "World Preparation for the Advent of Christianity." While at Claremont he prepared a history of Methodism in that town. More recent works from his pen are "A Winter in India and Malaysia," a volume of three hundred and six pages; "Aboriginal Tribes of India," a pamphlet; and a paper in the "Methodist Review" entitled "Turanian Blood in the Anglo-Saxon Race." In 1892 he was appointed President of the Red River Valley University at Wahpeton, N. D. His fondness for literary pursuits led him a few years after to resign this position, and he has since devoted his time to study and the literary art.

Dr. Knox is a man of large physique and dark complexion; of a genial, fraternal spirit; in temperament vigorous and impressive; in scholarship broad but not profound; in mind versatile but not analytical; a great lover of books, especially history and science; a radical in temperance, an earnest advocate of woman's suffrage, and a great friend of the poor. He is very fond of outdoor life and an expert fisherman. He has travelled extensively, making, among other journeys, a trip around the world, and his services are in demand as a lecturer on prehistoric man and other scientific and historical subjects. He is a social being, fond of good companionship; he keeps in touch with the people in public matters.

It would not be doing justice to the wholesome influence that was wrought through the ministry of Dr. Knox were we to omit to mention the work accomplished by his talented and cultivated wife. She not only presides over the household with efficiency and grace, but shares with her husband the labors and burdens of the ministry in its various departments. A graceful and forceful writer, an eloquent speaker, she pleads the cause of temperance and woman's rights, and preaches religion "pure and undefiled" with the ardor of a prophet and the skill of an accomplished dialectician. She has been an untiring worker for every good cause, and an aid to the Doctor, whose beneficent influence has received just appreciation in every community in which their lot has been cast.

Rev. Perez Mason Frost was appointed pastor of this church in April, 1888, and he was successively reappointed in 1889 and 1890. He was a Methodist by right of inheritance as well as conviction, being the son of Rev. Pickering Frost of the Vermont

Conference. The son was born at Derby, Vt., in 1840. He was educated at the Wesleyan Seminary at Springfield, Vt., and in 1872 began the study of theology. His first assignment was as supply under the jurisdiction of the Vermont Conference at Athens in that State, 1872-73; by appointment at Proctorsville, 1874-75; then successively he was stationed at Putney, West Fairlee, and Windsor. Under the New Hampshire Conference, his appointments were at Nashua, 1884; Lebanon, Littleton, 1888-90; Haverhill, Mass. (First Church), 1891-93; Newport, 1894; supernumerary from 1895 until his death, in 1899, which occurred at his home in Haverhill, Mass. In these last years his health was much broken, and his only ministerial labor was at Groveland, near his home, where he served as supply for several months.

He was a man of great good sense, thoughtful and earnest as a preacher, and all his pastoral work was faithfully discharged with an eye single to the great work he had early in life been commissioned to perform. The church and its cause had no more zealous servant than it found in Mr. Frost.

Following Mr. Frost came the Rev. Roscoe Sanderson, a man of many accomplishments and one who in his ministry was both loved and respected in an unusual degree. Born in Maine, his ministry was begun there as a member of the Western Conference of that State in 1864. While under its jurisdiction he held appointments at Bath, Augusta, Lewiston, and Portland, and was a trustee of Wesleyan Seminary and Female College. In 1890 he joined the New Hampshire Conference and was appointed to Plymouth, Penacook, Littleton, Tilton, Claremont, and Suncook. He is a trustee of the Conference Seminary at Tilton, and has had other official relations with that institution. The Rev. Mr. Sanderson is a man of fine personal presence and dignified bearing. Conservative in thought, studious in habit, and careful in expression, his opinions are deliberately formed and tenaciously held. He is a stanch Methodist, a great admirer of the spirit and work of the fathers. His life is devoted to the interests of his church as he understands them, leaving outside matters to others. As a man, a citizen, and a preacher, he commands the respect of all.

Upon the retirement of the Rev. Mr. Knox the Rev. Charles Monroe Howard was appointed to the church in this town. The son of a Methodist minister of renown in this jurisdiction, he was disinclined to follow in the professional footsteps of his father; but upon the completion of his academical studies at Exeter Academy, he was persuaded to change his mind in this respect, and took the theological course at Boston in 1883-86, and was ordained

deacon in 1888 and elder in 1890. His ministerial career was brief, covering but twelve years, with six appointments; but in these years he gave an ample test of his quality as a man, as a preacher of the word, and as a Christian that placed him high in the ranks of his denomination. He resided here four of these years, and it is no disparagement to his brethren who preceded and followed him to declare that in all the qualities that combine to make the ideal clergyman he has had no superior, possibly no equal, in the Methodist Society. He bore in his personal appearance and demonstrated by every act that in very truth he held a divine commission to lead his flock heavenward. His manner was benign and modest to the degree of self-effacement; he was delicate in health, sensitive in spirit, plain but saintly in personal appearance. His mind was clear, well balanced, analytical; his style calm, earnest, and scholarly; he always had a point to make and made it; his nature was deep, conscientious, and persistent. He was an independent thinker and in a quiet way was remarkably successful in leading others to adopt his conclusions. He was a quiet, positive Christian gentleman of the highest order. His ministry in Littleton was a great success, and no preacher in this town ever won a larger circle of loyal friends.

After leaving this town he was appointed to one of the churches of his denomination in Lawrence, where his health broke down. He then went to Bethlehem, where he strove against impending fate to continue the work of the Master, but finally was persuaded to try a radical change of climate, his family and friends hoping for possible benefit from such a course, and went to California, where he passed away on Tuesday, March 17, 1903. When the intelligence of his death reached this town, arrangements were at once made for a memorial service which was held at the Methodist meeting-house on Sunday, March 22. The Rev. T. E. Cramer spoke for the church; the Rev. O. S. Baketel, Presiding Elder, for the conference; the Rev. E. C. Langford, as a personal friend, and the Rev. Mr. Chutter for the community. The ceremony was largely attended and very impressive, and in every way worthy of the knightly soul it commemorated.

The Rev. Thomas Whiteside came to this church upon the departure of the Rev. Mr. Howard. He was a young man of dignified address and scholarly attainments. Born in Ireland, he acquired a liberal education and early manifested a purpose to enter the ministry. Joining the New Hampshire Conference, he was sent to Antrim in 1889 as supply and appointed to the same station the two following years. He was then successively located

at Exeter and Franklin Falls, before being assigned to this town in April, 1898, where he remained until 1900. He was then sent to Portsmouth, where he still remains and is highly appreciated by his people. One who knows him well thus describes him: "He is every inch a minister, dignified, studious, careful, and earnest. He has fine qualities of head and heart. While not lacking in social qualities, the instincts of the scholar are especially noticeable. He makes friends slowly, but holds them tenaciously. He is ever on the alert to advance the interests of the kingdom and is a most conscientious worker in the cause he loves. He has a record for good works in the lives of men."

As a sermonizer his chief characteristic is that he believes his hearers are entitled to his best thought after laborious and intelligent investigation of the subject he may discuss, rather than to a *mélange* of possibly high-sounding but indifferent platitudes. Accordingly his sermons are well and carefully reasoned out, and presented in plain but appropriate language and logical form, and are instructive if not always soothing to the mind wearied by worldly cares and business vexations.

The present pastor of the society, the Rev. Thomas Edmund Cramer, came here in 1900 and is the first to remain longer than four years. He was born in Johnstown, Pa., October 4, 1864, the son of a Methodist minister, and grandson of a Methodist class leader. After graduating from the high school of his native city, he passed two years (1886-88) at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., and the two following years in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1890. He then took the theological course at Boston University, and having completed this, took a special course at the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. He was ordained deacon in 1892, and elder, April, 1896. For three years ending in 1894 he was assistant pastor of St. John's Church, South Boston, when he joined the conference of this State and was located at Hillsborough Bridge and East Deering in 1894-96; Hillsborough Bridge, 1897; Somersworth, 1898-99; then in this town. In 1901-2 he was granted leave of absence for special study, October to April, the Rev. Silas E. Quimby supplying during his absence.

The Rev. Mr. Cramer has held the position of assistant secretary of the New Hampshire Conference since 1894; was Secretary of the New Hampshire Conference Epworth League in 1894-95, and president of the Manchester District Epworth League in 1896-97. He has not been an extensive writer or publisher, but has contributed articles to various denominational publications,

among them sermons entitled "Abundant Life in Christ," *Homiletic Review*, February, 1897; "A Personal Message and a Personal Response," *Home Review*, 1898; "Christ's Coming," *Zion's Herald*, December 19, 1900, and "The Secret of an Earnest Life," *Zion's Herald*, July 22, 1903.

He married, September 5, 1894, Jenny C., daughter of Rev. G. F. Love, of New Brunswick, N. J. They have one child, Martha, born at Hillsborough Bridge, January 5, 1896. Beside the official positions of an ecclesiastical character referred to, he was clerk in the post-office at Johnstown, Pa., from 1880 to 1886, and for a time after graduation, assistant postmaster in the same office in 1890-91.

The Rev. Mr. Cramer is a man of reserved spirit and quiet manners, devoted to his family, his friends, and his church; possessing an occult vein of humor not generally recognized. His written sermons are thoughtful, systematic, and scholarly; he is energetically persistent in his work, and succeeds in bringing things to pass. His church rather than the general public is best qualified to estimate his work. His administrative capacity is large; when he was first placed over the society, it was encumbered with a large debt which under his pastorate has been discharged.

A Sunday-school was the first organization to follow the establishment of the church in 1848. It has been successful from the start, and its prosperity has kept well in line with that of the church. Its early records have disappeared, and the faulty memory of man is our only reliance for much of the brief account of its history that follows.

The school was organized by the Rev. Sullivan Holman while the church worshipped in the old Granite Hall connected with the Granite House. The first superintendent was Levi F. Ranlet. During the first few months the membership was something like thirty pupils with five or six teachers, among whom are recalled the pastor who taught a Bible class of adults; Laura Sargent, Mrs. Prusia Jackson, Calvin J. Wallace, and for a time Nancy M. Abbott, a sister of the late George Abbott; she was also a member of the first choir. After the society took possession of its church, the school received a new impetus and was not long in doubling its membership. About 1853 Mr. Ranlet resigned the superintendence. Calvin J. Wallace became his successor and continued to hold the position many years. Under his supervision it increased in numbers, and it is probable that by 1860 its membership average was near its maximum. The school was held in the body of the church at the time, and not infrequently

the classes were compelled to occupy pews that were inconveniently near each other.

In 1867 Charles H. Applebee was chosen superintendent and continued in office by successive elections for three years. The records are fairly complete from 1877 to the present time, and show that Mrs. Charles Taylor was superintendent from 1877 to 1881, when she was succeeded by Mr. Applebee, who in turn was succeeded the following year by A. E. Joslyn. Numerous changes were made from 1883, when J. S. Brownlow held the position, to 1894, the occupants being George W. Cowen, George C. Austin, C. W. Williams, two terms; Henry O. Jackson, two terms; R. C. Langford, Mrs. J. E. Robins, Mrs. Ira Parker, two terms; Dr. George F. Abbott, Mrs. L. H. Parker, six terms; A. W. Buffington, E. C. Langford, two terms, and John T. Lytle in 1903. The school started with a small library at a time when books were few in the town and those difficult to obtain by the general reader, and the Sunday-school library was the only available source of supply of reading matter for many boys and girls. Obviously it was comparatively of greater importance in those early days than now when books are a drug in the market. The collection has been constantly increased, and at present they constitute a creditable Sunday-school library.

There have been several young people's societies connected with the church during its history, but all have been merged in the Epworth League, which is not a mere local auxiliary organization, but covers the land with hosts of eager workers in the cause of Methodism. The local chapter was established in February, 1891, when it was officered as follows: Charles H. Stoddard, president; Wilfred O. Smith, secretary; and Ethel Aldrich, treasurer. The members who have held the position of president since have been: Wilfred O. Smith, 1891-92; Stephen Mann, 1893; W. O. Smith, 1894; Elmer L. Winslow, one term in 1895; Mrs. Jennie Bedell, four terms, 1895-96; Eben W. Cole, two terms, 1897-98; Alice Eastman, the same, 1898-99; E. W. Cole again, 1899; E. C. Langford, a term in 1900; G. C. Cass, a term in the same year; and Alice Eastman, two terms in 1901; A. W. Buffington, two terms; G. A. Veazie, two terms; A. M. Higgins, one term, and Mrs. S. C. Cass, the present incumbent.

The original church edifice was a beautiful structure, and it is now the boast of the progressives that nothing but its timbers are left. It has in fact been rebuilt and "improved" until nothing but its belfry crowned by one of the superb spires of the State is left to remind us of what the edifice of 1850 may have been.

The original cost was more than \$4,000. The first improvement was on the interior in 1868 when the choir gallery was lowered. The second was to build on an addition at the rear of the house for a vestry. This was done in 1875 at a cost of \$1,100. In 1881 the old interior disappeared, having been entirely reconstructed; and again in 1888 the building was raised from its foundation in order to make room for a vestry or assembly room for the social purposes of the society in which \$4,000 was invested. In 1900 the interior was decorated and stained-glass windows substituted for the plain glass that had served for half a century. The windows are eight in number, four being figure windows and four decorative. All are memorials, as indicated by the inscriptions which follow:—

“In memory of Moses K. Wilcomb and wife, gift of their daughter.”

“In memory of George Abbott, gift of Mrs. Emeline Abbott.”

“In memory of Ezra Hale and wife, gift of their daughter.”

“In memory of Charles Kellogg, gift of his children.”

“In memory of Herman T. Libbey, gift of his parents.”

“In memory of Dennis Wheeler, gift of his wife.”

“In memory of Mr. and Mrs. George Gile.”

“In memory of the founders and early supporters of this church,
including Levi Ranlet, who led in erection of
the house of worship dedicated
Jan. 8, 1851.”

This latter window was provided by general subscription, and by special gifts in memory of various individuals among the early supporters. The total cost of the repairs at this time was \$3,000. The society also owns a fine parsonage upon which extensive improvements have been made during the past year. The church now has a membership of 230, the society is free of debt, and every department of its work is prosperous.

In April, 1900, the New Hampshire Annual Conference for the third time came to Littleton. Observers did not fail to note a great change in the composition of the membership of the body since it last met here in 1885; many once familiar faces were no longer seen, but the ranks were full. Bishop Fitzgerald presided, and the sessions of the conference were attended by large and interested audiences. The visiting clergymen and their friends were hospitably entertained by the citizens of the town.

In October, 1900, the society observed with appropriate services

the first centennial of Methodism in the town, when the circuit-rider of old and the itinerant of the present received their meed of praise. William F. Whitcher, of Haverhill, read an historical address which was replete with the local lore of the church. A. S. Batchellor gave an address on Jesse Lee as a pioneer, and brief addresses were made by several others.

In January, 1901, was celebrated the semi-centennial of the dedication of the house of worship. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Presiding Elder O. S. Baketel, the pastor, and J. E. Robins, D.D., and local pastors. Letters were read from all the former pastors then living as well as one from the Rev. J. E. King, who preached the dedication sermon fifty years before. When we consider the means at the disposal of the society at its organization and since, its achievements, both spiritual and material, must be regarded as having been directed by a power not seen; for mere human effort such as they could exert would be unequal to the accomplishment of so great a task.

XXXIV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY (*Continued*).

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church is one of the ancient institutions of our State. The first edifice erected in Portsmouth for religious worship was an Episcopal Church. It was built some time prior to 1638, and its first pastor was the Rev. Richard Gibson. Stormy times were in store for the little band of immigrants who thus claimed the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their conscience. In 1641 New Hampshire came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and in 1642 the Episcopal clergyman at Portsmouth was summoned to Boston to answer to the charge of having violated the polity of the colony which forbade the practice of clerical duties by a minister of the Church of England. The charge could not be denied, and was substantially admitted by the statement made by the Rev. Mr. Gibson when called upon to answer before the authorities. He escaped imprisonment by agreeing to leave the colony. This particular instance of the enforcement of the law seems to have been sufficiently admonitory to the churchmen of Portsmouth to deter them from making further effort to maintain public religious worship in accordance with the form prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer, while their chapel was transformed into a Congregational meeting-house, and the ample acres voted to those who erected the first edifice also came into the possession of the "State Church."

Nearly a hundred years elapsed before a successful effort was made to re-establish the Church of England in New Hampshire when, in 1732, Queen's Chapel was erected in Portsmouth, and four years after, the Rev. Arthur Browne became its pastor through the agency of the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This was the beginning of a long period of

prosperity for the parish. Then came the troublous times of the Revolution, when the Crown and the Church of England were alike regarded by the people with something more than disfavor.

About the time Captain Caswell was clearing his farm on the meadows, in 1770, the Rev. Samuel Peters, who is remembered as the author of a notorious "History of Connecticut" rather than as a devout clergyman, was making a clerical visitation to the settlements in the Connecticut Valley and came as far north as Haverhill, where he held service. The Rev. Ranna Cossit, minister at Claremont, visited Haverhill, giving to that town about a fourth of his time, and as he journeyed up and down the valley held a service when he could gather an audience. There were a number of church people at Haverhill, among whom were Col. Asa Porter and Col. John Hurd.¹

At Holderness, then in Strafford County, Samuel Livermore had settled before the outbreak of the war. His stately colonial mansion stood where the Episcopal School for Boys now is, just opposite Plymouth. The Judge, as he afterward became, before coming to the wilderness had resided in Portsmouth, had been a warden of Queen's Chapel, and Mrs. Livermore was a daughter of the Rev. Arthur Browne, rector of that chapel. These antecedents certainly tended to render him more than a passive churchman, and such in fact he was. It was his practice to read prayers and a sermon each Sunday, to which all his neighbors were invited, and not a few attended. When the war was ended, and opportunity was found to give some attention to other matters, the Judge was instrumental in building a church near his residence. Mr. Robert Fowle officiated here as lay reader for some time, but in 1789 he, being a deacon, took charge of the church, and in 1791, having been ordained a priest, became its rector, and held the office until 1847. Trinity Church was the first organized religious society in Holderness, and the first Episcopal Church erected in Grafton County.

The progress of the church in this county stops here for more than half a century. Sometimes, but at long intervals, a service was held at Hanover, and possibly elsewhere, but no church edifice was built, and even that at Holderness, which had withstood adverse conditions so many years, was in its

¹ It has been claimed that Colonel Porter was not a churchman. Calvin R. Batchelder refers to him as "a firm friend of the church." See "A History of the Eastern Diocese," p. 272. See also 25 N. H. State Papers, p. 625, for a copy of a document indicating the animus of the inhabitants of Haverhill toward Colonel Hurd and Colonel Porter on account of church relations.

decadence. Bishop Chase found it difficult to devise methods to save it from extinction. The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Haskins of the diocese of Massachusetts, a cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson, held occasional services while journeying through the mountain towns wherever he could gather a congregation.

It was not until the Rev. James H. Eames became rector of St. Paul's at Concord that a systematic effort was made to advance the mission work of the Episcopal Church in this section of the diocese. In visiting the mountains he had noted the fact that the church people among the summer visitors were deprived of church privileges by reason of the entire absence of a regular service in this region. To be sure, the number of visitors in those days was not so large as it has since become, but it was a growing element, and sound policy as well as Christian charity suggested that the deficiency in this respect should be supplied. To this end Dr. Eames gave more and more attention to church work in this region. One of his parishioners, George W. Hoyt, at the time a postal route agent between Concord and Littleton, was consulted, and through the agency of a young man of this town who sometimes attended the service at St. Paul's, arrangements were made in August, 1869, by which Dr. Eames held the first Episcopal Church service in Littleton. The Congregational meeting-house was tendered by Deacon John Merrill for that service, and it was there held on Sunday, August 29, 1869, at five o'clock in the afternoon. A choir of four voices was gathered by F. G. Weller, and after considerable labor to that end a few people — among them Henry L. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton, Eleanor Merrill, Emily C. Thayer, John Farr, Jr., and James R. Jackson — made themselves sufficiently familiar with the service to read the responses. About a hundred persons were in attendance, many of them attracted by the novelty of a service which they had never witnessed.

In the summer of 1860 Dr. Eames held a service here on two or three Sundays, and gratifying evidences of progress were manifest in many ways. Then came four years of war, when the minds of men were engrossed in its affairs, and no service was again held here until 1868. Dr. Eames then renewed his missionary endeavors to interest some of our people in the church. In 1869, ten years after the first service, an informal organization was effected, and the Rev. William A. W. Maybin, rector of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., came here, and held a regular service through July and August in Union Hall. The Rev. Mr.

Maybin was an accomplished musician as well as preacher, and organized a choir which he trained with great care. Its members were Harriet M. Greene, organist; and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Weller, Mrs. Luella Woolson Hodgman, Henry L. Tilton, Chauncey H. Greene, Henry H. Lovejoy, and Charles A. Sinclair. These services were well attended, and undoubtedly materially aided in preparing the way for the events that followed.

During this time the venerable Bishop Chase was incapacitated from paying episcopal visitations to parishes and missions remote from his residence, and no baptismal or confirmation services were administered here. On the twenty-first day of September, 1870, "the Rev. William Woodruff Niles was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, Concord, to be a Bishop in the Church of God, and the Diocese of New Hampshire was given into his charge." His first reference to this town was made in his annual address of 1872,¹ where he says he "held Divine Service in Littleton, in a House of Worship generously loaned us by the Methodist Society." In the same address he also expressed his wish "to see a church and a good minister in Littleton," among other places named, in each of which he says "a self-sustaining parish could, with God's Blessing, soon be built up." From that time to the present, the church in this town has not failed to find appropriate and appreciative mention in the Bishop's annual address.

From 1869 to 1875 not a year passed without a service held in town. Occasionally it was held on a short notice, when a clergyman visiting the mountains in his summer vacation and happening to pass a Sunday here, held a church service in one of the public halls. The Rev. Dr. Eames always kept this people in mind, and ministered to them each season, and the Bishop came and preached and held confirmation services in 1872, 1873, and 1874. In the class of 1872 were confirmed Caroline Adelia Tilton, Lucy J. Hartshorn, Mary Bowman, and Elizabeth Hodgman.² In the class of 1873 were Elizabeth Smith, Luella Hodgman, and Elizabeth K. Lovejoy.³

The subject of building a church was many times considered, but no effective action taken until 1875, when Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hartshorn offered the gift of a lot on School Street for a site. Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bingham, Major Farr and Mrs. Farr, and Captain George Farr and

¹ Journal of the Proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New Hampshire, 1872, p. 10.

² Mrs. H. L. Tilton, Mrs. Charles Hartshorn, Mrs. A. H. Bowman, and Mrs. Charles Hodgman.

³ Mrs. C. C. Smith, Mrs. F. F. Hodgman, and Mrs. H. H. Lovejoy.

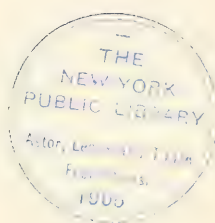
wife, Mrs. Mary Bowman, and Anna L. Brackett were among those most active in the movement; but there were others, subsequent communicants, as well as some who never became members of the congregation, who rendered material aid. The movement was successful, and plans of the present church edifice were prepared by Mr. Upjohn and accepted by Bishop Niles. July 22, 1875, the corner-stone was laid by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. James Haughton, of Hanover, and the Rev. James B. Goodrich, who a month previous had become priest-in-charge. Friday, November 19, 1875, the church was consecrated by Bishop Niles, the Rev. Dr. Eames of Concord, the Rev. Howard F. Hill of Ashland, and the Rev. J. B. Goodrich assisting. Sunday, November 21, 1875, the Rev. A. B. Crawford held the first regular service in the church. The presence of Dr. Eames must have been a source of great gratification, alike to himself and to those who had been instrumental in building the church edifice. Nearly a score of years had come and gone since he held the first service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this town. The seed then sowed was long dormant, but events proved that it had fallen on good soil, and though a tender plant, continued cultivation by the sower, and the constant care and watchfulness of the Bishop, nourished and strengthened it, until on this day All Saints Church stood to the glory of God, fruit goodly and fair to look upon. This glad fruition was attained by the aid of the members of the parish under the wise supervision of Bishop Niles.

The church was greatly blessed through the influence which Dr. Eames exercised in its behalf. His was a saintly character, modest, gentle, brave, and persistent in well doing; he believed in the church, and never faltered in his efforts to plant its banner in unfrequented regions. His very presence was a benediction, and no person came within the circle of its sway without feeling that he had received a spiritual blessing. So long as he lived the little band of church people in this town were never beyond the reach of his care nor forgotten in his prayers.

Words fail to convey an adequate estimate of the labors of the women of the parish, not only in building the church, but even to the present day. Few in number, they have always possessed that unity of thought and movement by which success is achieved. Mrs. Charles Hartshorn, Mrs. Henry L. Tilton, Mrs. George A. Bingham, Mrs. Charles Hodgman, Mrs. Chauncey H. Greene, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, Mrs. A. H. Bowman, and Anna L. Brackett worked in season and out of season, never sparing themselves in their labors for the church, and the younger generation is



ALL SAINTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



animated by the same spirit. Bishop Niles once said, "Give me the men of the church at Lancaster and the women of the church at Littleton, and I will show you an ideal parish."

The Rev. James B. Goodrich, the first rector, the following year held services alternate Sundays in Littleton and Lancaster. The next year he had the assistance of Henry H. Haynes, then lay reader, so that services were held every Sunday in both Lancaster and Littleton. Mr. Haynes being obliged to resign on account of ill health, the Rev. Anson R. Graves assisted the Rev. Mr. Goodrich from January, 1877, until June, 1877, when Mr. Goodrich resigned the Littleton Parish, but remained in charge of the church at Lancaster. The Rev. Mr. Goodrich during the two years that he had charge won the hearts of his people, and was ever "diligent in business, serving the Lord." The growth of the church in these years was slow but sure, and when Mr. Graves took up the work alone he found a good foundation for future success. After an absence of twenty-two years Mr. Goodrich again took charge of the parish at Littleton in 1899, and has continued the good work he so successfully carried on for the first two years of worship in the beautiful brick church. Mr. Goodrich is a clergyman in whom sense of duty is paramount. Courteous in manner, he has a dignity of bearing which impresses all with a respect for his high calling. Zealous, yet conservative, he drops into the minds of his hearers each Sunday some helpful thought for the following week, and his influence extends beyond the bounds of his own parish.

The Rev. Mr. Graves enthusiastically took up the labor in 1877, and for three years faithfully carried on the work. During his ministry a rectory was purchased on Pleasant Street, which was afterwards sold, and the Sunday-school received an impetus. Mr. Graves, from the time he was eighteen years of age, was dependent on his own exertions for an education. After he had been consecrated to the ministry, he travelled a year in Europe, which broadened his horizon and increased his knowledge of human affairs. He was very popular, not only among his church people, but in the community at large. He was indefatigable in working for his Master's cause, holding services in neighboring school-houses and hamlets. He had great executive ability, which met recognition later when he was made Bishop of the Platte in the year 1890. He went to Bennington, Vt., from Littleton, but later, being called to a larger field of labor, he settled in the West, as rector of Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis. While there he was elected missionary Bishop of the District of the

Platte. This jurisdiction was enlarged in 1898, and the new district bears the name of Laramie. There he is still working with the same enthusiasm for the welfare of the church, performing all the arduous duties of bishop in a thorough and able manner.

The Rev. G. C. Jones officiated after the departure of the Rev. Mr. Graves in 1880 until October, 1882. He was a man of ability and devotion to duty to a degree of self-effacement. He was a noted army chaplain during the War between the States.

The Rev. H. M. Andrews succeeded the Rev. Mr. Jones and remained in charge two years. Previous to his coming to Littleton, the Rev. Mr. Andrews was a member of the Congregational body. He resigned in October, 1882, retraced his theological steps to his first communion, and the following winter was received into the ministry of the Congregational society and was located at Bethlehem.

In 1882 the Rev. J. Sidney Kent from the diocese of northern New Jersey came as priest-in-charge and remained two years. During his stay new prayer-books and hymnals were procured, the interior of the church was furnished in some particulars, and the church continued its growth. The Rev. Mr. Kent had High Church tendencies. He called himself a catholic churchman. In all his dealings his marked characteristics were frankness and fearlessness in proclaiming what he firmly believed to be the truth. He felt that his special mission was teaching, and he was eminently a teacher of doctrine. His life was spent for the "greater glory of God." At the end of every sermon which he wrote are affixed the letters A. M. G. D., the initials of the Latin phrase which translated reads, "To the greater glory of God," and they are now on the simple cross which marks his resting-place in the beautiful churchyard of the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pa., where he was laid in August, 1890.

From the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Kent in November, 1884, until May, 1885, the church was without a pastor. During this interval the bishop officiated two Sundays, and the Rev. Mr. Remick, of Woodsville, on several week-days in Lent. In May, 1885, the hearts of the people were gladdened by the return of the Rev. Henry H. Haynes, who in 1875 had officiated as lay reader. He remained only one year, being obliged to resign on account of ill-health. Since then he has spent much time travelling in this country and in Europe, partly in search of health and partly for purposes of study. One of his classmates says¹ of him: "All

¹ A. S. Batchellor in "History of the Class of 1868, New Hampshire Conference Seminary."



REV. JAMES S. KENT.

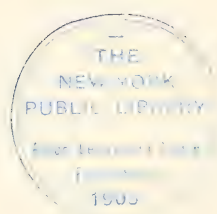
REV. ISAAC PECK.

RT. REV. ANSON R. GRAVES, D.D. REV. HENRY H. HAYNES, PH.D.
REV. JAMES B. GOODRICH.

REV. LUCIUS WATERMAN, D.D.

REV. EDGAR F. DAVIS.

EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN.



reasonable and practicable means of social reform find in him an efficient friend. He is modest in demeanor, faithful to his church, persistent in every duty, a true man, and a minister whose future is one of promise."

The church was without a settled pastor from June to October, 1886, when the Rev. Isaac Peck took charge. He remained two years, and the church prospered under his administration. In 1886 the house and lot adjoining the church were purchased for \$3,000, of Charles Hartshorn, whose wife was among the first communicants of the church. Out of their love for the cause which had always been so dear to them they gave \$200 of this sum. The former rectory was sold, and a debt of \$800 only was incurred by this purchase, but Mr. Peck before his departure in 1888 saw this indebtedness paid. Mr. Peck was energetic in performing all the duties which devolved upon him, and has since been rector of churches in Kinderhook and Roslyn, N. Y.

The next five years were memorable in the history of the church. During these years the pastor was the Rev. Lucius Waterman, D.D., who was the son of the Rev. Henry Waterman, D.D., of Providence, R. I. Possessed of high intellectual attainments, Dr. Waterman was a power, not only in the church, but in promoting the moral, physical, and mental welfare of the community. A devoted adherent to the tenets of his church, yet he was an energetic advocate of church unity along right lines, and his life has been an epitome of educational and charitable endeavor. His sermons were masterly efforts of convincing logic, models of literary style, and breathing the spirit of the Master. While here, he was a trustee of the Public Library, where his knowledge of literature was of great service. During his leisure hours he devoted himself to the study of music, and he was for several years President of the New Hampshire Music Teachers' Association. He is a prominent Mason, Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in this State, and was also Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State. His literary ability and extensive knowledge of church history have rendered his services invaluable to the church throughout the country. While he was priest-in-charge, many improvements were made in the rectory, some of them at Dr. Waterman's expense; the grounds were regraded, and other improvements made. A noticeable feature of his administration was the increase of the amount paid for missions by the parish. His missionary zeal led him to resign his work at Littleton and enter upon the labor of organizing

a church in Laconia. Here he was successful, not only in building up a parish, but in constructing a beautiful church and organizing a vested choir. Wherever he is located, he is a vital force among his fellow-men, and a powerful aid in promoting all those things that minister to the elevation and advancement of mankind.¹

The Rev. William L. Himes, diocesan missionary, was priest-in-charge of this parish in 1893 and 1894; Rev. Edgar Foster Davis was lay reader in March, 1894, but later was made deacon and became priest-in-charge of the mission. The Rev. Mr. Davis was a man of versatile talents, a lover of books, and lacking in the practical knowledge of business matters which such a temperament entails. He was an enthusiastic worker, and never has the church progressed materially and spiritually more than while he was pastor. A large pipe organ was purchased, a vested choir of young men and women organized, and a great interest in the church awakened. Through his efforts a mission was established at Whitefield, where, in addition to his duties in Littleton, he held regular services, and also officiated occasionally at Lisbon and Bethlehem.

In 1899 he resigned, and the Rev. J. B. Goodrich returned priest-in-charge, and has labored faithfully. This church is not strong in numbers, but in devotion to the cause and in zeal for its work its fifty communicants are a power that is felt for good in the community.

The Rev. John Edgar Johnson, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and minister of the Theatre Congregation in Philadelphia, Pa., is a summer resident of Littleton, and one of its real-estate owners, having within a year purchased the old Annis farm on Mann's Hill, where he makes his home several months of each year. The congregation over which he presides is constituted of people who have no abiding church home and who, but for this opportunity, would seldom join in the services of the church.

Though born in Lowell, Mass., in 1843, the Rev. Mr. Johnson is of New Hampshire lineage, both his parents being of this State. He was educated at Dartmouth College. His degrees are those of B.S. received in 1865 and of B.A. conferred the following year. He studied at Cambridge University Divinity School, U. S. A.,

¹ It would require an extensive bibliographical list to give the titles of the published reports, compilations, sermons, and books that have come from the pen of Dr. Waterman. The two best known of his works are "The Post-Apostolic Age," 1898, and "Tables Illustrating the Transmission of the Episcopate in English and American Lines for the Space of Twelve Hundred Years," 1903.

and Heidelberg University, Munich. He was ordained deacon at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 14, 1872, and for a few months was located at Green Island (Troy), N. Y.; then for four years and four months at Hoboken, N. J. (1872-1877). Since the close of that service the Rev. Mr. Johnson has been a resident of Philadelphia.

Within recent years he has sought health and recreation among our mountains, having passed several seasons at Woodstock, where, in addition to his services as a minister, he became greatly interested in the beneficent work of preserving the remnant of forests that once adorned the mountain slopes. In the last two years he has passed much of his time in Littleton, and has occasionally officiated at All Saints Church.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson is a preacher of fine ability and accomplishments, and a pleasing writer, who has the great merit of readily adjusting his style to the understanding of those whom he wishes to influence. Numerous sermons and addresses delivered before the Theatre congregation have been published and widely circulated; they are couched in plain, every-day language, such as those who listened might use and could easily understand; then we have "An American Pilgrimage to a Quaker Shrine" and "A Prowl in the Fleet," printed in pamphlet form, which have the flavor of the classics, while the "Boa Constrictor of the White Mountains" is an appeal calculated to awaken the indignation and arouse to action the lovers of nature who would save from the manufacturer's axe the woods that are threatened with extinction. His residence adds something more than one individual to the community, for beside the "improvements" incident to the "coming of the summer citizen" he brings a keen and richly cultivated intellect.

The Sunday-school numbers forty, and the teachers are six. All Saints Guild is an organization of women who never rest from their labors. They have helped to pay for the organ used in the church, and have reduced the debt of \$3,000 incurred by repairs on the Rectory to less than \$300 in five years, besides paying the running expenses of the church outside of the salary.

The church has never maintained a salaried choir. In earlier years it was in the main composed of communicants who made the service of song a part of their worship. Among these were Mrs. Charles Hodgman, Mrs. F. F. Hodgman, Mrs. F. G. Weller, Mrs. Wm. A. Richardson, Chauncey H. Greene, Henry L. Tilton. In 1895 Mr. Davis organized a vested choir of twenty men and boys, which was later supplemented by female voices, all giving

voluntary service. Mrs. Chauncey H. Greene was organist for more than a quarter of a century, and was succeeded by her niece, Rena Lovejoy, who has since faithfully officiated in that capacity, the services of both being gratuitous.

The first rectory owned by the parish was the second house on Pleasant Street above High Street. This was sold soon after the removal of the Rev. Mr. Graves, and the property adjoining the church was purchased of Mr. Hartshorn, for use as a rectory. The building was erected at the corner of Maine and School Streets by George W. Ely, and after him had been occupied successively by Moses P. Little, Samson Bullard, William J. Bellows, and Charles Hartshorn. It was moved to its present site, where it was occupied by Mr. Hartshorn up to the time he sold it to the parish. It was "modernized" by the Rev. Mr. Waterman, and remodelled in 1899 at an expense of \$3,500. This considerable indebtedness has been discharged, with the exception of \$250, through the agency of All Saints Guild. It is now a well-appointed residence.

When numbers and pecuniary resources are considered, the contributions of the worshippers in this church must be regarded as remarkable. The sums raised for the annual expenses of maintaining the services of the church, for repairs, for the purchase and improvement of the rectory, and incidentals must have been a heavy tax. Such, however, has not been the limit to their generosity. In the matter of furnishings, including the organ, the church has been the recipient of gifts valued at hundreds of dollars. Mrs. Eames, wife of the Rev. Dr. Eames, gave the font; the pupils of the Sunday-school its heavy brass-bound cover of ash, and subsequently a baptismal ewer of brass; the Bishop chair was presented by Harry Bingham; Mrs. Caroline Adelia Tilton and her sister, Mrs. Laura B. Haynes, gave a communion service when the church was consecrated. The beautiful altar-book was presented by Mrs. William H. Mitchell, and books for the prayer desk by Mabel Weeks. At the time of the formation of the vested choir Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Hatch gave a processional cross of richly ornamented brass, and at a later time a paten; the chancel chandelier was a gift from Mrs. Ida Goodrich, and the chalice from Mrs. Caroline Rice; a minor gift was a pair of cut-glass communion bottles presented by Harry B. Jackson; the Helping Hand Club, an association of young people organized under the direction of Mrs. O. C. Hatch, contributed funds for the decoration of the interior walls of the church and for the purchase of the bow window in the rectory.

XXXV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY (*Continued*).

THE FREE BAPTIST SOCIETY.

WITHIN the space of about twenty years, in the first part of the century, the Free Baptists¹ effected church organizations and made permanent local establishments in several New Hampshire and Vermont towns in the immediate vicinity of Littleton. In the order of time they were as follows: Waterford, Vt., 1802; Concord, Vt., 1805; Lisbon, 1811; Bethlehem, 1813; Jefferson, 1815; and Whitefield, 1821. The church at Franconia was not organized until 1834. The earliest Quarterly Meeting in this section took the name of Sandwich. In the three or four decades at the beginning of the century the Freewill Baptists seem to have obtained very slight foothold in Littleton. The inhabitants were for the most part not intensely religious, ecclesiastical organizations did not multiply, and the ones existing made slow progress. In 1820 in a population of one thousand and ninety-six, the communicants in church connection were limited to four denominations in these proportions: Methodists, sixty-nine; Congregationalists, forty-seven; Calvinist Baptists, nine; Free Baptists, six. Nevertheless the foundations for the Littleton Freewill Baptist Church of the distant future were being none the less surely laid in the religious convictions of the people of the adjoining towns, whose sons and daughters were destined at a later day to become a substantial element in the population of the coming mistress of the valley of the Ammonoosue. Latent influences were taking a direction and character which pointed to results in church development not foreseen by the apostles and teachers of the new faith in this district.

The Free Baptists represented the reaction against the doctrinal tenets of the Puritan churches as distinctly as did the Methodists; and they were equally earnest in combating the

¹ The name was changed from Freewill Baptist to Free Baptist in 1889, by a vote of the General Association, a national organization.

theology of the ancient churches of New England. At the same time their system of organization was as democratic as was that which characterized the Congregationalist establishments. In this they were the antipodes of the Methodists, whose organization was centralized on a plan similar to that of of the Church of England, with governing bishops vested with ample powers and with a discipline which rendered the central legislative and executive authority superior over the general membership, in ecclesiastical relations. Unless, therefore, some considerable number of people in a community where both the Congregationalists and Methodists were established should be ripe for a religious connection which fully recognized and prescribed the two essentials in faith and polity in which the Free Baptists differed from these two leading evangelical Christian denominations, the prospects of success would not be assuring. That the Free Baptists made successful headway in almost every adjoining town, but meantime accomplished little in immediate results in Littleton, is a historical fact. That the pioneer ministers made the effort is in evidence. In the "Life of Rev. John Colby," one of the most successful of the Free Baptist evangelists, it is noted that he preached in Littleton as he passed through from Waterford to Lisbon. Ever after, says Mr. Robins, he passed around and not through the town.¹ Without speculating upon the causes and conditions which isolated Littleton in this movement, we may recall the very terse and comprehensive specification of the causes of the great measure of success and the partial failure which marked the first half-century of the history of the Free Baptists, in this connection for such application and comparison as may be appropriate to the study of the sectarian or denominational history of Littleton.

"In closing this period of our history (1780 to 1830) [says the historian of the church], the mind naturally returns to the scenes along our pathway, and asks the secret of failure or success. Local causes had their influence everywhere, and, in connection with general ones, some of which were peculiar to the policy of the fathers, their operation was various. With no disposition to complain of their work, but rather to appreciate their embarrassments and rejoice in their success, we may look at the disadvantages under which Free-will Baptists labored. And they are seen, —

1. In a depressing, slanderous influence, prevalently exerted against them.

2. In their not establishing themselves in large towns and cities.

¹ Address, Littleton Centennial, p. 195.

These centres of influence were neglected, while rural districts received attention; for Neander says "Christianity was diffused for the most part from the cities into the country."

3. In not perfecting their system of Itinerancy. Each minister travelled wherever his own convictions of duty directed, and thus were many churches undesignedly left with only occasional ministerial labor.

4. In not calling to their aid the power of the Press. They published few books or tracts, and had no weekly organ for forty-five years.

5. In not interesting themselves in Education. The heart was cared for, but the mind was neglected, both in the ministry and the laity.

6. In not enforcing the Scripture doctrine, that the "laborer is worthy of his hire." Says Stephen Parsons, Esq., of Westport, Me., a son-in-law of Randall, "I have had an eye on the Freewill Baptist denomination from the Quarterly Meeting at Squam Island, in 1785, when John Whitney was ordained, to the present time (1855), and am quite certain that the greatest lack has been the want of able preachers; and this has been caused by withholding from them a suitable support, and the encouragements of education." Because of this, many left, and entered the ministry of other denominations.

On the other hand, the great secret of the fathers' success lay, —

1. In their consecration to God, and their reliance on his help.
2. In their having "a mind to work"—a spirit of Christian enterprise.
3. In the nature of their efforts. They were simple, direct, practical, energetic; and in the ministry, greatly self-sacrificing.
4. In the dissatisfaction of the people with ultra Calvinism, and their eagerness to hear and know a free and full salvation.

The early Freewill Baptists were but men; they could not do everything, nor could they at once perfect everything they attempted. We only marvel that, under the circumstances, they were able to accomplish so much. Their devout spirit insured success, and such a spirit will be more or less successful wherever, whenever, and by whomsoever it is cherished."

The Freewill Baptist Meeting-House at Bethlehem was located in the east part of the West Hill District, on the main road leading from Littleton to Bethlehem Street. This part of the town was always closely allied with Littleton on account of its proximity to our principal village and in various social and business relations. That church in its beginning, in its progress and in the final transfer of its visibility to Littleton Village, after fifty-six years of useful existence at the original seat in Bethlehem, has developed an important element in the ecclesiastical history of this town. Littleton may have been stony ground for the Free Baptist faith, as it was presented to

the fathers, but by the transitions of ninety years the Free Baptist Church now established here is the more notable by the contrast with the early conditions. In strength, respectability, usefulness, and promise it is second to none in its own denomination in northern New Hampshire.

Reference has been made to the attitude of the town towards the Toleration Act of 1819, and the agitation which preceded it. The votes and influence of her representatives in the House of Representatives during the half-dozen years in which the contest was waged in the Legislature seem to be in direct antagonism to the position of the people as indicated by their action and votes in town meeting providing for the erection of a meeting-house as early as 1811. Their action at that time fully anticipated and discounted every demand embodied in the Toleration Act, and guaranteed to the professors of every religious faith full and equal privileges in the use and occupancy of the town meeting-house and in exemption from involuntary contributions to the support of any ministry.

That this senatorial district was represented by Dan Young, a Democrat, a local Methodist minister, and a leader in this movement, was due in no inconsiderable measure to the extension of the influence of the Freewill Baptist denomination (contemporaneously with the progress of Methodism) in this part of the State. They did not assume to reach the wealthy and aristocratic communities, but among the common people, especially in the less wealthy and less compactly populated sections, they were numerous and influential. This was also characteristic of the Methodists as a pioneer sect. They were perhaps more successful in reaching the people of the old towns and large villages than were the Freewill Baptists. Both, however, were necessarily allies in sentiment and interest with the new departure in the policies of the time, which had in Dr. Thomas Whipple and the Rev. Dan Young such capable and devoted leaders, and in the Act of 1819 such signal triumph.

An excerpt from Stewart's "History of the Freewill Baptists"¹ will indicate the relations of the denomination to political events of that period: —

"Revs. Timothy Morse, Samuel B. Dyer, Joseph Boody, Jr., and Ruling Elder Joseph Young, were this year members of the Legislature, and all boarded at the same place. The following extract from a letter by Morse gives us a glimpse at these Christian legislators. 'I

¹ Pages 300, 301.



FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.



arrived at Concord on Tuesday, and pitched my tent at Mr. Davis', where there were fifteen boarders, four of whom were preachers of the gospel. On Friday, at noon, we called a convention in our boarding-house, Elder Dyer chairman, and passed a vote to drink no ardent spirits till the session closes. Immediately after this I found the Spirit of God had admittance among us. At evening Elder Young sat and reasoned with the people on death, judgment, and eternity; and it was a solemn hour. From that time Jesus has been allowed the first seat here, thanks be to God.' If we had more men of this devout spirit in our legislative halls, it would be better for the country. But whether ministers should turn their attention from their Divine calling to the official duties of civil and political life, is a question on which good men are divided in opinion.

"The year 1819 is noted for the passage of the Toleration Act. For thirty-nine years had the Freewill Baptists been untiring in their efforts for the removal of all legal obligations for the support of one religious sect to the neglect of all others, and their desires were now realized. All religious denominations were tolerated in the peaceful worship of God by this act, and were left equally dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the people for support. Most violent was the opposition, not only in the Legislature, but throughout the State. It was denounced as the repeal of the Christian religion. It was iterated and reiterated that 'the wicked bear rule,' the 'Bible is abolished,' &c. Never were the people in greater agitation, and the repeal of the Toleration Act was made the political test at next election. Religious views and interests now gave zest and direction to political action, and the people triumphantly sustained the law, which was soon universally approved."

It cannot now be easily determined who were the first families of the Freewill Baptist denomination that settled in the village of Littleton, nor when they came to this place. Churches of that denomination had an existence in neighboring towns at an early date in the present century, and from some of these localities, especially from Bethlehem and Sugar Hill, a few families had come at different times, some of whose members united with churches already established and others retained their connection with the churches in the towns from which they had removed.

In the year 1868 Mr. Washington Howland, formerly of Sugar Hill and still a member of the church at that place, believing that the time had come for the formation of a Freewill Baptist Church in this place, wrote to Rev. Elijah Guilford, then at Burke Hollow, Vt., asking him to visit the place with a view to gathering into a church the Free Baptists living in the

village and its vicinity. The church formerly existing in Bethlehem, and worshipping in a meeting-house which at that time stood on the corner nearly opposite the present residence of Orville B. Hildreth, had become extinct, and many of its former members wished to unite in a new organization. After some correspondence Mr. Guilford came to Littleton to look over the ground, and in December of the same year (1868) took up his residence here and began regular ministerial work, holding services in Weeks' Hall. Meetings were continued during the winter, and in the spring a council was invited by those who desired the formation of such a church, to convene and organize in due form. On the 29th of April, 1869, such a council, consisting of the Rev. J. M. Durgin, of Franconia, the Rev. J. M. Russell, of Concord, Vt., and Deacon Orrison Harris, of Franconia, met in Weeks' Hall in this village, and organized a church according to the established usages of the Freewill Baptist denomination. It took the name given at the head of this chapter. Twenty-seven persons, whose names are given below, constituted the original membership of the church in this town:—

Phineas Wallace.	Eliza Willis.
John Norris.	Martha Crane.
Elijah Guilford.	Sarah Ann Annis.
Daniel B. Crane.	Sarah Simpson.
Lyman Blandin.	Amoretta Crane.
Otis Crane.	Mary Kenney.
Ansel Kenney.	Dolly Blandin.
Reuben Phillips.	Sarah J. Guilford.
Lemuel N. Phillips.	Abigail Burnham.
William A. Crane.	Viana Streeter.
Washington Howland.	Polly Ladd.
Benjamin Burnham.	Caroline Bartlett.
Leonard Eudy.	Lucy A. Allen.
Jane Crane.	

Lyman Blandin was chosen clerk, Otis Crane deacon, and Rev. Elijah Guilford pastor, and the church entered upon its organic life. Land was immediately purchased for a church site, and during the summer the meeting-house now occupied by the society was built. It was dedicated on the first Saturday in November, 1869, at which time a session of the Lisbon Quarterly Meeting was held in it. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. George H. Pinkham, then pastor of the church at Whitefield. On Sunday following the pastor was installed, the sermon being preached by the Rev. L. B. Tasker,

of Corinth, Vt. Mr. Guilford was born in Saco, Me., and being converted in early youth decided to enter the ministry. He began his studies at New Hampton, but his missionary zeal called him to the seat of war, and he served for several months under the auspices of the United States Christian Commission. His first pastorate was over a Union Church at Burke, Vt., and his second and last at Littleton, where he remained from 1868 till his death, in 1873. During this time a strong and healthy religious interest prevailed in the society, and seventy were added to the membership of the church. For some months previous to his death Mr. Guilford's failing health made it necessary to employ a substitute in the active duties of the pastorate, and the Rev. Burton Minard served in this capacity. He was a young man, a native of Nova Scotia, and was studying for the ministry. In 1874 he resigned to pursue his studies in Bates College, and in 1878 was called to be pastor of the church at Littleton and remained one year. He married Emma J. Morrison, a native of Bethlehem, who died in 1879. After leaving his pastorate here, he was settled over several societies, and in 1889 went to St. John, N. B., and afterwards to Massachusetts. He has labored as an evangelist and State missionary and has been a power for good wherever located.

When Mr. Minard went away in 1874, he was succeeded by the Rev. E. P. Moulton, who was ordained at the June session of the Lisbon Quarterly Meeting held in Littleton, the sermon being preached by the Rev. A. D. Smith. Mr. Moulton entered upon his first pastorate filled with zeal and an earnest purpose to do the work of the Master. He enjoyed a successful pastorate of two years, but received a call to Alton, N. H., and was settled there for two years. Since then he has had charge over several Freewill Baptist societies in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Rev. Ira Emery became pastor of the church in the spring or summer of 1876 and remained two years. Mr. Emery was born in Industry, Me., in 1823, and was inclined to the ministry from his twelfth year. He says in a letter to a friend that in a revival in 1865 he consecrated himself "to the service of Christ and went into the active ministry in 1866. Not a sensational preacher nor a revivalist, but have been successful as a pastor, which seems to be my special calling. Have always actively engaged in temperance work. The cause of my success has been attention to business and God's blessing. I engaged somewhat in political affairs before I entered the ministry, but not much since only as an intelligent voter. In politics am

a Republican — not a mugwump by any means." During his pastorate the parsonage was built and the society grew spiritually and numerically. Mr. Emery left Littleton to take charge of a society of this denomination in China, Me. In 1885 he left the Freewill Baptist denomination and became a Baptist, and later settled in Meredith, where he died in 1895. A man of winning manner and pleasing address, he was loved and respected wherever known.

In January, 1880, the Rev. Francis Hubbard Lyford was called to the pastorate, and began his labors in February of that year. Mr. Lyford was a man of uncommon ability and wide and varied experience. He received an academic education which began at Pittsfield in this State and ended in Keytesville, Mo., where he resided from 1836 until 1841. He returned to Pittsfield, his native place. He was among the early emigrants to California at the time of the discovery of gold in that State. After a residence of three years there he returned to New Hampshire, where he continued to reside until 1857. During the Know-Nothing fiasco he was an influential member of the order. He had, in fact, been an active and popular worker in politics from a period antedating his majority, and as a Democrat represented Pittsfield in the Legislature in 1846 and 1847. At Manchester he was City Clerk and at the same time served as Railroad Commissioner for the term of three years. When, in 1859, he entered the Free Baptist ministry, the fervor of his political enthusiasm gave place in his ardent temperament to an equally enthusiastic zeal for the religious denomination whose cause he had espoused. He was settled over churches in Vermont, Maine, and at Hampton, Laconia, Meredith, Contoocookville, and Woodstock in this State, and at Haverhill, Mass. He remained over the society in Littleton for five years. During this time the church was remodelled and the spiritual life of the people stimulated.

He was in early life interested in the militia, and was Adjutant of the Eighteenth Regiment, Brigade Inspector, and Captain of a company. While a resident of Missouri he held a commission as Lieutenant of a company in that State, and served in the force under the command of Gen. Sterling Price against the Mormons.

Mr. Lyford was a student of local history and an interesting writer on such topics. He was a man of pleasing address, an entertaining companion, and a man of influence in his denomination. His social tendencies led him into several fraternal organizations, he having been a Mason of high degree, an Odd Fellow, a Son of Malta, a member of the Knights of



REV. GRANVILLE C. WATERMAN. REV. BURTON MINARD.
REV. ELIJAH GUILFORD.
REV. IRA EMERY. REV. FRANCIS H. LYFORD.

REV. EDWIN P. MOULTON.
REV. JOHN B. MERRILL.

FREE BAPTIST PASTORS.



Pythias and of the secret temperance orders. He died at Woodstock in 1891.

In the month of March, 1881, occurred the death of Deacon Otis Crane, the first deacon of the church.¹ In the summer of that year the meeting-house was repaired at an expense of \$2,000. It was rededicated November 30, 1881, the Rev. C. E. Cate preaching the sermon. Mr. Lyford's pastorate ended in October, 1886, after which the church was without regular preaching for nearly a year. The Rev. Granville C. Waterman entered into the pastorate in 1886.

Mr. Waterman, a graduate of Bowdoin, was a man of genial temperament, of vigorous intellectual and executive capacity. Before he came to Littleton he had held long pastorates in several towns and cities in New York and southern New Hampshire, and in each place had served on educational committees and aided in every good work. His efforts in these directions were as marked here as elsewhere. During his pastorate a debt of \$1,400 was lifted from the society, which in the spring of 1887 was free from debt, and had also made improvements in its property costing more than \$200. Mr. Waterman's departure in 1891 was deeply regretted, not only by his people, but by all with whom he had come in contact. He was in Providence for four years, and afterward in St. Johnsbury, Vt. He has held important positions on the denominational boards, and from 1881 to 1886 was editor of the *Sunday-school Quarterlies*.²

The Rev. J. B. Merrill was chosen to carry on the work laid down by the Rev. Mr. Waterman. Mr. Merrill had been successful as a missionary in the home field before he was ordained to the Free Baptist Ministry in May, 1869. He had been pastor of several societies as well as engaged in independent mission work at Old Orchard, Me., and was Postmaster there for a time. In 1891 he became pastor of the society in Littleton. He was a zealous worker, and for eight years was a part of the religious and social life of the town. During his service as pastor the church edifice was raised and remodelled, and a vestry constructed in the basement. He resigned in 1899, and now has a pastorate in Nova Scotia.

The Rev. John C. Osgood was the successor of Mr. Merrill. He was born in Randolph, Vt., in 1848. His education was gained in the public schools, New Hampton Institute, and later in Cobb

¹ The deacons who have since held this office are John Wallace, William H. Crane, Daniel B. Crane, Orin H. Streeter.

² At the time of publication of this work Mr. Waterman is located at Hampton.

Divinity School. He was ordained at Gilmanton Iron Works, N. H., and preached in many towns in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, before coming to Littleton in 1899. He was a man of attractive personality, of great moral courage, and impressed all who held intercourse with him that here indeed was a follower of the Master. He was here for a short time from March, 1898, to October, 1901, but during that period was a prominent factor in all movements for the spiritual and moral elevation of the community, and his departure was a source of sorrow to many.¹

The year following the departure of Mr. Osgood marked the pastorate of the Rev. V. E. Bragdon, who was born in Sidney, Me., October 19, 1856, and was educated at Easton, Presque Isle, and at the Cobb Divinity School, Lewiston, Me. He was located at Mapleton, Blaine, Sabattus, Lisbon Falls, Me., and at East Rochester, N. H., before coming to Littleton in 1901. His relations with the society were terminated in September, 1902, and in January, 1903, Rev. George B. Southwick became pastor.

In 1888 a debt of \$1,500 with which the society was burdened was paid by a popular subscription. The subscription paper bears the names of representatives of almost every known creed, together with those of persons with a leaning toward agnosticism.

The church building has seven handsome memorial windows given by and dedicated to the memory of the following persons: By Chester, Eli, and Woodman Wallace, in memory of their grandfather, Phineas Wallace; by the Advocates of Christian Fidelity (now the Endeavor Society), in memory of Ansel and Mary Kenney; by Mrs. Viana Streeter, in memory of Deacon Orin H. Streeter; by Mrs. Hannah Hildreth, in memory of her husband, Leonard B. Hildreth; by Mrs. Dennis Wheeler, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Blandin; by Daniel B. Crane, in memory of Amoretta Crane.²

The Sunday-school was organized when the first service was held, and has been in active operation ever since, at present numbering sixty-five pupils and six teachers. The young people formed a society in 1889, known as the Advocates of Christian Fidelity, and this has been a spiritual help.

There is no record of the Sunday-school superintendents prior to May, 1880. But since that time the following have held that

¹ The Rev. Mr. Osgood since leaving here has been located at New Market, and is now (1904) stationed at Gilmanton Iron Works.

² Substantial bequests to the society by deceased members have been made, a list of which is appended: Reuben Phillips, \$100; Lyman Blandin, \$100; Mary Whitcomb, \$100; Phineas Wallace, \$600; Joel Bronson, \$1,000; Ansel Kenney Fund, \$200.

office: Charles A. Glover, Charles E. Baker, Ellery H. Carter, William F. Andrus, Warren E. Burt, Horace J. Kenney, Lemuel N. Philips, Daniel B. Crane, the Rev. Granville C. Waterman, Dr. George F. Martin, Mrs. M. S. Waterman, Thomas H. Pearson, George F. Cole, Ira E. Ainsworth.

A sketch of the Free Baptist Society in this town would not be complete without mentioning the Pettingills, father and son, who both bore the Christian name John. The elder resided from 1854 to 1857 at West Littleton, in which locality as well as in neighboring towns he occasionally preached. His religious zeal, however, was manifested in the efforts he made to suppress Romanism. He was the leader of Know-Nothingism and the presiding officer of the lodge in West Littleton. After he left this town in 1857 he was expelled from the ministry and the church. The younger John resided here for a year after his father's departure, but became a preacher in Baptist and Freewill Baptist denominations in Maine and New Hampshire. Though a man of limited education, he was a natural emotional preacher, one of a class that exerts a powerful influence in times of strong religious excitement. He is now a resident of the State of Maine.

All these years the pastors have been ably seconded in their work by the women of the parish, who in 1870 organized the Ladies' Beneficent Society, with Mrs. E. Guilford as President, and Mrs. William A. Crane as Secretary and Treasurer; and every year since its organization this body of devoted women have raised a goodly sum for the cause. A Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Society was organized in 1888 with Mrs. M. S. Waterman as President, whose records show each year a substantial sum for missions.

XXXVI.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY (*Continued*).

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

OF the earlier history of the Catholic Church in New Hampshire but little is known. The missionaries who were engaged in the work of converting the Indians were connected with religious orders, Jesuits and Franciscans chiefly, and the story of their heroic labor, suffering, and death has been often told. The priests were in the habit of following the Abenakis in their wanderings from one hunting-ground to another, and it is not improbable that more than once they visited and erected their altars in this section, which was a favorite resort of one of the tribes of this people. More devoted, self-sacrificing men than these priests, who for two centuries struggled to christianize and civilize the savages, never lived. Parkman has described their work, and draws this picture of their journeyings and an incident illustrating their zeal: "The way was pathless and long, by rock and torrent and the gloom of savage forests; the goal was more dreary yet. Toil, hardship, famine, filth, sickness, solitude, insult, — all that was most revolting to men nurtured among arts and letters;" and again, "Their patience, kindness, their intrepidity, their manifest disinterestedness, the blamelessness of their lives, and the tact which never failed them had won the hearts of those wayward savages;" and once more, "When we see them in the gloomy February of 1637, and the gloomier months that followed, toiling on foot from one infected town to another, wading through the sodden snow, under bare and dripping forests, drenched with incessant rains, till they desried at length through the storm the clustered dwellings of some barbarous hamlet; when we see them entering one after the other those wretched abodes of misery and darkness, and all for one sole end, the baptism of the sick and dying."



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, 1893.



Such were some of the hardships endured by those who first traversed northern New Hampshire.

The first known Roman Catholic in Littleton, other than the St. Francis Indians and the missionaries who sometimes accompanied them in their excursions into this region, was Joseph Du Claret, who married a daughter of Capt. Peleg Williams. He probably located here as early as 1785 and remained until 1802 or 1803, when with his family he returned to Canada, his native country, and settled in Compton. Little is known of him, except that he accompanied a party of St. Francis Indians on one of their journeys to the Lower Cohoes, where General Bayley persuaded him to come to this town to work during a season for Captain Williams, and that he died in Canada prior to 1815.

The first influx of Roman Catholics was in 1840, when the Woollen Factory was put in operation. Among the first operatives employed in that mill was John Smith, an Irish Catholic and a man of character and more than average education for one in his position. He was soon joined by two or three other workmen of the same religious convictions who were without families. When John Herren became insolvent in 1843, Mr. Smith and William Jackson, the finisher in the Woollen Factory, together purchased a farm in Cabot, Vt., to which town they moved. After a season Mr. Smith purchased the interest of his partner, and was the owner of the farm at the time of his death.

It was at this period, 1840-1843, that the town was first visited by a Catholic priest. All New England was then under the jurisdiction of Bishop Fenwick, of Boston. The Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, a missionary priest, was located at Burlington, Vt., as early as 1830. His field of labor embraced all of Vermont and that part of this State lying in the valley of the Connecticut River, and it fell to his lot to become the guest of Mr. Smith in 1841 and on one or two subsequent occasions. No service, however, was held on these occasions. There is a tradition that the Rev. Father O'Reilley, who was associated with Father O'Callaghan, also visited the town during these years.

In 1846 the factory was again in operation under the proprietorship of the Hales, and John Smith was in his old place at the woollsorters' bench. In the spring of 1847 he was joined by his family. They occupied the easterly tenement in the double house at the southwesterly corner of Main and Brook Streets, and in the parlor of this house in the late summer of 1847 was said the first mass.

For some time it was believed that the Rev. Hector Antoine

Drolet was the officiating clergyman on that occasion. Information, the result of recent investigation, renders it improbable, if not impossible, that such was the fact. Father Drolet was a French priest, and the writer, who was then a lad of about nine summers and a near neighbor of Mr. Smith, clearly recalls the event and much of the talk occasioned by it, and is clear as to the point that the officiating priest was an Irishman. The view that it was some one other than Father Drolet is supported by the records in the archives of Quebec relating to the Canadian clergy. These state that from 1839 to 1849 Father Drolet "was a missionary at Caraquet," Canada; that in "1849 he was sent to Montpelier Vt.," in the same capacity. This date of his first appearance at Montpelier is supported by a writer in Hemenway's "Vermont Gazetteer,"¹ who states that Father Drolet came to Montpelier "about 1850," where he remained until near the close of 1854. From this evidence it is clear that Father Drolet in 1847 was stationed at a Mission in Canada, and that he was not appointed to Montpelier until 1849, two years after the first mass was celebrated in Littleton.

All ascertainable facts indicate that this mass at the house of John Smith was celebrated by the Rev. Father John B. Daly, a missionary priest, whose headquarters were at Claremont, and whose field covered all the central and western part of this State at that time, the Rev. Father Canovan having immediate charge of the eastern part, with headquarters at Dover. The period of the activity of Father Daly extended from 1845 to 1856. He journeyed from place to place, being constantly on the move, and it was his "boast never to have slept more than one night under the same roof." The "History of the Catholic Church in New England" discloses the extent of his visitations in these years, and how important a factor he was in the upbuilding of his church in this region. He was at Concord, Claremont, Keene, Laconia, and Lebanon in 1845; Littleton in 1847; Walpole in 1848; Nashua, Milford, and Hinsdale in 1849; Penacook in 1850, and Tilton in 1854. This statement covers only "first visits;" the intervening years were filled with abundant evidence of the extent of his travels and his tireless zeal.² This territory was within his mission, and the description given by Colonel Linehan of his personal appearance corresponds to that of the clergyman who visited John Smith in 1847, and his nationality

¹ Vol. iv. pp. 289, 422-423.

² History of the Catholic Church in the New England States. Boston, 1899. Hurd & Everts Co. Pub. Vol. ii. pp. 596-675.



"DEACON" JOHN SMITH HOUSE, RESIDENCE OF DR. E. K. PARKER.

Place of First Mass by Roman Catholics in Town.



answers the requirements of the case. The evidence, though not all given, renders it wellnigh certain that Father Drolet did not visit the town prior to 1850, while there is abundant evidence extant that Father Daly was here several times in 1847-1848 and 1849, as was also Father O'Callaghan in some of these years.

An incident may be related that had its origin in the celebration of this mass. The Protestant neighbors and associates of Mr. Smith from this time gave him the title of "Deacon," — a bit of playfulness which he resented, holding its application to himself to be sacrilegious. After a time the title, though always used in referring to Mr. Smith, was seldom applied in his presence.

Rev. John B. Daly¹ was a native of Ireland. He received his education, classical and theological, at the Franciscan College and Seminary located in the city of Galway, in the county of the same name, in Ireland. He was ordained a priest about 1836. This supposition is based on a statement contained in a letter written by him in 1855, where in speaking of his duties as a priest he said, "This I have not neglected these nineteen years on all Sundays and festival days," which undoubtedly covered the period of his priesthood. Of his family nothing is known, no relatives were with him during his sojourn in New Hampshire; but that he came of good stock his name, which was one of the most noted in his native land, as well as his personal appearance and actions, gave proof.

He was one of the pioneer priests of the Catholic Church in this State; and little as is known of his contemporaries, still less is known of him. His first professional duties were performed in Ireland; for how long is not known, neither can the date of his coming to America be given. In October, 1854, he was sent to Concord to take charge of the Catholic congregation in that city and of other adjacent localities.

His mission extended as far north as Lebanon and Littleton. An idea can be formed of the Catholic situation in those days from the knowledge that, according to the census of 1850, there were but two Catholic churches in New Hampshire. Before his settlement here he had labored in Maine and Vermont, for how long or to what extent is not known. One of his missions was Fisherville, now Penacook, and when visiting there, religious services were held in the houses of the few Catholics then resident there; among them that of John Linehan, the father of John C. Linehan. The latter was then but fourteen years of age, and

¹ By Col. John C. Linehan.

can well remember his appearance. To him he seemed about forty-five or fifty years old, five feet eight in height, robust in health, erect in form, and in possession of a pair of bright blue eyes, which looked full at any one with whom he conversed. He had a varied experience, extending over three States, and he was in constant intercourse with the turbulent spirits who were at that time engaged in building the railroads, digging the canals, or putting in the foundations of the great mills and shops that have since then made New England famous. He was a good preacher, blest with a vigorous flow of words, which issued from his lips, either in English, Gaelic, French, or Latin, as the occasion required, and a severe as well as faithful guardian of those committed to his charge.

He had his full share of the wit, humor, and repartee natural to so many of his countrymen, and woe to the man or woman who attempted to cope with him in this line. A second trial was never desired by his contestants. He was merciless to those who would occasionally try to be "Yankeeified" in tongue and in dress, especially if the money which in his opinion ought to go into the contribution-box had been expended on fineries for their personal adornment. In such cases he would lash them unmercifully, often before the altar, to the mortification of his victims, but to the intense enjoyment of the members of the congregation who were not so far advanced in speech or raiment.

"I would rather," said he, "have a man with a sugawn¹ around his middle to hold his coat together, and a brogue that you couldn't cut with a knife, and who is true to his obligations to his God and to his neighbor, for a member of this congregation, than a barnful of brass-buttoned, swallow-tailed, nosey-voiced dandies who are as destitute of money as of brains, and who are, in consequence of their love of dress, unable to meet their obligations to either God or man." He remained in Concord for about two years, and during that time celebrated mass in Suncook, Hooksett, and the towns along the railroads running north from Concord within the limits of the State. Very few of those who enjoyed his visitations are living to-day, but those who still survive have good reason to bless his memory, for no storm was too severe to prevent his coming when sent for in times of sickness or death. He was one of the most tender-hearted and liberal men living, though his experience had been such as to give him a rough, blunt exterior.

¹ A rope.

He assumed the duties of his mission in troublesome times. The storm of religious hatred which had been inaugurated by the native American party, and still further enlarged by its successor, the Know-Nothing party, had swept all over New England, the Middle States, and as far south and southwest as Virginia and Kentucky. The most ridiculous and senseless charges were made against the church and its followers. The following letter will show the nature of some of them, and is at the same time a good illustration of the ability and vigor which Father Daly displayed in refuting them.

During the heated Know-Nothing campaign in the spring of 1855 a statement was made in the columns of the "Manchester American" that "Mr." Daly, the Catholic priest in Concord, had received \$7,500 to be used "for political purposes." In reply to this charge "Mr." Daly addressed to the editor of the "American" a letter, of which the following is a copy. The letter was refused publication, and it was therefore printed in the "New Hampshire Patriot" of March 7, 1855.

CONCORD, N. H., 28th of February, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY AMERICAN," Manchester, N. H.

SIR, — On my arrival here yesterday, a friend handed to me your paper of the 27th inst. containing an article relative to me, which was headed "Popery in the field: Money in the hands of Catholic priests."

I beg leave to call your attention to said article, and to lay before you whatever information you may require of me, in order that, the next time you introduce to your readers the above subject, you need not make any mistake. I am willing to impress on your mind the following statement on the true and certain facts characteristic of me: Firstly, that I am no politician. Secondly, that during nineteen years I am in America. I never attended any political caucus, or club, for any purpose whatever.

Thirdly, that I never attended on any day of election, nor ever voted for any candidate, *nor influenced others to vote* in favor of any person or party. Fourthly, that I have never received any money here, or in any other place, *for any political cause or purpose*.

Fifthly, that I know of no Catholic priest in America receiving money from any fund, or from any society, established for that purpose.

Sixthly, that I am confident there is no such fund or society established in the Catholic Church in America to forward political design, or interest, of any particular party.

Seventhly, that I am not associated with any political club, or party in America, nor in any other part of the world.

Eighthly, that no Catholic — much less a Catholic priest — can belong to any society in which there is a secret password, or sign, as a

means of brotherly recognition, or an unlawful oath tendered as a test of qualification.

I might easily extend this enumeration, but I presume what I have said is sufficient to satisfy you; and, as such, I lay them before you as my candid, true, and sincere expressions. When I see, therefore, that you place me in an unfavorable position before the public, I have a just right to complain of your unprovoked act of injustice against my character and profession. You are well aware, sir, that your journal has a wide circulation, and that thousands will believe whatever you may say — no matter how false — of me, where my voice in contradiction can never be heard. Now, in this time of great and unusual excitement, and, in particular, of the political conflict of the contending parties, anything, however false, you may say against me, my creed, religion, or profession, will be received by many as gospel truths, who have no other source of information except the columns of interested papers; and you well know, from your own experience, that many misstatements figure in such journals. You accuse me of receiving \$7,500 for some political purpose. Let me assure *you that there is not a shadow of truth in your assertion.* I have got no money — not a cent — now, nor at any other time, with respect to politics. This money affair is easily answered: I was sent here last October to take charge of the Catholic congregation of this city and of other adjacent localities. About three weeks ago, the Catholic papers announced the appointment of a new bishop to the Episcopal See of Portland, Maine, whose jurisdiction will extend to the state of New Hampshire. I hold a mortgage on property in the state of New York for the amount specified, and I called for that mortgage in order that I would be enabled to present it to the new bishop as my subscription to a church which I am disposed to build, either in this city or Nashua. I fear that I should trespass too much on your columns were I to give a lengthened explanation of other matters necessary to be known. One thing I will say, in as few words as possible. *I see no motive, nor cause, for me to interfere in politics.* If, in the frenzy of the present political excitement, any person be found to prefer his temporal to his eternal interest, he cannot impute such misfortune to the pastor. The pastor is called *Father* on account of the paternal care and solicitude he must have alike for all, without any distinction of persons. The priest's duty is to implore a blessing on all persons — even upon his enemies. This I have not neglected, these nineteen years, on all Sundays and festival days; and if you were a president, governor, mayor, magistrate, or in any other station, or situation, in the government connected with the administration of the laws, you could hear me, and every other priest in America, before he commences his mass, earnestly petitioning God in your behalf, that He, in the exercise of His infinite mercy, may assist you with the Holy Spirit of counsel and fortitude, and enable you to discharge the duties of your station or calling, with honesty and ability.

Such is the duty and such is our practice, whom you misrepresent, and against whom you are endeavoring to excite bad feelings in the community. Now, Sir, the only fact or intimation of truth, which your article relative to me contains, is, that I board in this city at the American Hotel, the proprietor of which is Mr. Gass; and I would respectfully ask of you, would you deny me the right, or the privilege, to board where I consider to be the most advantageous to myself? or to travel in this free country where the calls of the people confided to my care, or the interests of religion, may require my presence? Believing that you have received your information, that led to the publication of the article, from some interested source, or renegade Catholic, that always fears as much as he hates a Catholic priest, I freely exonerate you from all blame and culpability: should you be pleased to let this reply appear in the columns of the "Daily American" you will confer a favor on your very obedient, humble servant,

JOHN B. DALY,
Catholic Priest.

In a little over a year from the time this letter was written, the bad feelings which Father Daly charged had been excited by the misrepresentations he called attention to were so much increased by a continuation of them, that bloody riots had occurred, with great loss of life and property in Louisville, Baltimore, and New Orleans. New Hampshire was not even exempt from it. There was no loss of life, but the church in Manchester was attacked and considerable injury done. Father Daly left New Hampshire before 1860; where he went to, or among whom he labored after his departure to the time of his death, is not known. It is fair to presume that it might have been in Troy, N. Y., for he died in that city sometime during the year 1863.

The first public service of the Roman Catholic Church was held in Brackett's Hall¹ in 1848 or 1849, the officiating priest being the Rev. Father Jeremiah O'Callaghan, who came here at that time upon the invitation of John and Richard Smith. The small hall was nearly filled, several non-Catholics being present. Father O'Callaghan preached a rather lengthy sermon, much of it relating to theological questions. The Reverend Father visited the town two or three times after this event. He was a strong man, of great courage and pertinacity, who had many somewhat original ideas on economical questions which he advocated, sometimes to the exclusion of more interesting, if not more important matters. Like Father Daly, he was an untiring

¹ In what is now Calhoun's Block.

worker, and for many years traversed in all sorts of weather and varying conditions of travel his vast mission, which was practically under his sole supervision, and which he ruled with the iron hand of an autocrat. He was born in Ireland, and educated and ordained to the priesthood there. He was for a time connected with the diocese of Cork, where he had a misunderstanding with his bishop on the subject of usury. The trouble grew out of a disagreement as to the terms upon which he received a sum of money from the bishop to be used in building a church. The priest regarded it as a gift, the bishop as a loan, and in time demanded its payment with compound interest, at which Father O'Callaghan demurred and visited Rome to defend his contention, but without success. The subject was ever after a fruitful theme with him both in the pulpit and in the press. Upon coming to this country, Bishop Fenwick sent him to Burlington, Vt., in 1830, where he remained until 1852, when he was assigned to Holyoke, Mass., as a missionary. There he built St. James Church, and was the first pastor of the parish. He was a priest of the primitive type, a father to his people, by whom he was much beloved and over whom he possessed unusual influence. As a preacher, he was pungent and practical, going direct to the point and seldom dealing in sentiment or permitting a public or private wrong to pass unrebuked while it was still fresh in the minds of his people.

He was a prolific writer on controversial subjects, especially such as pertained to religious and economic questions. He published several works which attracted attention in their day, but are now mostly forgotten or remembered for the merciless character in which he attacked his opponent.¹ Father O'Callaghan passed to his reward in 1868, at the age of eighty-three years, and is buried in the grounds of the church he built at Holyoke.

It was the custom then, as now, for the bishops to send among the people speaking different languages clergymen who would preach to them in their native tongue. The French population of this section was at that time increasing rapidly, and probably for this reason a priest of that nationality was sent among them in the person of the Rev. Hector Antoine Drolet, of Mont-

¹ Among the titles are "A Critical Review of Mr. J. H. Convers's Calvinistic Sermon," a pamphlet of 58 pages, 16mo, Burlington, 1834; "Usury, Funds, and Banks; also forestalling Traffic and Monopoly; likewise Pew Rent, and Grave Charges, etc.," 8vo, pp. 380, Burlington, 1834; "The Creation and Offspring of the Protestant Church; also Vagaries and Heresies of John Henry Hopkins," etc., 12mo, pp. 328, Burlington, 1837; "Exposure of the Vermont Banking Companies," pamphlet, pp. 32; "Atheism of Bronson's Review," etc., 8vo, pp. 306, Burlington, 1852.

pelier, Vt., who for two or three years alternated with Father O'Callaghan in visiting this town. Father Drolet was born in Quebec in January, 1806; ordained January 24, 1830, vicar of St. Roch in Quebec; 1831, of St. Gervais; 1833, of Verchères; 1835, of St. Hyacinthe; 1838, missionary of Nipissiquit; 1839, of Caraquet; 1849, missionary at Montpelier, Vt.; 1855, of St. Charles Chambly; 1856, of St. Jude, where he died in June, 1868, aged fifty-five years.

He is said to have been an exceptionally devout and amiable man, greatly devoted to his work and endowed with the true missionary spirit. Hard work and exposure on his travels weakened his constitution, and while in Montpelier ill-health so added to his burdens that he was finally compelled to return to his old home, where he was appointed to work that was deemed more suited to his feeble health.

After his departure came the Rev. John Brady, missionary at Claremont, who had succeeded Father Daly in the mission. All these priests held their services at private houses, usually at the house of Richard Smith, but sometimes at those of Matthew Powers or Daniel Harrington.

Father Brady was born in Curryroe, County Cavan, Ireland, in 1828. His parents were in good circumstances, and assisted two of their sons to obtain an education and enter the priesthood. Father Brady was educated partly in Ireland, but coming to Canada entered Montreal College, and subsequently began the study of theology in 1858, and was graduated from Grand Seminary in 1855, and the same year ordained by Bishop Bacon at Portland, and appointed to the Claremont Mission, where he remained about a year.

Father Brady was located at Lebanon, Keene, Houlton, Me., and in 1870 became pastor of St. Mary's Church, Biddeford, Me., where he remained twenty years. After his retirement he continued to reside in the parish until 1895, when he returned to Ireland to make his home with a brother in the house where he was born. He was a man of many accomplishments, a fine scholar, a poet of no mean ability, and a persuasive pulpit orator. His successor at St. Mary's, the Rev. Father Timothy P. Linchan, says of him: "I do not believe that he ever spoke an unkind word to his people during all the years of his ministry. He was exact and faithful in the discharge of the duties of the priesthood. He talked little of himself, was most simple and unaffected in manner, and loved retirement. In speech he was direct, always quite to the point, but always most charitable." Much of his

own personal revenue he turned into the parochial treasury, and when he was departing he crowned his generosity by a gift to the parish, through Father Linehan, of \$5,000 for school purposes.

The life of a missionary priest at that time could not have been very much lighter than that of his Jesuit predecessors two centuries before. Railroads in this section were unknown, and the travelling from one mission to another in rude sleighs, carts, or on foot, while the priest was fasting in preparation for the coming sacrament, must have made the existence of the missionary one of inconceivable hardship. The life of Catholic priests at the best is one of hard toil and loneliness. There is little change for them from the hot, stifling confessional, where cramped in one position they must sit for hours late into the night, listening to the sins and sorrows of their spiritual children: later they retire to rest only to be called again to some distant sick one, perhaps driving or walking through the rain or snow to administer the last sacrament without which no Catholic willingly undertakes the journey to "the undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns," and then returning home only in time to celebrate the early mass. Even in our day it is not uncommon for a priest at Christmas to say a midnight mass at one mission, drive twelve miles in an open sleigh over rough roads to repeat the same at five A.M. at another, and then continue to drive eight miles farther to celebrate the third mass at ten A.M., not breaking his fast until noon.

But after all, these physical hardships were the least of those endured by a priest in the beginnings of the faith in New Hampshire. The State was first settled by Puritans and Scotch Irish; the latter, stern Covenanters and bitter foes of the Roman Catholic faith, who had no fellowship for Catholics. Famine, however, was driving the children of Ireland to this country, as the Acadians had been driven from their well-loved homes, and they were scattered here and there. Railroads were being built, and mills, which called for much labor, and so, in spite of opposition, Catholics were here to stay, and churches and priests must necessarily follow, even at the cost sometimes of life itself. These missionary fathers of Burlington, then in the diocese of Boston, were followed by one who may be called the Apostle of Littleton, the Rev. Father Isadore H. Noiseux.

Among the families connected with the church under the care of these priests, beside the Smith brothers and Lewis Coutreau,

were John, James, and William Truland, Dennis Murphy, Joseph Lucia, John Legacy, Joseph and Frank Mozrall, Lewis Biron (Bero), and others. When the railroad was completed to the town in 1853, there was added to the citizenship, not only in this, but in neighboring towns, a number of Catholic families, such as the Donovans, Powers, Nihans, and Callahans, who strengthened the people belonging to this church and rendered it necessary, in order to minister to their spiritual wants, to provide a more regular service.

The see of Portland was erected from that of Boston in 1853, but it was not until 1855 that the diocese obtained its first bishop, the Rt. Rev. D. W. Bacon, the first candidate having declined the office and returned his papers to Rome. The diocese embraced the States of Maine and New Hampshire; Littleton was then a part of the Claremont Mission. Bishop Bacon divided that mission, and Littleton came under the charge of the Rev. Father Noiseux, of Lancaster. He visited here once a month for sixteen years, and then twice a month for four years longer. Rev. Father Noiseux was born in Canada, in the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, October 15, 1815. He was educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe, and after leaving there, entered the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal, for the purpose of studying philosophy and theology. He was ordained there to the priesthood in Holy Week, 1843. The Reverend Father began his labors in Canada, and was stationed at St. Hyacinthe as assistant for two and one-half years, and then transferred from there to St. Dominick as resident pastor for six years, and from there to St. Gregoire, three years. At the end of that time he came to the States to assist the Rev. Father Boyce at Worcester, Mass., having special charge of the French Canadians in the parish. Hearing, however, of the great need of priests in the new diocese of Portland, the missionary spirit moved him to leave the more comfortable city parish and offer his services to Bishop Bacon. The bishop immediately assigned him to take charge of Lancaster and the whole Connecticut River mission, — this district extended from Colebrook to Ashuelot and included also the White Mountain district. It is unfortunate that so little is known of the Reverend Father's toils in his large mission. His visits to the lumber camps and other unsettled places would doubtless be most interesting and edifying. Good men do not care to tell about those things, and there is only one allusion in his papers to those hardships. He says: "Many times I slept in old shanties. There were no railroads, and I had many cold, hard

drives. On one of my visits to Laconia I was thirty-six hours at the mercy of a pitiless storm and without anything to eat."

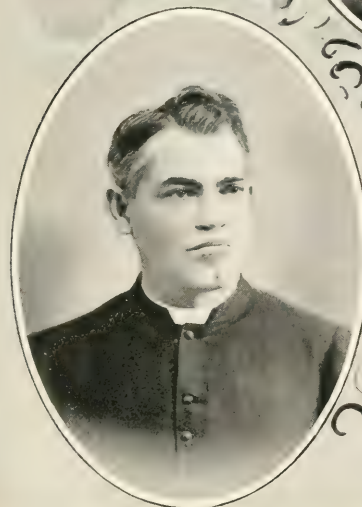
Father Noiseux began his labors here in a time of bitter animosity against the church. New Hampshire by her Constitution prohibited Catholics from holding seats in the Legislature and from all other offices of the state. The spirit that destroyed the Catholic Church in our cathedral city of Manchester was still rife. What volumes, then, does it tell of the saintly character of the man to hear him say, "I have never met with any opposition or persecution from non-Catholics of any kind; on the contrary, Catholics have been always esteemed, and I have received much help from them for church charities, etc."

To build a church in Littleton was a desire that lay very near the heart of Father Noiseux. At a time when the contributions were insufficient to defray his personal expenses, he formulated a plan, which was executed some years after, for the erection of such an edifice. Immediately prior to 1875 the Roman Catholics in the parish had received large and important accessions. John M. Mitchell, Stephen Ouvrand, and his son Phileas F., Timothy Murphy, and the Carbonneaus, the father and four sons, were of this number. Father Noiseux thought the hour had struck for the consummation of his long-cherished plans, and with great zeal began to raise funds to render them effective. Before decisive action was taken, however, he was transferred to Brunswick, Me., in 1877, and it was decreed that another should build where he had prepared the ground.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Bacon paid his first visit to this mission and administered the sacrament of confirmation for the first time in 1865. He died in 1874 at St. Vincent's Hospital at New York City, and the Rt. Rev. James A. Healey was consecrated as his successor.

During Father Noiseux's absence in Maine, the Rev. Father Francis Xavier Trudel was appointed in his place. Father Trudel was born at Three Rivers, P. Q. He received his primary, classical, philosophical, and theological training in the schools and seminary of that town. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Bacon at Portland, Me., in 1872, and was appointed to the charge of Madawaska, Me. Afterwards he was transferred to Lebanon, and from this parish attended Littleton, which was one of its missions. In 1876 Bishop Healy visited Littleton and administered the sacrament of confirmation in Union Hall.

Father Trudel was an energetic administrator, and his pastorate was noted, among other things, for the erection of the church.



REV. DENNIS F. HURLEY.

REV. ISIDORE H. NOISEUX.

P. J. FINNIGAN.

REV. LOUIS M. LAPLANTE.

REV. CYRILLE J. PARADIS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.



At the first service held in July, he announced that a meeting of the parishioners desirous of building a church would be held after the mass service of July 23, 1876. This meeting was largely attended, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter of a church edifice, provide funds therefor, and report when their investigation was completed. Their report, which was favorable, was made within a few weeks, and in September the lot on High and Clay Streets was purchased and a contract executed with Dunn & Simpson for building a church in accordance with the plans submitted by Father Trudel. The edifice, a handsome structure, was finished in February, 1877, and the first service held in it on Sunday, March 4, the Rev. Father Trudel officiating. During his administration was also held the first service known as the "Forty Hours' Devotion" beginning on Sunday, September 17, 1876. In February, 1878, Father Trudel was recalled to Maine. His ministry in this town had covered less than two years, but his work in those months was rich in achievement and left an enduring impress on the parish.

The Rev. Patrick J. Finnegan succeeded Father Trudel in this mission, and gave about half his time to the church here. He labored with much zeal to elevate the spiritual character of his people, and held frequent devotional services for that purpose. A mission productive of much good was held by the Oblate Fathers in the winter of 1879. The people had labored hard and subscribed liberally to pay off the debt incurred in building. The church was dedicated by Bishop Healy, August 30, 1880. It was named in honor of the first American saint, St. Rose of Lima. The bishop administered confirmation and preached in French. The Rev. Dr. Brann, of New York City, was present and preached in English. The Rev. R. Dee, Rev. Father McKenna, and Rev. Father Finnegan, pastor of the parish, were also present. Father Finnegan came from Lebanon twice a month to officiate at Littleton. He was appointed pastor of Claremont in 1881, where he remained until he went to Portsmouth, where he is at the present time.

Father Finnegan was born in Ireland in March 20, 1843. He came to Boston with his parents in infancy, and received his early education in that city. When sixteen years of age, he entered the order of the Society of Jesus. He studied and taught in the colleges of that order in the New England and Middle States, and was ordained by Bishop Bailey of the diocese of Baltimore in 1875. He came to the diocese of Portland in

the same year, and began his work at St. Dominick's Church in the city of Portland, whence he was appointed to the church at Lebanon, of which this church was a mission.

Father Finnegan is an indomitable worker, and has had much success in building up the waste places. While at Lebanon, he built the present Sacred Heart Church in that town; while at Claremont, he rebuilt its church and established a convent and parochial school which are well housed and in a flourishing condition. Father Finnegan is a member of the bishop's council.

When Father Finnegan was transferred to Claremont, this mission was placed in the care of the Rev. Father Louis La Plante, who had been appointed to Lebanon in July, 1881, and continued in charge until Littleton was severed from that church and made an independent parish under the ministry of Father Noiseux.

The Rev. Father La Plante was born at Three Rivers, Canada, in 1855. He was educated in the schools at that place, and afterwards made his course in Classics and Theology in the Seminary there. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop La Flech in 1879. He remained in Canada for a short time, and then came to the States in 1880. He was first stationed as assistant in the parish of St. Augustine, Manchester, for a year, and then appointed pastor at Lebanon, where he remained until 1888. In October of that year he became pastor of Hooksett and Pittsfield, and in April, 1890, was transferred to Rochester, where he was in charge of the church of the Holy Rosary, which he greatly improved, and built a rectory. In 1899 he was appointed to St. Ann's at Berlin. Father La Plante is an efficient priest, and is greatly liked by his people wherever he has been stationed.

With his departure from this mission at the close of 1882, Father Noiseux returned from Brunswick, Me., and assumed charge of the church, and the same year, January 5, had the great pleasure of seeing Littleton raised from a mission to the position of an independent parish. Age had written its traces on his formerly robust figure and handsome and benignant countenance. His courage and zeal were, however, as strong as in the earlier days when he had visited the thriving villages as well as hundreds of obscure hamlets in the Connecticut valley, from the headwaters of that river to the mouth of the Ashuelot,—a region that forty years before was a part of his mission,—but in 1887 he was compelled to retire. In 1885 the parish was free

from debt, but had no other property than its church edifice. He continued to reside here for some time, but finally removed to Montreal, where he passed to his reward in 1893. This venerable patriarch of the Northern New Hampshire missions spent the golden anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood in this town, and found his final resting-place in the Catholic cemetery here, where among those to whom he ministered for so many years he awaits the resurrection.

The successor of the venerable prelate was the Rev. Denis Francis Hurley, who came to the parish from Portsmouth, where he had administered affairs during the absence of the Rev. Father O'Callaghan in Europe. The Rev. Father Hurley was born in Ireland February 5, 1851. While still a child he was carried by his parents to Salem, Mass., and attended the schools there during his boyhood. He made his classics at St. Charles College, Maryland, and afterwards entered the Seminary at Mill Hill Missionary College, London, Eng., where he took his course of theology and philosophy. He was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Vaughan July 25, 1875.

His first work in this country, from the time of his ordination until coming to Manchester, was among the colored Catholics of Baltimore, Md., Louisville, Ky., and Charleston, S. C. He came to the diocese of Manchester in 1884, and began his work at the Cathedral. Afterwards he was placed at different times at Keene, Portsmouth, and Franklin Falls, and was appointed pastor at Littleton in 1887. The Rev. Father Hurley bought a house near the church, which he enlarged and improved, making it a very suitable priest's house. He also decorated the church, and in 1888 bought a tract of land on the Bethlehem road beyond Apthorp for a cemetery, which was dedicated in 1889 by Bishop Bradley.

When Father Hurley came to the church of St. Rose of Lima, his health was so broken that he was regarded as a confirmed invalid whose days were to be short in this world; but his spirits were high, and his ambition to achieve something for the Church in this field was strong, and in this he was not to be denied, as his record of things done abundantly shows. In November, 1893, he was ordered to Penacook, which was to be his final charge, and where he gave renewed evidence of his great reserve power; for within a few days after assuming his duties he purchased a large estate and made plans for a new church, parish house, and rectory, all of which he lived to see built and paid for. He departed this life in

1901. At this time the Rev. Cyrille J. Paradis, then pastor at Lebanon, was appointed to this parish.

The Rev. Father Paradis was born at Quebec, P. Q., in 1857. He came to Manchester in his childhood, and was taught in the parochial schools of that city, afterwards entering college at Sherbrooke in Canada, where he studied philosophy and the classics. For his theological studies he entered the Seminary at Quebec. He was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Taschreau at Quebec in 1885. He began his ministry as assistant at St. Augustine's Church, Manchester, and was subsequently pastor at Lebanon, where he remained until 1893, when he was appointed pastor at Littleton.

The missions then attended from Littleton were those at Bethlehem and Lisbon.

Father Paradis built a church at Bethlehem Junction. He offered the Holy Sacrifice there once in two weeks, and every other Sunday at Bethlehem during the summer season, and at Lisbon once in three months. Since then a church has been built at Woodsville, and that mission detached from this parish and annexed to another where the Roman Catholic population was less in number, and the duties devolving on the priest necessarily less arduous.

Father Paradis, like all his predecessors, was ambitious for the material as well as the spiritual advancement of his people, and labored unceasingly to that end. His care for the physical needs of the parish was a marked characteristic of his pastorate. He rebuilt the rectory, repaired and decorated the interior of the church, and established the Rosary Society. In 1899 he was transferred to Rochester, where he is now pastor of the church of the Holy Rosary.

The present (1903) pastor of St. Rose is the Rev. Father James Henry Riley, who was born in Keene August 7, 1865; was educated in the schools of that city, graduating from its high school, and pursued his classical, philosophical, and theological courses at the schools connected with Laval University, Quebec. He was ordained at Nashua in June, 1888, and was curate at the Church of the Immaculate Conception from his ordination to April, 1891, when he was appointed curate at St. Mary's, Dover, where he remained until February, 1892, when he was appointed pastor at Whitefield. He came to Littleton in 1899, which has since been his home and where his time has been filled to full measure with good deeds, — ministering to the spiritual necessities of the sick, consoling the afflicted, composing differences, and being in deed as

well as name a father to his people. Nor has his kindly influence been confined to those who bow before his altar; it is pervasive, and Christians of all denominations and pagans of none have felt its social and manly quality, and esteem it a privilege to count Father Riley as a friend.

The growth of Roman Catholicism in New England is well illustrated by the constantly diminishing jurisdiction of the original diocese and of the mission with which this town has been connected. The diocese over which Bishop Cheverus presided embraced all New England, and, had Bishop Carroll had his way, it would also have included New York, but the modest bishop of Boston demurred, and his wish prevailed. Within sixty years this diocese has gradually diminished territorially by the creation of the new jurisdictions of Hartford, Providence, Burlington, Portland, Springfield, and Manchester.

The first mission with which Littleton may be said to have been connected was that of Burlington in 1830, then in charge of Father O'Callaghan, with whom were subsequently associated Fathers Daly, O'Reilly, and perhaps others. Then, in 1856, Father Noiseux, who resided at Lancaster, was appointed to the mission which embraced the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut River between Colebrook and Massachusetts. As the Roman Catholic population increased, the mission was again divided at Lebanon, which place came within Father Noiseux's jurisdiction. In 1876 this mission was divided, and Grafton County was placed in charge of Father Trudel, of Lebanon, and remained a mission of that parish under its successive pastors until January, 1882, when this town became an independent parish with missions which included the Ammonoosuc valley between Carroll and Haverhill.

From 1815 to 1840 there were no resident Roman Catholics in the town.¹ It is probable that an occasional wanderer from Canada in search of work strayed hither, but he did not remain a sufficient length of time to have his name entered in the list of taxable polls. In the spring of 1840 there was one family of two persons and two or three single men of this faith living here, all of whom were employed in the woollen factory and had left before 1844. From 1846 the tide of Catholic emigration has constantly increased in volume. In 1850 there must have

¹ The census of 1830 states that there were six foreign-born residents in this town. These were Robert Charlton, and the eldest five children of Nathaniel Rix, who were born while he was residing in Stanstead, Canada; none of these were Catholics.

been nearly a hundred of the faith among our residents, and each passing year has served to swell the number until at the present time it reaches nearly twelve hundred souls. It should be added that in this number have been included some of the best and most influential citizens of the town,—men who have left the impress of their influence not only on the town, but on the State, and on the transactions and legislation of both. These people have been industrious, self-respecting, and respected in the years that have witnessed their growth from a condition of feebleness to one of power.

XXXVII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY (*Continued*).

THE UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

IT is not known that the denominations included in the term "Liberal Christianity" had any representation in Littleton prior to 1823, when George Little became a citizen of the town. He was a Unitarian given to advocating his theological as well as his political views. His aggressive methods do not seem to have been very effectual in advancing the cause which he had at heart. Between 1825 and 1832 quite a number of people who were interested in these denominations settled here: of these Albert Little, Henry A. Bellows, George B. Redington, and Truman Stevens were Unitarians, and among the Universalists were Otis Bachelder, Enoch Hazeltine, E. S. Woolson, and Enoch Merrill Pingree,—the last mentioned a young man who in after years became a large figure in the Universalist denomination in this country. All these wished to have a minister of liberal faith settled in the town, and through the efforts of Henry A. Bellows and his uncle, an eminent merchant in Boston, the Rev. Cazneau Palfrey was sent here from Massachusetts.

The date of his coming is not known, but it was previous to the erection of the first village meeting-house. Henry A. Bellows, George Little, Albert Little, George B. Redington, and Truman Stevens gave one-fourth of the amount raised by subscription for building this first house of worship, and George Little, Henry A. Bellows, E. S. Woolson, and Truman Stevens became pew-holders when it was finished. The Rev. Mr. Palfrey preached in the pulpit of the new edifice for such time as his flock were entitled to its use because of their subscriptions to the fund for its erection. His stay was brief, covering a period of not more than two years. He was a man of fine attainments and high character, and stimulated the minds as well as the hearts of his hearers. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1826, and from the Divinity School in 1829. After his service in Littleton he became pastor of a Unitarian society in Washington, D. C., and

later of societies in Grafton and Barnstable, Mass., and finally was established in Belfast, Me., where he faithfully labored for the society there until his retirement after twenty-five years of service in that city. He lived in Cambridge after this until his death in 1888.

The successor of Mr. Palfrey was the Rev. William Pitkin Huntington, a graduate from Harvard College in 1824. He studied medicine, and received the degree of M. D. in 1835, after he had been ordained a minister of the Unitarian denomination. He came to Littleton about 1836, and occupied the pulpit, as did his predecessor, on certain Sundays as agreed upon.

We get a glimpse of his character as a preacher and of his theological views from the journal of Enoch Merrill Pingree, who refers to him more than once. Sunday evening, August 21, 1836, he makes this entry in his journal: "Attended Mr. Huntington's meeting to-day: was much pleased with the exercises, especially with the afternoon sermon. Text 1 Cor. i. 13, 'Is Christ divided?' The discourse was directed against division, contention, and intolerance in the Christian Church. He handled the subject ably. It included the subject of forming churches separate from societies, and excommunication for religious belief. He disproved all this." In regard to Mr. Huntington's religious views he writes under date of September 3: "Mr. Huntington has called at our house and remains over night. We have had a pleasant conversation on the subject of religion. He tends a little to the annihilation of the wicked after having been raised and punished some, for their sins. He believes in future retribution, which will probably not be endless. On the whole his ideas seem to be rather vague as to man's future condition."

He was a man of ability, and his departure was much regretted. His after life was spent in missionary work and in teaching.

The Rev. William Dexter Wilson was secured to succeed the Rev. Mr. Huntington, and remained here during 1839 and 1840. He was a man of parts, and widely known as a scholar. While residing here, he delivered a lecture before the Anti-Slavery Society on Slavery which was printed in pamphlet form.¹ This was his first and last pastorate as a minister of the Unitarian denomination. Two years later, he took orders in the Episcopal Church, and subsequently became Professor of Philosophy in Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and afterward in Columbia College. Later he became a Professor in St. Andrews School of Divinity in Syra-

¹ A copy of this pamphlet is in the public library.



UNITARIAN CHURCH.



cuse, N. Y., where he still resides as professor emeritus, and is the author of many works on varied subjects.

The loss of Mr. Wilson and the removal from town of the Littles, if they did not lessen the zeal of the Liberal Christians, retarded their progress, for there is nothing to indicate that they held any service for many years, except when some eminent divine of their faith, a chance visitor in the mountains, was secured for a single service.

When Asa Weller and his son Franklin G., devoted Universalists, became residents, interest in that cause was awakened, and through their efforts Rev. Mr. Barron, of Concord, Vt., and Rev. B. F. Tillotson, of St. Johnsbury in the same State, both distinguished and eloquent Universalist ministers, held occasional services in Rounsevel Hall. The Universalist membership received still further accessions when H. H. Metcalf became a resident of Littleton and Luther D. Sanborn returned from Lancaster in 1872, and again an effort was made to establish regular services, and Rev. Mr. Tillotson officiated through the summer of 1873. A meeting was held in the office of Franklin G. Weller, and Mr. Weller, H. H. Metcalf, and Luther D. Sanborn were appointed a committee to engage a regular supply, and they secured the services of Rev. J. P. Atkinson, of Laconia, a Universalist clergyman. He held services every other Sunday in Farr's Hall for nearly a year, at the end of which period this society, which took the name Liberal Christian, ceased to exist, probably from lack of funds.

Mr. Atkinson entered the ministry at a very early age, and held pastorates at Hingham, Marblehead, Stoneham, and Orange, Mass., in Westbrook, Me., and in Weare and Dover, N. H. He died December 27, 1888. Mr. Atkinson resided in Laconia and passed little of his time in Littleton. He was exceedingly amiable, with the manners of a gentleman of the old school, and won the confidence of his society and the respect of our people.

Another interim of five years without services followed, but in 1881 Rev. Joseph H. Pardee, the Unitarian State missionary, came to Littleton and held services two successive Sundays. Rev. James B. Morrison took up the work, and every other Sunday, after he had preached in Lancaster, drove to Littleton and conducted a service here. His followers were few in number, but resolute in spirit, and in 1884 organized a religious society of which the leading members were Dr. Charles M. Tuttle, George T. Cruft, Porter B. Watson, and Joseph S. Frye. For two years the society met fortnightly, at first in Union Hall, and subse-

quently in Opera Hall, their numbers gradually increasing, and thus for seven years the Rev. J. B. Morrison ministered to them as well as to the church in Lancaster. He was a man of pleasing address and an untiring worker. An edifice for worship was erected with contributions secured by Mr. Morrison from organizations outside the State. Fifteen hundred dollars of the sum was given by the Second Church in Boston, Rev. Edward A. Horton pastor, and a large portion of the remainder by different branches of the Woman's Alliance throughout New England. The beautiful building was erected under the guiding spirit of Joseph S. Frye, who brought to the task all the vigor, enthusiasm, and practical knowledge of detail which were such marked features of all his undertakings. He was ably seconded by Dr. Charles M. Tuttle and George T. Cruft, who gave liberally of time and money. The building was dedicated August 3, 1887. Rev. Edward H. Horton, for whom the hall was named, preached the sermon. Rev. J. B. Morrison delivered the keys to George T. Cruft, and the audience, led by the Rev. Samuel C. Bean, recited the formal dedication. It was not, however, until the following June that the Rev. L. D. Cochrane became the first settled pastor.

The Rev. Lorenzo Darwin Cochrane was born in Saline, Mich., in 1854. Early in life he was thrust upon the world to earn his own living and that of a younger brother; with great industry and perseverance he managed to educate himself and aid his brother to become a teacher. Mr. Cochrane says in his autobiography:—

“As Lorenzo was emerging into manhood, he had the rare good fortune to fall under the influence of Martin V. Rork, one of those rare instructors whose personality infuses into all receptive young minds within its sphere floods of intellectual and moral life.

“Under the inspiration of this man he went quickly through the high school, attended one year at Albion College, and was admitted to the Michigan University in 1879, though he was obliged in order to pay his way in school to stop almost every year to teach a term of district school or give a large part of his time to teaching some division of graded schools. When Professor Rork opened the College of Practical Education, he secured the services of Mr. Cochrane as instructor in the physical sciences and of modern languages. During all the time of his teaching heretofore he had done much reading and studying outside the regular school work. Here in this new field, owing to his having only three to five classes a day, he found very much more time to read, and a good part of this time was occupied in a careful reading of Herbert Spencer's works, the writings of Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and others of the new school of physical philosophers. He

was gradually forced to the conclusion that Darwin was essentially right as to his position with reference to the evolution of the life of the earth. This fifteen years ago was a dangerous heresy for a teacher to hold in an institution that aspired to the name of college, especially if it ever crept into his teachings. In this case it came boldly out in all the classes dealing with the physical sciences. Evolution was the watchword of the young men and women in these classes. Another teacher in the school was also becoming an evolutionist. This would not do. The president began to seriously apprehend that he would be doing a wrong to longer keep two such teachers so dangerous to the higher life of the young men and women entering the school. Owing partly to this fact, and partly because the school seemed upon a rather poor financial basis, the two young men resigned their positions. It is only fair to Professor Rork, who was always a very good friend to both of the teachers, to say here that he came and offered most warmly the positions back to both the young men, and too without any conditions tending to hamper the freest exercise of their minds in their work.

“ Mr. Cochrane had from the first of his going to school to Mr. Rork looked forward to the time when he could preach the gospel, and now to have the consciousness creep over him that possibly he was, by becoming a believer in evolution, outside the realm of religion, as all the religious power about him felt, if they did not tell him so, was indeed disheartening. And he owes very much of his subsequent happiness and power of usefulness to his attending, when the darkest hour of this period had come, a Unitarian conference, and being told by one of the principal speakers how one could be an evolutionist and at the same time be a true minister of the Gospel; moreover that the majority of the clergymen of that denomination had accepted the doctrine of evolution.

“ About this period Mr. Cochrane married Cora Sexton, a young woman whose mental and religious development was so much like his that thereafter their inner lives flowed in one stream. They both went to Meadville Theological School, where they graduated the summer of 1888, and at once Mr. Cochrane became the pastor of the Unitarian Church of Littleton. And though their first child, Kingsley, was born that autumn, Mrs. Cochrane was, nearly the whole of the four and a half years of laboring in Littleton, president of the Ladies' Society of the church, taught Sunday-school class, preached frequently in the church, and for nearly three years of this time was the pastor of the Unitarian Church at Bath, and preached two summers at Swiftwater. Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane did the work in these three places so together that each of the three churches virtually had two pastors. A Methodist minister of Littleton of that time used to say, ‘Those preachers can exchange without shooting at random.’

“ They organized a class of young people into a literary club which did much good work. Though the first winter there was only one other

person save themselves in the club, the last year of their stay in Littleton the seating capacity of their house was sometimes not a little strained to accommodate the members of the club, which studied the masters of English literature, ending with a hard study of Goethe's Faust. Mrs. Cochrane also had a class of girls who worked with her for the church in many ways and met with her to read winter evenings. Whether or not these study classes were of much benefit to the young people of the village, they were of great good in getting much work out of the preachers and giving their minds the right kind of intellectual stimulants.

"Mr. Cochrane was, from the beginning of his preaching in Littleton till his last sermon there, a bold preacher of what might be called the rational side of Christianity. Though he was always reverent and deeply religious, yet his very boldness made him appear to many religious people a veritable destroyer of the best things in religion. To-day, only four years later,¹ it is safe to say one-fourth of the city preachers in orthodox pulpits are Sunday after Sunday saying as radical things as Mr. Cochrane uttered in Littleton. The fact is, his preaching was truly conservative of the verities of religion.

"It was during his stay here that Mr. Cochrane wrote the essay called 'The Revelation of God in Nature,' which together with the other six essays written by other ministers of the Unitarian denomination constituted the book 'In Spirit and in Truth.'

"Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane resigned their pastorates in Littleton and Bath in 1892, and began a larger work at Ellsworth, Me., and in the villages on Frenchman's Bay. Toward the close of the year 1895 they made their headquarters at Bar Harbor, Me., in order to bring their personal services more directly to bear upon The Liberal Christian Church of Bar Harbor, a vigorous young church which they planted while at Ellsworth in the year 1893."

Mr. Cochrane's successor was Rev. Ure Mitchell, who remained two years. He was the son of a Scottish preacher of Universalism, was born in Glasgow, and at fourteen years of age came to America to finish his education. He was graduated from St. Lawrence University, was ordained a Universalist preacher in 1880, and followed his chosen calling in Oxford, Fort Plain, and Cortland, N. Y. In 1890 he became interested in the Baptist denomination and preached for a short time to a society of that faith, but in 1892 came to Littleton as pastor of the Unitarians. He remained here two years and was well liked by most of his people, though considered a little eccentric. Then he went to a mission station at Gouverneur, N. Y., where in 1894 he abandoned Unitarianism, became a communicant of the Episcopal Church

¹ Written in 1896.



REV. LORENZO D. COCHRANE.

REV. CORA (SEXTON) COCHRANE.

REV. WILLIAM C. LITCHFIELD.

REV. LEROY F. SNAPP.

REV. JOHN A. BELLOWES.

UNITARIAN MINISTERS



and later entered its priesthood, in which he has since remained, having apparently gained a theological resting-place.

In Sadlersville, Md., in the year 1893, a young man whose father was a Methodist minister and whose mother was the daughter of a minister of the same denomination, was preaching to a Methodist congregation. But his heart was not at rest in preaching the doctrines advocated by this church, and he was drawn to the North and came directly to the Unitarian society at Littleton. This young man, the Rev. Leroy Fletcher Snapp, was popular with the people under his charge in Littleton. He was a typical Southern gentleman, courteous in bearing, but with the courage of his convictions. It was with regret that his parish received his resignation, and at a meeting called to consider it resolutions were adopted from which we quote the following:—

“He has served faithfully for more than two years, laboring with conscientious interest and zeal toward the work of the parish. We shall always gratefully remember his valued service and the cordial personal relations which existed between him and the different members of the parish. We extend to Mr. Snapp our sincere good wishes for his personal happiness and for success in his future ministry.”

Mr. Snapp resigned in 1896, and it was not until November that Rev. W. C. Litchfield accepted a call to minister to the society in Littleton and faithfully labored for its interests until December, 1898. He had been settled previously over societies in Hobart, Ind., Berlin, Gardner, Middleborough, and Athol, Mass., and Tiverton, R. I. In Berlin and Gardner houses of worship were erected during his ministrations. He has held several town offices and educational appointments in Massachusetts, and was a Representative in the Legislature of that State several times. He served in the War of the Rebellion, is a member of several secret societies, and was a major of the militia in Massachusetts. Mr. Litchfield was obliged to leave Littleton because of the ill-health of a member of his family. His loss was much regretted, and when the pulpit was vacant at a later date, efforts were made to have him return, but they were fruitless.

In May, 1899, Rev. Charles Graves came to minister to the spiritual needs of these people. He was born in Earith, Huntingdonshire, Eng. He came to this country and pursued a course of study at the Unitarian School at Meadville, Pa., and was in charge of several parishes in the West previous to his pastorate in Littleton. Mr. Graves was an aggressive speaker,

and dealt his blows with vigor, sparing neither friend nor foe if he thought his cause was just. He resigned in 1901 and went to New York.

James Ellis Locke succeeded Mr. Graves. He was born on Prince Edward Island, was educated at Horton Academy and Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., and ordained to the ministry at Monson, Me., in 1885. He was located at Monson and East Corinth in Maine, Vineyard Haven, Mass., and Brooklyn, Conn., before he was called thither. He was a scholarly man, and aided by his wife was a force in the moral and spiritual uplifting of his flock. He resigned in 1903, and Rev. Merritt S. Buckingham assumed the pastorate. Mr. Buckingham was born in Gilboa, N. Y., August 10, 1868, was educated in the public schools and under the tuition of Prof. John B. Smith. He began the study of theology in 1888 with the Rev. John L. Ketcham, and subsequently was for two years a special student at Meadville Theological School. He was ordained in 1892 and was pastor of several Methodist Episcopal churches of the New York and Wyoming conferences. In May, 1901, he became pastor of the First Congregational Church (Unitarian) in Westford, Mass., where he remained until he came to this town in 1903. He married, August 6, 1895, Bertha May Carr. They have one child, Mizpah Frances.

The Sunday-school has always been an important factor in the work of the society and has had faithful superintendents, and though small in numbers has been active in its work.

The society has been generously remembered with gifts. Rev. and Mrs. Samuel B. Cruft gave, on April 15, 1893, a pipe organ whose fine tones are a great source of pleasure to the audience assembled each Sunday. Mr. Cruft also bequeathed a legacy to the society with which they purchased the parsonage next the church on Union Street. Mrs. Cruft and her son Gen. George T. Cruft were the donors of a beautiful stained-glass window representing the Sermon on the Mount, and they replaced the side windows with those of a design to harmonize with this. Mrs. Harriet O. Cruft, a sister of Rev. Samuel B. Cruft, gave a carpet for the auditorium. The Unitarian Society of Concord gave the pulpit in memory of Dr. Tuttle, and James W. Rowell presented the bell which hangs in the tower of the church and calls the people to worship.

XXXVIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY (*Continued*).

BAPTIST, ADVENTIST, AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE first minister to locate in this town, the Rev. David Goodall, was followed within two years by the Rev. Samuel Churchill, a Calvinist Baptist minister, who came here about 1798 or 1799, and settled not far from the residence of Mr. Goodall at West Littleton. His previous history is veiled in obscurity, except that we know he had lived in Lancaster for a few years. The tax-list and tradition are the only sources of information concerning him. It appears that he was a man of great energy, who, as a preacher, appealed to the heart rather than to the reason of his audience. To his efforts in arousing the people to a sense of their religious duty is due the first revival in town, which occurred in 1802, just previous to the organization of the first church. There were believers in the Methodist creed, advocates of the Congregational form of government, and a few Baptists before this wave of spiritual awakening swept over the community, but, in the language of one who was living at this period, by the efforts of Rev. Mr. Churchill the number of "Christians was doubled." Nor was his influence confined to Littleton. To his meetings came citizens of Lyman, and of Waterford and Concord, Vt., and many of them were converted. Among these were the Lovejoy family, who subsequently took up their residence here. It is one of the ironies of fate that the denomination for which the energetic and emotional preacher labored should have attracted the smallest number of these converts, while the Methodist and Congregational bodies were largely increased. About 1804 Mr. Churchill went to Cheshire County, and we have not been able to trace his after history.

In 1840 there were nearly a score of Calvinist Baptists in town, several of whom were employed at the Redington Seythe Works, now Apthorp, and near its "Common" a small building was erected, which was void of architectural ornament and resembled a

schoolhouse of that day more than a church edifice. Anson Alexander was the leading spirit in its erection and in promoting the welfare of the little band of believers, and became their first and only deacon. The first pastor was the Rev. Nicholas Bray, of scant learning, but of strong will and fine natural ability; a very devout man, much respected in the community. In 1842 he went to Whitefield, where he continued to reside until his death. His successor in the pastorate was the Rev. William Wallace Lovejoy, who remained until 1845. He was a successful preacher in this as well as in other fields; but the conditions were adverse to Calvinism in this community, and removals from town so crippled the organization that it was abandoned and the building was turned into a dwelling-house. This denomination has been confounded with the Free Baptists.¹

The society of Christians known as Adventists,² while numerous in some of our neighboring towns, had no organization here, and few, if any, individual members, until some thirty-five years ago, when there was a considerable influx of people from Sugar Hill in Lisbon to this town, many of whom were members of this denomination. Sugar Hill had, in fact, been for many years the chief seat of the order in this vicinity, having maintained a strong society through more than three-fourths of a century.

The first organized effort by the people of this faith was in 1883. They held their services in private houses or in halls, having no stated place of worship, until they moved into their present house of worship on Lafayette Avenue. This modest church building was commenced July 23, 1893, and was dedicated the following October.

The following Preamble and Church Covenant give a good idea of the belief of this organization and their object in forming the society:—

“Since ‘Order is Heaven’s first law,’ and God is not the author of confusion, and church organization is sanctioned by Scripture and general usage:—

“Therefore we whose names follow do hereby agree to associate ourselves in that capacity, that we may be in harmony with the word of God, and for the purpose of promoting mutual knowledge, virtue, and piety; and with such objects in view, do hereby adopt the following Covenant and Constitution *for the Glory of God and our good.*

¹ Since this was written we have found that Solomon Whiting referred to Mr. Churchill as “a sort of Baptist” and he may have been of the Free-will denomination.

² Written by George C. Furber.

"We believe in Christ, and looking for his future personal appearing and kingdom on earth, believing it to be our duty and privilege to unite together in solemn *covenant*, to maintain Bible order and duly observe Christ's ordinances as in his word required, do hereby agree that we will watch over each other in love, according to the plain requirements of the *New Testament*, and the spirit of Christ and his Gospel, and do hereby receive the Scriptures as our only rule of faith, practice, and discipline, and are willing when we violate that rule, in word or deed, to be instructed and corrected by each other, making Christian character our only test of fellowship and communion, cordially receiving all as Christians who walk by that rule, as belonging to the one body of Christ, and Church of God."

The Constitution says the church shall be known as the "Advent Christian Church in Littleton, N. H.," and it was organized October 11, 1884. The officers of the church consist of a pastor, who shall preside at all meetings of the church when present, two deacons, ruling local elders as the interests of the church shall demand, and a clerk. All officers are to be chosen annually. Among other provisions of the Constitution that may be of interest is the following: —

"It shall be a violation of the Constitution and Covenant of this Church for any member to indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage (1 Cor. vi. 10), to use tobacco (Is. lv. 2; 1 Cor. iii. 17), or wear gold (1 Pet. iii. 3)."

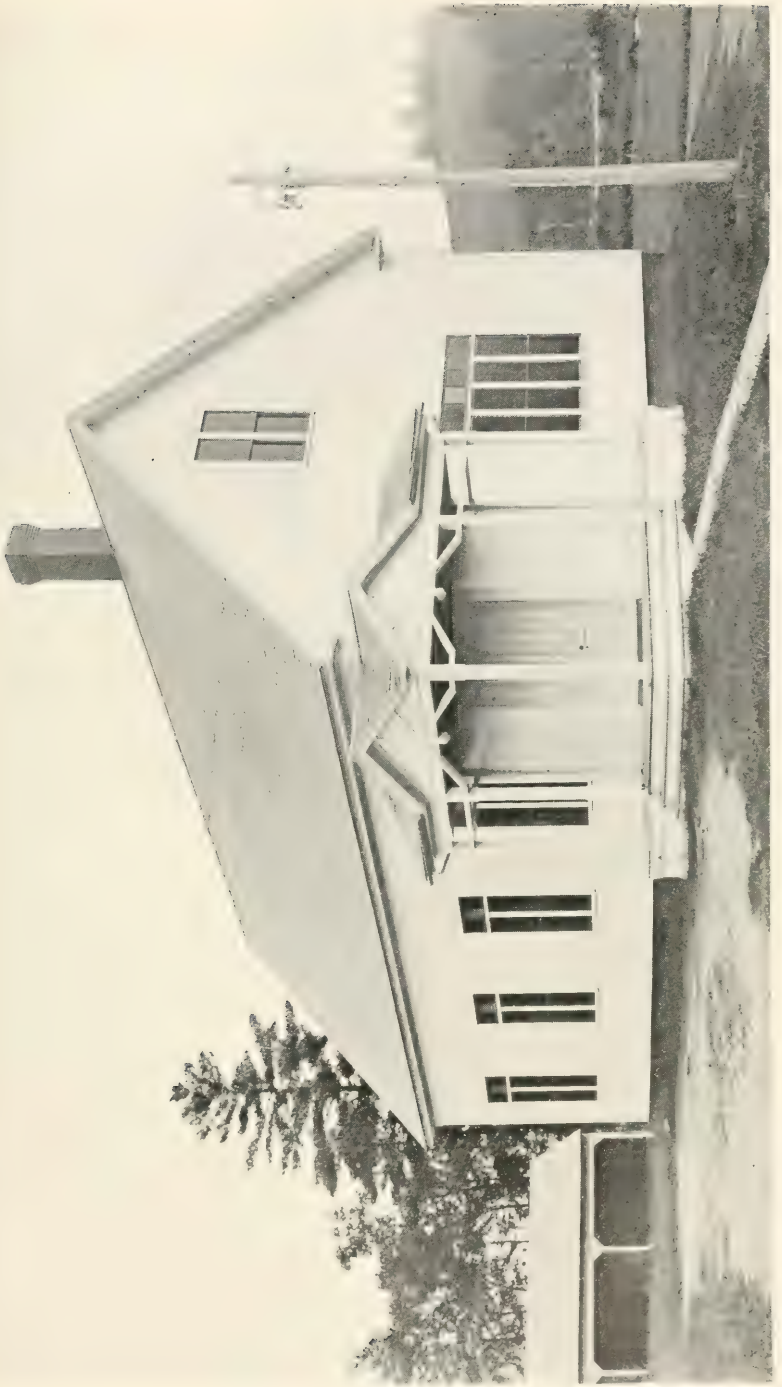
The officers elected at the organization of the church were Elder J. A. Magoon, pastor, who resigned March 31, 1888; George M. Little, J. N. Oakes, elders; R. C. Jackman, O. B. Quimby, deacons; S. O. Parker, clerk. No change in these officers, with the exception of pastor, was made until December, 1888. The resignation of Elder Magoon having been accepted March 31, Elder A. A. Hoyt was chosen pastor May 31, 1888, and served until December 31 of that year, when he resigned. Elder G. M. Little and others supplied the pulpit from January, 1888, until April, when Elder Little was elected pastor and served until September 9, 1894, when he resigned. During the pastorate of Elder Little Elder George C. Bowles supplied half the time. After the resignation of Elder Little the pulpit was supplied by Elder Bowles and others until April 24, 1895, when Elder John Jeffrey was elected pastor and commenced his labors May 12. The other officers of the church remained substantially the same until December, 1890, with the exception that Carl S. Magoon was elected clerk in February of that year. In Decem-

ber O. B. Quimby and Albert Gordon were elected elders ; O. B. Quimby, Alexander Williamson, deacons ; Carl S. Magoon, clerk and treasurer. December, 1891, William M. Taylor and Albert Gordon were elected elders ; O. B. Quimby, Alexander Williamson, deacons ; Mercy A. Oakes, clerk and treasurer. At the annual meeting, December, 1892, the church voted to adopt the Constitution and Covenant of the New Hampshire Conference, and adopted the name of "The Second Advent Christian Church in Littleton, N. H." The following were elected officers : J. N. Oakes, Albert Gordon, elders ; O. B. Quimby, A. J. Williamson, Charles Jackman, deacons ; J. N. Oakes, clerk ; M. A. Oakes, collector and treasurer. These officers were re-elected the following year and served until April, 1895, when Mrs. S. O. Parker was elected clerk and treasurer. The membership at the commencement was small, but has gradually increased and is now twenty-four ; but this does not correctly represent the strength numerically of the organization, for about as many more who have never joined are active workers and supporters.

Mr. Jeffrey labored very acceptably among his people, and won the esteem and affection of many outside his own church. He resigned in 1898, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. H. Churchill, who remained until 1900. He then removed to Lawrence, where he is now engaged in the ministry. A little later the Rev. Mr. Shorey was called to the church and served for a short time. Mr. Shorey was a Socialist, and while he was here cast the only vote for that party in town. Since his departure in 1902 there has been no settled pastor, Elder George C. Bowles and Elder Leslie E. Bean supplying preaching.

The Advent Church had no regular choir until 1895, relying upon congregational singing. The choir organized in that year consisted of J. M. Quimby, chorister ; Minnie Bell Aldrich, Elizabeth Jeffrey, soprano ; Alice Jeffrey, Mabel French, contralto ; Ira Quimby, tenor, and E. H. Carter, bass. Under the congregational form of singing the principal ones taking part were William M. Taylor, S. O. Parker, J. N. Oakes, Charles Parker, Judson M. Quimby, Henry H. Parker, Mrs. F. J. Bartlett, Ethel Bowles, and Mrs. J. N. Oakes.

In 1893 differences arose among the members in regard to administrative affairs in the society, though there were slight doctrinal disagreements. It seems that there are two branches of the church in this country. In New England one is represented by "Messiah's Herald," the other by the "World's Crisis." The "Herald" advocates the doctrine that the intelligent part of man



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survives death, and is conscious between death and the resurrection somewhere in some condition; the "Crisis," the doctrine that man is wholly mortal, dependent on Christ for future life and wholly unconscious between death and the resurrection. With few exceptions the members here held to the view of the "Crisis."

The dissensions were the outgrowth of what was regarded as minority rule. The membership of the society was kept as small as the rules of the State Conference would admit, and this body governed the church. In 1893, however, its membership was enlarged, and what had been the minority became the majority and proceeded to excommunicate the two members who had ruled the society since its formation.

In October, 1893, the State Conference, or Yearly Meeting, was held here, and efforts were made to harmonize the discordant elements. It was agreed that the matters in dispute should be arbitrated, and the Rev. Joseph Miett, of Concord, president of the conference, the Rev. Daniel Leavitt, of Ashland, and the Rev. Frederick Piper, editor of the "Crisis," were selected as referees. The hearing was without results, and the conference finally held that the majority had, by their illegal action, excommunicated themselves, and it recognized the members who were expelled by the society as the legally constituted Advent Society in this town. This society, however, was without a place of worship, the church building in the village being in the possession of those who held it at the time the two members were expelled, and Elder G. C. Bowles purchased the old school-house at Aphorp, moved it to land of his own, and reconstructed it for use as a chapel. There, under the favor of the State Conference, it has prospered, and now numbers about twenty families of worshippers.

Meetings are still held at the meeting-house on Lafayette Avenue, though that society is at present without a pastor since the recent departure of the Rev. Mr. Shorey.

The Christian Science Society was formed here in April, 1884. Julia S. Bartlett, of Boston, gave talks at different times in Opera Hall, and formed a class for instruction which was attended with satisfactory results, and later other classes were formed. While not greatly increasing in numbers, the zeal of the members has been unabated and meetings have been held for a score of years every Sunday morning and Wednesday evening.

The First Readers of the society have been Mrs. Jennie May Green and Lydia Cobb; the Second Readers Emma Morse and E. E. Eldridge, Miss Cobb and Mr. Eldridge occupying the

positions at the present time. The organists have been Mrs. Emma Cornelia Kinne, Bessie B. Kinne, and Mrs. Persis Green.

The meetings of the society are held in its hall in Rounsevel's Block, and are attended by a larger average attendance of its membership than are those of any other society in the town.

XXXIX.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A BRANCH of the Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Littleton, in December, 1873, with John F. Tilton president, and Warren W. Lovejoy secretary and treasurer. The members arranged for a course of lectures to be delivered in the early months of 1874. These lectures, six in number, were given in Union Hall and were well attended. Two of them were by Rev. W. S. Palmer, of Wells River, Vt., and the others by Professor Robinson, of Tilton, Dr. Cutting, of Lunenburg, Vt., and President Asa D. Smith, of Dartmouth College. Besides the lectures, the association held forty-five meetings at their rooms in Tilton Block, and outside meetings every week at Mann's Hill, Farr Hill, West Littleton, and North Littleton. The sum expended this year was \$120.40, of which \$25 was given to the State association.

The record of this society for its existence of thirty years is replete with earnest labor and satisfactory results. Meetings have been held in surrounding towns, including Alder Brook, Dalton, Franconia, Lisbon, Bath, Easton, and Concord, Vt., and in different localities in Littleton. The second year of its existence, when C. D. Tarbell was president, meetings were held in an old saw-mill at South Littleton. The machinery was moved to one side, and seats, donated by the Congregational Society, were put in place, and every Sunday were occupied by an attentive audience. In 1880, through the efforts of the members, a hall was erected, and the meetings afterward held therein, with continued interest.

The meetings at North Littleton were so successful and aroused so much interest that in 1878 the residents of the community hired a preacher and the association enlarged their field of effort in another direction. The number of meetings held during these years has varied, the lowest being 49 and the highest 248.

The work has not been confined to holding meetings. The need of a reading room where young men could pass their even-

ings appealed to the members of the association, and efforts were made to establish one. The rooms of the association were in Tilton's Block at first, but after two years it joined with the Reform Club and took rooms in Smith's Block. Here, with the aid of the Woman's Temperance League, a reading room was established, but later was abandoned. Interest in the association was quickened by a visit from the State Executive Committee in 1880, and in 1881 a public anniversary of the association was held and \$200 raised toward a reading room, which was soon opened in Smith's Block and was well patronized by the young men for whom it was planned. It was supplied with two daily, twenty-five weekly, eight monthly, two semi-monthly United States papers, with magazines, and five foreign papers. A library of forty volumes was also started, which was afterwards increased to one hundred and fifty. Afterward the room was located in Tilton's Block in the store occupied by Carlos P. Day, and later in the Overand Block, but when a reading room was opened in connection with the village library the association gave up this branch of its work for a time. Through the courtesy of the Rev. Mr. Chutter, rooms were subsequently opened in the Boylston, but later were abandoned for lack of financial support.

As the work of this society has been carried on by voluntary subscription, the income has fluctuated from year to year, the amounts varying from less than \$50 to nearly \$600. In 1886 the ladies raised enough money to purchase new furniture for the rooms, and in 1877 Hosea Patterson raised \$85 for general purposes.

The association has at different times supported an evening school, has given aid in illness to homeless young men, and has sent out invitations to commercial travellers to attend church while passing Sunday in town.

This association accomplished much that was of lasting benefit to the community, yet at no time was the working force large or those who contributed to its maintenance numerous. The meetings in each of the outlying districts were held under the charge of two or three persons drawn from this list. Deacon Charles D. Tarbell, Deacon Samuel C. Sawyer, Deacon John F. Tilton, Deacon Warren W. Lovejoy, of the Congregational Church, Henry O. Jackson and Ellery H. Carter, of the Methodist Church, were the reliable men who could be depended upon at all times to attend these Sunday afternoon services. There were others who went when occasion required and did faithful work. In the way of supporting the reading room there were a number who gave generously through many years, but Benjamin W. Kilburn was

its chief reliance. He believed that much was to be accomplished by providing the young men of the town with a place to which they might resort and pass their evenings in reading or study, and to provide such a convenience he never withheld his hand. The reading room connected with the public library has rendered the one connected with this association unnecessary, and it was discontinued in 1902.

If the association is not so active now as in former years, it is largely owing to the fact that the occasion is not so imperative now as it was then for labor of this character. It is true that such a field of usefulness cannot be overcultivated, but it is none the less true that opportunities for labor in the vineyard of the Lord are many, and that each of these can make the same demand upon those who are anxious for work.

XL.

NATIVE MINISTERS.

NEW ENGLANDERS, with rare exceptions, have great respect for the educated men and women born and reared in their midst. For none is this feeling stronger than for those who have chosen to become "fishers of men." The old reverence for the ministry may not be so strong now as it once was with the multitude, but it still survives in many hearts with the old-time fervor.

With two exceptions the sons of Littleton who have entered the sacred profession were reared on farms, and acquired the education necessary to qualify them for the work of the ministry under adverse conditions. The eldest of those to make the sacrifice, for such it must be considered, was Andrew Rankin, Jr. He was born on the farm near Lyman (now Monroe) line, which was the gift of Elder James Rankin to his son, who also bore the name of Andrew. The senior Andrew was a man of consequence in the town. He had inherited the sturdy Scotch virtues of strong common sense and thrift. He had also received from the same source the religious convictions of the old Covenanters, and held to them with all the tenacity of the race. He was a good farmer, and when he retired from the active management of his farm, it was esteemed one of the best in town. He had the confidence of his townsmen, and was "called," as Solomon Whiting expressed it, "to hold office against his will" more than once, and was Moderator, Selectman, and Representative of the town, and deacon and clerk of the first church. This combination of civic and church preferment is not to be ignored in estimating his character. They constitute a first-class certificate, which may properly be cherished by his descendants.

Andrew, Jr., like all boys in his day brought up under such surroundings, worked on the farm and learned practical things. He attended the district school in the hollow near the residence of "Priest" Goodall both summer and winter until he was four-

teen. Then his privileges were curtailed to the winter term. His school was in District No. 4, near his home. The education thus obtained was confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic, with such incidental knowledge as the teacher may have been able to impart. He is said to have been studious, persistent, and exceedingly practical in all his ways.

While yet a lad he became hopefully pious, and longed to qualify himself for extended usefulness. This privilege was denied him for a time, but when he reached his majority, he shouldered his pack, and on foot made the journey to Andover, Mass., where he pursued a course in the Academy, and then entered Dartmouth College. He did not graduate, but long after, that institution conferred upon him the degree of A.M. His ministerial labors will be found recorded in the genealogy, and need not be restated. While serving his first charge at Colebrook, he became acquainted with Lois, daughter of Jeremiah Eames, Jr., and in 1824 they were united in marriage. The wife bore the name of an aunt who was the wife of Nathan Caswell, Jr. Mrs. Rankin was an exemplary woman, of a deeply religious character, and a fitting helpmeet to her husband in his chosen work.

A son of this worthy man,¹ himself an eminent scholar, teacher, and divine, writes thus concerning his father:—

“In figure Mr. Rankin was tall, symmetrical, and commanding: standing exactly six feet. His features were large and manly; his brow high, his eyes blue, his cheek bones broad and high, his mouth well cut and determined. In speech his voice was full and impressive. Though he usually wrote his sermons, he was able to speak fluently without writing, thinking on his feet. His model, so far as he had gone, was Professor Porter of Andover, in whose family he once resided, working for his board.

“His policy, as a pastor, was to seize hold of some work that needed immediate attention and bend all his energies to its accomplishment. For example, in Chester, Vt., he led the little church to purchase the whole of the edifice, of which another denomination was part owner. His preaching aimed at immediate results. Indeed, during his stay as a student at Hanover, revivals in Reading, and other towns where he taught school, were, more or less directly, the result of his labors.

“He prepared his sermons with the Bible in his hands, always first finding the mind of the Spirit as to the subject. He was especially successful as the representative of benevolent societies, easily awakening enthusiasm, and inspiring confidence in his

¹ The Rev. Jeremiah Eames Rankin, D.D., LL.D.

judgment. He frequently corresponded for counsel with such men as the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Sr., of Braintree, and was a life-long friend of the Rev. George Punchard of the 'Boston Traveller.'

"In his home he believed in the strict training of children. They were taught the Shorter Catechism, and habituated to the work of reporting the sermons they heard on Sundays. As his salary was always limited, he did the duties of a servant about the woodshed and barn, and early taught his boys the same accomplishments; and having been brought up on a farm, he was very handy in the use of all farming implements, — could guide the plough, swing the axe and scythe. His only musical accomplishment was playing the snare-drum, which he had done at trainings and musters.

"He published several sermons. The writer remembers one which was printed during his stay in Thornton, one also in Essex, Vt. He was a frequent contributor to the religious papers. Rev. Nelson Bishop, of the 'Vermont Chronicle,' and Rev. Dr. Stone, of the 'Congregational Journal,' were his confidential friends.

"The great ambition of his life, shared no less by his excellent wife, was to give his children a good education. His residence in South Berwick, Me., Concord, and in Chester, Vt., was partly to accomplish this end. His oldest daughter graduated at Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary; another daughter spent two years there; his two sons graduated at Middlebury College; and all his children were, at some time in their lives, teachers of public schools and sometimes in higher institutions of learning. He always labored under the disability of being a dyspeptic. Having gone from a New Hampshire farm directly to a life of sedentary habits, the change was unfavorable; and this accounts for the repeated failures in health which he experienced. The protracted illness spoken of by Dr. Bouton in his sketch of Miss Rankin was thus occasioned. His health was always the best when he led a stirring out-door life. He was always a student, an early riser, and an enthusiast in whatever he had on hand. His great mistake was that he did not know how to recreate; had not cultivated a taste for light literature, nor, indeed, for any reading not of the severer and more practical kind. In the later years of his life he once represented Chester in the Vermont Legislature. And during his stay in Melbourne, Can., he wrote and published a little volume entitled 'The Jesuits' Estates.' It awakened great interest, and was largely distributed all through the townships. Dying in Danbury, N. H., he was first buried there, and afterwards removed to a family lot purchased by his sons in the

Cambridge City Cemetery, Mass., where his dust now lies. His children were Lucy Ann, Jeremiah Eames, Sarah Maria, Andrew Evarts, Lois Adeline, and Caroline Susan."

Another son of Littleton who early resolved to enter the ministry, but whose lines were cast in more pleasant places than were those of Andrew Rankin, Jr., was John Gile, Jr., who was born in the month of January, 1817, at the home of his parents, John and Lydia, located on the Lancaster Road about two miles west of Littleton Village, and for many years known, especially to the people of northern New Hampshire and Vermont who were accustomed to market their farm products at Portland, as the "Gile Tavern."

Mr. Gile received his first lessons, preparatory to a collegiate course, from Harry Hibbard at Waterford, Vt., in the summer of 1831, and at the neighboring town of Concord in the autumn of the same year. In 1832 he was placed at a school at New Hampton, conducted under the auspices of the Baptist denomination of Christians, and of which his father was a benefactor. He remained there until 1835, when he entered Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated from that institution in 1839. He studied theology with Rev. James Brownlee, of Staten Island, N. Y.

He had from early age, agreeably to the wishes of his parents, entertained a fixed purpose of making the Christian ministry his life work, and upon leaving college lost no time in availing himself of the highest facilities in preparing himself for his work.

In 1843 he was called to the charge of a parish at the town of Setauket, on Long Island; and thus, in the period of twelve years from the close of the winter school in the Farr District, he had graduated with honors from one of the most conservative colleges in the country, completed his preparatory studies for the ministry, and had been called to the charge of an opulent parish, two or three hours distant from the cities of Brooklyn and New York: and there he remained in charge till the day of his disappearance.

"In the month of September, 1849, a friend of Mr. Gile, living in the city of New York, and knowing his fondness for aquatic sports, presented him with a small sail-boat, which was delivered by vessel at a wharf about three miles from the parsonage. On the 29th day of that month Mr. Gile took his wife and child with him in his carriage and drove to the place where the boat was, having previously with his own hands provided it with mast and sail. Then, kissing his wife and child 'Good-morning,' he told them to drive home and he would take the boat round by water, and they should see who would get home first. When they re-

turned to the parsonage, no husband, no father was there to greet them, and no boat in sight. A look up and down the beach was taken, no boat was to be seen, and the disappointment was very great. An hour passed, and yet no boat to be seen. Disappointment deepened into anxiety. Another hour passed and yet no boat. The neighbors were informed, and a hurried look was made by telescope up and down the coast and over the water, but no boat to be seen. Anxiety deepened into consternation. Horsemen cantered up and down the beach and out upon the highlands, with telescope in hand, gazing upon the distant coast and dangerous places of navigation, as boatmen searched the sea, but all to no effect. Not a piece of the boat could be found, not a word of tidings from the missing man.

"The shades of evening approached. The parish was alarmed; the people gathered upon the streets in groups, discussing the one absorbing question, 'What has become of Mr. Gile? Is it possible that he has been wrecked? What more can we do?'

"All night long beacon lights were kept burning, and when the succeeding day had dawned the search was renewed in every direction upon land and sea, but yet no trace of the boat or its individual occupant could be found. It is certain that he started down the coast towards the parsonage with his toy, for a woman, occupying a house near the beach, had her attention called to a small sail-boat coming down the shore with unusual rapidity for so small a craft. She saw a man step out upon the beach and place rocks in his boat as for ballast, resume his place standing by the mast, with sail to the breeze, and move rapidly away in the direction of the parsonage.

"This is the end. Since that hour it is not known that human eyes have rested upon the manly form of John Gile."¹

Mention was made of the loss of Mr. Gile in the pulpits of New York, and rewards were published in the papers for the recovery of his body or any information whatever as to the immediate cause of his loss, but no word of information was ever received.

The funeral services were held at the church where he had presided on the Sunday preceding his loss, and subsequently a creditable memorial stone was placed to his memory in the parish cemetery.

His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Worcester at Littleton a few weeks after his disappearance, from the text (Gen. v. 24), "And Enoch walked with God, and he was not; for God took him."

¹ Written by Mrs. Gile.

The Rev. Mr. Gile preached one sermon in his native town in the fall of 1847, — the only occasion on which his aged parents had an opportunity of listening to him in public discourse. The text was "Seed-time and harvest shall come."

Mr. Gile married, in 1839, Helen Maria Clute, a descendant of one of the Hollandish families which settled in New Amsterdam in the early part of the seventeenth century, and at about the same time that her husband's English ancestors settled at Massachusetts Bay.

In the house built by Prescott White in 1832, which was for many years the home of Marquis L. Goold, was born, on the 27th of January, 1839, Henry Burnham Mead, the son of Francis K. and Clara A. Burnham Mead. His parents were people of more than ordinary intelligence and character, who believed it their highest duty to educate their son, and thus enable him to make his way in the world fully equipped for usefulness. To this end they gave him all the educational advantages within their means. He took the course at Phillips Exeter Academy in 1859–1861, in 1862 entered Yale and was graduated with the class of 1866. He subsequently received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. While in college, he was a diligent student and regardful of the rules of the institution. At his graduation his rank in scholarship entitled him to the honors of membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

His theological studies were pursued at Yale Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1869. He was licensed to preach by the New Haven Central Association at Orange, Conn., June 10, 1868, and the two following years was acting pastor at Falls Village, Conn.; licentiate at Andover, 1871, where he took a special course, and was ordained pastor over the church at Ferryville, Conn., June 7, 1871. His subsequent pastorates were at Westbrook, Me., 1871–1874; Borough Church, Stonington, Conn., 1880–1886; First Church, Stockbridge, Mass., 1886–1887; Union Church, Jacksonville, Fla., 1887–1888; Brookfield, Conn., 1889–1893; Scotland, Conn., 1893–1903.

His last pastorate was at Scotland. His decease occurred June 13, 1903. His sermons displayed the scholarship and knowledge of Bible history for which he was noted, and, without pretending to eloquence, claimed the attention of his audience and carried conviction to candid minds. He had pronounced literary tendencies and had been a frequent contributor to various journals. He wrote poetry, some of it of a high order of excellence, which has made the rounds of journalistic popularity. He had, however,

an excess of modesty which prevented him from collecting and putting into a volume these emanations of his fancy. His only published work is "The Wonderful Counsellor," from the press of A. D. F. Randolph & Co. in 1893. It is a collection containing all the known spoken words of Jesus Christ with marginal annotations, compiled for the special use of members of the Christian Endeavor society. It was issued in a pocket edition, and has had a large sale, rendering his name familiar to thousands.

Mr. Mead married in 1871 Harriet E. Brown. They had four children, Charles Francis, Harry Brown, Paul Emerson, and Clara Burnham.

By entering the Congregational ministry, Nelson Farr Cobleigh furnished a strong illustration of the influence of heredity. He sprang from a line of deacons in that church that has continued for almost a century, and its creed and polity have become a family inheritance that so far has shown no tendency to disappear in the present generation.

Deacon Marshall D. Cobleigh lived nearly all his life on a farm near the Slate ledge in the Hastings neighborhood. His wife was a daughter of Deacon Noah Farr, and this son, Nelson Farr Cobleigh, was born on the 12th of October, 1844. He attended the school in the Fitch District and one or more terms at a private school in the village. He then repaired to Kimball Union Academy. From there he passed to Amherst College, and was graduated with the class of 1868. As a student he was punctual in the discharge of every duty imposed by the government of the institutions which he attended. He was a serious-minded youth, not brilliant in the class-room, but thoroughly reliable, and in the habit of adhering to his task until he had mastered it. His college career finished, he took the prescribed course at Union Theological Seminary in New York, and was ordained to the ministry at Marshfield, Vt., August 16, 1871. Before ordination he had supplied the pulpit at Marshfield for more than a year. He was pastor at McIndoes Falls, Vt., for five years from September, 1877. In 1882 he removed to Washington Territory, and was located at Walla Walla for nine months, at which time he was appointed General Missionary for Eastern Washington and Oregon, with headquarters at Walla Walla. His jurisdiction extended over a territory of magnificent distances, covering one hundred thousand square miles. His labors were arduous and incessant, but devotedly discharged in the face of what would to most others have been great discouragements, but which to him were added incentives to labor in the cause he had espoused. He

had inherited a frail constitution, which, however, had been carefully strengthened until he probably regarded his health as established on a firm foundation. The long journeys and privations incident to a thinly settled country at length broke his strength. From one of these tours he returned to his home, stricken with typhoid fever. From this malady his death ensued, and thus his earthly career was ended November 21, 1887.

Mr. Cobleigh was of medium height, of rather slim physique, but of dignified carriage and mien. His pale face was illumined by dark kindly eyes that indicated a compassionate and thoughtful soul. In appearance and conduct, in faith and works, he was a minister of the school that once governed New England, — not the unyielding theologians of an early day, but the fathers of the people who came into influence and power when the rigorous rule of the sectarians had been relaxed for a milder sway. He was eminently successful in each of his pastorates. They were attended by spiritual awakenings, unity of spirit, and generous gifts for the improvement of the material affairs of the parish. When he went to Marshfield, he found the church few in numbers and destitute of everything, but faith, that is deemed essential in a religious organization. He remained there seven years, in which the material conditions of the town were practically unchanged, but in that time the membership was quadrupled, unified, and turned into an instrument of personal and public good that wrought a spiritual revolution in the town. A church was built, well furnished, equipped with a bell, and the entire cost liquidated. At McIndoes Falls events had operated to divide the society, and neglect had wrought its work. He infused a new spirit of hope, and the old feeling of brotherly love gradually came back to a united membership. The debts of the church were paid, the house of worship repaired and much improved, and in his last two years of service was the largest average attendance. In a note he characteristically says that “wherever he had worked, his people had been very kind to him.” The same results followed his career on the Pacific slope, where the people not only respected him for his manliness, but loved him for his many Christian virtues. His untimely death carried sorrow to many a home, not only in his native town but in those where he had endeared himself by self-denying labor for the church he loved and for which he gave his life.

The last and youngest of the natives of the town to enter the ministry of the Congregational denomination is Charles Dunklee Milliken, a son of the minister whose fortune it was to preside

over the church in this town for a longer time than any other pastor who has held the position. The son was born October 12, 1863; educated in our schools and at St. Johnsbury Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1887. The ministry was not his first choice as a life work. He developed a natural inclination to a business life, and was thus engaged for two years after his graduation from Dartmouth. Deepening religious convictions and a quickened sense of duty at length led him to prepare for the profession which had been adorned by his father. In 1892 he entered Yale Theological Seminary, was licensed to preach by the Hartford Central Association April 6, 1891, and subsequently ordained as pastor of the Pilgrim Church, Canaan, Conn.

A few years after the condition of his health became such that it was deemed wise that he should seek a milder climate. He accordingly removed to California in 1897, and now has a pastorate at Cupertino near Los Angeles in that State.

Mr. Milliken is now in the prime of life, with a disposition to make his future helpful to his fellow-men, and the ability to aid the cause of the Church of Christ and advance his kingdom on earth. In native endowment and scholarly acquirements he much resembles his revered father, while his social qualities are an inheritance from his mother, — a woman of many accomplishments, whose Christian influence is still felt in this community.

The town has given a large delegation of her sons to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Early conditions, both educational and ecclesiastical, were such that a call to this profession must have been as emphatic and unmistakable as was that of Saul of Tarsus to have persuaded young men to leave the plough and workshop and surmount the difficulties that lay along the pathway to the ministry in the early years of the last century. Some who heard the voice would not be denied. Of such Dr. Cobleigh, Dr. Robins, and the Rev. W. C. Knapp rose to eminence as clergymen and as educators. They were preceded, however, by two men of different attainments.

Lindsey Wallace is still remembered by some old residents, though more than eighty years have passed since he was a resident of the town. The family for a hundred years have had their representatives here and in the surrounding towns of Bethlehem, Franconia, Landaff, Lisbon, and Dalton. It has always stood high for probity and ability, and has been prominent in the Methodist and Free Baptist denominations. Of this class may be mentioned such men of the family as Phineas, Jonas, and Luther of Bethlehem, David H. of Franconia, George of Dalton, and Calvin J.

and Amos P. of this town. Lindsey about the time he attained his majority went to Berwick, Me., where he continued to reside until in old age he made his home with his sons in Rochester. He was ordained as a local Methodist preacher, and in that capacity supplied pulpits in Eastern Maine for a number of years. He was a very devout man, and more noted as a preacher for his persuasive than for his reasoning powers. He was a constant attendant on the devotional meetings of his church, and his services in this respect were highly regarded. He made no claim to the possession of a high order of ability, but his kindness, sincerity, and efforts to serve his Lord and Master endeared him to the people among whom he spent his life. He preached in this town and in Dalton on several occasions some sixty years ago, and those who heard and knew him always spoke of him with great respect, both as a man and as a Christian.

The most distinguished son of the town who joined the ministerial ranks was Nelson Ebenezer Cobleigh, born November 24, 1814. He was the son of Erastus and grandson of John, who lived at the North End of the town. The Cobleigh family has filled a considerable space in the town's history. They were strong men who were factors in the community. The early manhood of Nelson E. Cobleigh was spent in efforts to secure an education, in which he displayed the same energy and perseverance that characterized his after life.

He began his preparatory studies in Newbury, Vt., in the spring of 1838, where he evinced a strong desire for scholastic acquirements. In 1839 he entered Welseyean University, Middletown, Conn., where for four years he struggled against poverty, working his way through college, graduating in 1843 with the first honors of his class. In 1844 he joined the New England Conference, and commenced that earnest life-work of the ministry. For nine years he labored assiduously and successfully in the active ministry. In consequence of his wife's failing health he resigned the ministry in 1853, and removed from Boston to the State of Illinois to accept the chair of professor of ancient languages in M'Kendree College. The following year he was elected to the same professorship in Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. In 1857 he was recalled to Lebanon, Ill., by an election to the presidency of M'Kendree College, and entered upon the duties of the office early in 1858. In this position those sterling qualities of mind and heart found wider scope to display the true elements of a Christian manhood, which he so fully professed. His unwearied watchfulness, energy, and fine executive abilities soon brought the college

from a condition of chaos and financial bankruptcy to a state of order and success. In the fall of 1863 he was called to the editorship of "Zion's Herald," Boston, Mass. In this department of effort he devoted himself with unusual zeal and success, preaching, lecturing, writing, "in labors more abundant than they all." In 1867 he relinquished his place as editor because of failing health, the result of overwork, in a sharp and vigorous climate. After a brief rest he sought what his broken down nervous system demanded, — a milder region. The trustees of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University at Athens, Tenn., proposed and elected him as president of their institution. In this situation he labored as his growing strength would permit, and under his fostering hand the university grew and prospered. As an educator, Dr. Cobleigh had few equals. At the General Conference of 1872 he was elected to the editorial chair of the "Methodist Advocate," Atlanta, Ga., in which office he labored with marked zeal and ability up to the very period of his death. Dr. Cobleigh was loved and honored by his brethren in the ministry. His wisdom, firmness, mildness, and broad Christian charity gave him peculiar fitness to be a representative man, and as such he was a member of the General Conferences of 1864, 1868, and 1872. He was in the truest and highest sense a great and good man. His mind was of a peculiar type, possessing great power and penetration, thoroughly trained and disciplined. He was an intellectual giant, possessed of a simple but mighty Christian faith; his piety was deep and uniform. Having devoted himself fully to God, the church, and humanity, he labored with equal cheerfulness and zeal in every position to which duty called him. When appreciated and honored, he betrayed no vanity; when neglected, maligned, or persecuted, he manifested no resentment. He was ever modest and unassuming, wise and sagacious in all that he said. In his manner and spirit there was the gentleness of the lamb, but in the defence of truth and maintenance of principle the bravery of the lion. As a preacher, he was earnest and logical, pathetic and powerful; as a writer, pure and simple, versatile and graceful; as a friend, kind and generous, sympathetic and faithful — none could know him intimately but to respect and admire, revere and love him. In the church to which he belonged he was a strong pillar. His earnest, devoted piety, his meekness of spirit, his purity of character, his devotion to principle, his adherence to what he believed right, his zeal for righteousness, and his ability as an ambassador of God, disarmed his opponents of much sharp criticism, and caused his enemies to



REV. N. E. COBLEIGH, D.D., LL.D.



respect and honor him. Thus, like Moses, with "eye undimmed and strength unabated," he ceased at once to work and live.

The Robins family has been closely identified with Methodism in Littleton. Among the early converts to its faith was Joseph Robins, Jr., whose father was a Universalist who could give a reason for the faith that was in him. The son was educated in the common schools and at Concord, Vt., Academy, then under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Hall, one of the most noted educators of his time. Young Robins had decided to enter the ministry, and after pursuing the required course of study was licensed to preach by the Maine Conference at Gorham in 1829. He was stationed at Aikinson, where his health completely failed, and he returned to this town. Here he lived the remainder of his days, pursuing the life of a husbandman and preaching occasionally in this and adjoining towns. He was a man of the highest integrity, and respected in all the walks of life; his usefulness was limited, but not destroyed, by ill health, which clung to him until the end.

William Carter Knapp is descended from a family that was the fifth to move into the town of Lyman. On the mother's side his family was among the early settlers of his native town. He was born in Littleton March 10, 1833. His father was Capt. Amasa Knapp of the old State militia; his mother Sarah, daughter of Thomas Carter of the West End of the town; both were of the Methodist denomination. William C. Knapp was graduated from the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., attended the Garrett Biblical Institute, but did not finish the course, and was a teacher of note, superintendent of schools, president of Grand Prairie Seminary, and professor of natural science, Hedding College, and a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, all in Illinois, and was distinguished in each of these callings. Some years since he retired from professional life, and has since resided at Normal, Ill. He has lectured with success upon Astronomy and other subjects in Natural Science. He is a man of fine ability and acquirements, and a clear and eloquent preacher of the Gospel. His first wife was a daughter of the late Joel Bronson, of this town.

In 1859 a general revival occurred in this town in which many persons were converted who not only strengthened the churches but added much to the religious and moral upbuilding of the community. Among those who were converted at this time were three young men, sons of farmers, whose ancestors had settled in the town in the closing years of the eighteenth century; they were Joseph E. Robins, Charles W. Millen, and Warren C. Applebee.

The parents of each had attended the Methodist Church from the time of its dedication in 1850.

The eldest of these young men was Mr. Applebee, born in 1842. His father was "well-to-do," but thought a young man could engage in no better business than that of agriculture, and that about all the education required was reading, writing, and enough mathematics to enable one to cast interest at the legal rate. The young man thought otherwise, and his mother, being of the same opinion, gave him substantial assistance in his efforts to obtain an education and prepare for the ministry. He acquired an academic education at Northfield Seminary, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Academy, and Newbury, Vt., Conference Seminary. During this time he taught school each winter, and continued the same vocation after he had begun his theological studies at Boston University. He was ordained a deacon in 1866, and an elder in 1868. From 1865 to 1878 he was connected with the New Hampshire Conference. After a year occupied in study at Boston University,¹ he joined the East Maine Conference, and continued under its jurisdiction until 1883, when he became a member of the New England Southern, and was stationed at Chatham one year and Provincetown two years. In 1886, at his own request, he was located in Maine, and subsequently was engaged in his calling in Kansas, Indiana, and perhaps other sections of the West. He resides in Massachusetts, having retired from the itinerant work of his profession. As a preacher he is by nature specially conservative. He travels the well-known paths of the old-time oratory of some of his predecessors, seldom venturing upon new methods. In speech or doctrine his pronouncements are sometimes startling; he is not a man to awaken enthusiasm, but commends himself to the members of his congregation with plain statements of doctrine and discipline.

Joseph Emerson Robins was born in 1843, and is of the fourth generation of the Robins family that have been residents of Littleton.² On his mother's side he represents the fourth generation of the Farr family in the town. It does not matter where he happens temporarily to reside, he is always a Littleton man. He was a member and graduate of the class of 1868 at Wesleyan University. After graduation he became a teacher, occupying the chair of Latin and Greek at the Conference Seminary at

¹ He completed the course at the Boston University School of Theology in 1878, but was not accorded a degree, as he was not a college graduate.

² Including the son and grandson of the Rev. Mr. Robins, representatives of six generations have been of Littleton. Since 1703 every generation has had a Joseph.



REV. JOSEPH E. ROBINS, D.D.

Tilton. At the same time he held a license to preach, supplying at Moultonborough each Sunday. In 1869 he was professor of mathematics and science in the Daniel Drew Ladies' College at Carmel, N. Y. He remained there until 1872, when he returned to his native State and entered upon the regular work of the ministry, preaching at Landaff for about a year. He became a deacon in 1869, and an elder in 1873. He has never had a conference connection other than that which is geographically termed the New Hampshire Conference, though the conference and State lines are not identical, and his services cover the long period from 1864, when he secured his preacher's license, to the present time (1903). In all these years he has been a working member of the conference. A man of sound judgment and penetrating mind, he has had a large influence in the administration of affairs in this jurisdiction. He was presiding elder of the Claremont District, with a residence in this town, from 1885 to 1889, and then of the Dover district from 1897 to 1903. Resuming parish work, he was appointed to Keene, where he is now stationed. In scholarship, in earnest devotion, and in capacity for work, Mr. Robins is one of the foremost clergymen in the conference. As a preacher, he is biblical, instructive, logical, and convincing. He aims to reach the judgment as well as the heart, and keeps close to the plain common-sense level of those to whom his appeal is directed. As an administrator, he is among the first in the connection in the State, and his present assignment to this prominent parish is regarded as a temporary stage in his progress in the larger field of usefulness, along the lines necessitated by the regulations and governed by the polity of the church. He held the offices of delegate in the General Conference in 1888 and chaplain of the House of Representatives in 1899. He was accorded the degree of D.D. by Norwich University in 1899. At the age of sixty he is as zealous for the cause and as capable of protracted labor as at any time in the past, with no thought of retirement to the leisure which years filled with incessant labor would frequently if not generally seem to suggest.

Mr. Robins has been for many years a trustee of Tilton Seminary, is vice-president of the New Hampshire Bible Society, is connected with the management of the Weirs Camp Ground, and was for six years president of the Hedding Camp Meeting Association. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, prelate of the Grand Commandery, chaplain of the Grand Lodge, and chaplain of the Grand Council. He is also president of the interdenominational Preachers' Meeting of Cheshire County.

By special invitation Mr. Robins gave the address for the churches at the Littleton centennial in 1884. He addressed the public schools on the occasion of the Columbian Celebration in 1892. He was one of the orators of the day at the dedication of the new Opera House, and the celebration in 1895 of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the town.

The youngest and last of the trio of 1859 is Charles Watson Millen, born in 1844 on a farm on Mt. Eustis, and educated in the common and select schools and at Newbury Seminary; he taught winters for several years, and attended the Methodist General Biblical Institute at Concord, where he was instructed in theology by such eminent teachers as Stephen M. Vail, D.D., John W. Merrill, D.D., and David Patten, D.D. He was graduated from this Institute in 1867, and ordained deacon in the same year, and elder two years later. He was connected with the New Hampshire Conference until 1877, holding important appointments. In this period he was very active in the advocacy of prohibition, being for a considerable time editor of the "Prohibition Herald." He then was transferred to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was pastor of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church until 1880, in which year he was appointed to the church at Southampton, L. I. In 1881 he was sent to the Embury Church in Brooklyn, and remained three years. In April, 1884, he took a supernumerary relation from the New York East Conference, and supplied during the summer months Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. In the winter of 1884-1885, he occupied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in this town. At this time he lectured on subjects drawn from observations and historical studies incident to a European trip made in 1883. He retired from the active ministry some years since, and is leading a quiet life in Brooklyn, where his sons are in business.

The Rev. Mr. Millen is an unusually interesting and effective preacher. Of commanding presence and democratic manner, his personality at once creates a favorable impression. His delivery is forceful and eloquent, his rhetoric graceful; he respects the intelligence of his hearers, and always thoroughly prepares his sermons; he selects his subjects with care, giving consideration to topics of immediate moment. As a rule, he combines in his sermons the practical and experimental, leaving the purely scientific and philosophical to investigators who have made a study of such themes.

Mr. Millen has published several sermons, and in 1887 prepared a work entitled "Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver," which was

published by the Methodist Publishing House of New York and had an extensive sale. He often drops into poetry, and some of his productions have attracted attention for their smoothness of versification, charm of fancy, and descriptive power.

In the same year that Charles W. Millen first saw the light there was born on a farm, not far from Partridge Lake, one who, like him, was destined for a few brief years to bear the message of the Galilean to people who were not averse to duty, but only careless in regard to its performance, and to the necessity of putting their house in order for the day of the transcendent change. Alba Briggs Carter, born September 1, 1844, made his way in the world with slender assistance from others, but he possessed a rugged will in a feeble frame and went forward, securing a fair education and a respected position as a minister of the gospel. He was converted at the Bath Camp Meeting in September, 1868, and began his work of proselyting at once, holding meetings in the neighborhood where he lived and constantly winning souls to Christ. He joined the conference in 1873, and died in April, 1885. During his brief career he held appointments at Derry, Milton Mills, Hampton, Raymond, and Great Falls, where he preached his last sermon.

He was a man who inspired confidence largely for the reason that his sincerity was never doubted, while his sympathetic relations with his people endeared him to all. He was a preacher far above the average, if we may judge his capacity in this respect by the results of his ministry. While a young convert without the training and polish of the schools, and relying wholly upon native force of intellect directed by a sympathetic nature, he gained many converts, and his ministry in each of his appointments was attended by revivals that wrought great good, and the churches were stronger to combat irreligion and vice. His early death was widely deplored.

Joseph Waite Presby, son of Samuel B. and Rhoda Waite Presby, was born March 9, 1850, on the farm on the west side of Blueberry Mountain, adjoining Lisbon, where his grandfather was the first settler. Both father and mother were early converted to Methodism through the ministrations of the circuit riders referred to by Daniel Wise, and were ever after active in the cause of this church. In a farmhouse owned by Deacon Allen Day, near the slate ledge, on a June evening in 1860, the Rev. Hugh Montgomery was holding a revival meeting. Mr. Presby, then a lad of ten years, was present with his parents and was converted thus early in life, though he did not unite with the

Methodist Church in Littleton until he was eighteen years of age.

The ambition to acquire an education was early aroused, and without faltering he pressed on toward the goal of his desires. He attended the High Schools at Lisbon and Littleton, teaching part of each year, but still pursuing his studies that he might keep up with his class. He at first intended to be a civil engineer, but a sense of duty induced a change of plan, and he decided to become a Methodist preacher. He fitted for college at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in 1874, where he remained but one year owing to financial stress. He however continued the course by borrowing books and abstracts of the lectures from classmates, but could not graduate, as the presence of the student through the entire course was necessary to obtain a diploma.

His studious habits led him to join the "Pioneer Chautauqua Class," from which both he and his wife were graduated in 1882, and in 1890 Mr. Presby was graduated from the Chautauqua School of Theology. He afterward took special studies in the post-graduate department of Illinois Wesleyan University.

He began to preach in 1872, and has since been an earnest laborer in the vineyard, organizing churches and Sunday-schools, and caring for important charges in New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, Kansas, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

He gives much care to the preparation of his sermons, which are never put in manuscript form except a mere outline as a guide to the expression of his train of thought, and delivers them in a dignified and impressive manner. Though a great student, Mr. Presby is not neglectful of any of the duties of the parish committed to his charge, but labors unceasingly to fulfil every ministerial duty.

The Liberal Christian denominations have not been strong in members in this town. In the years extending from 1820 to 1840 the Universalists had prosperous congregations at Concord, Vt., and maintained public worship there, also at Waterford, Vt., a part of the time, and at Bath in some of these years. We cannot find that any effort was made to establish a society in this town, nor that there were any families resident here of that particular faith prior to 1836, when, through the efforts of a young man not then twenty years of age, there were several conversions to the doctrines of that denomination.

The youth who thus early gave evidence of his power was Enoch Merrill Pingree, who subsequently became famous as one of the great controversialists of his time. He was born on the old Pin-

gree place, near Cow Brook at North Littleton, where his grandfather had settled in 1788. His father operated a saw-mill situated on the brook below the road, kept a small store, and was for a time postmaster, and gave to that hamlet the name of Pingreeville. The family was of uncommon intelligence, and on the paternal side traced its lineage back to men who had borne an active part in the French and Indian wars; one ancestor, Job, was a captain and a deacon, and was killed in King Philip's War. The grandfather of Enoch M., and his mentor in childhood, was a Revolutionary soldier. On the maternal side he was a grandson of Elder Ozias Savage, one of the pioneers of Methodism in this region, and an uncle was also a minister of that denomination; his mother's sister was the wife of E. S. Woolson. Enoch M. was the first born of the family, and his brother, Capt. George Ely Pingree, a gallant soldier in the war of 1861-1865, was the last born of their father's family.

Enoch Merrill Pingree was born May 9, 1817. He attended the school in No. 2, near his father's house. He early evinced his love of knowledge, read all the books and papers that came in his way, and investigated all problems in which he felt an interest. When a lad of fourteen he accompanied his grandfather, Ebenezer Pingree, on his last visit to his old home in Methuen, Mass. It was on this journey that the boy became interested in theological questions, with the result that he became an advocate of the creed of the Universalists, and soon after resolved to acquire an education with a view to becoming a preacher of the Word. To this end he sought and obtained permission to attend Newbury Seminary, beginning with the academic year in 1836 and remaining two years at that institution. During winters he taught school in Lisbon, and Bradford, Vt. He was always in search of the truth, and his inquiring mind led him to ask many questions of a doctrinal character, which sometimes disturbed the placid flow of the current of events at the Methodist institution. He completed his course and returned to his home, where he assisted on the farm during the busy season of August, 1838. He had made arrangements to go South for the purpose of teaching, in the hope that a mild climate might be advantageous to his health, which was not robust.

In this vacation he delivered his first address from a pulpit at the Universalist Church in Bath, Sunday evening, August 20, 1837, from the words found in Romans xii. 1. The following Sunday, August 27, by request of many friends, he delivered in

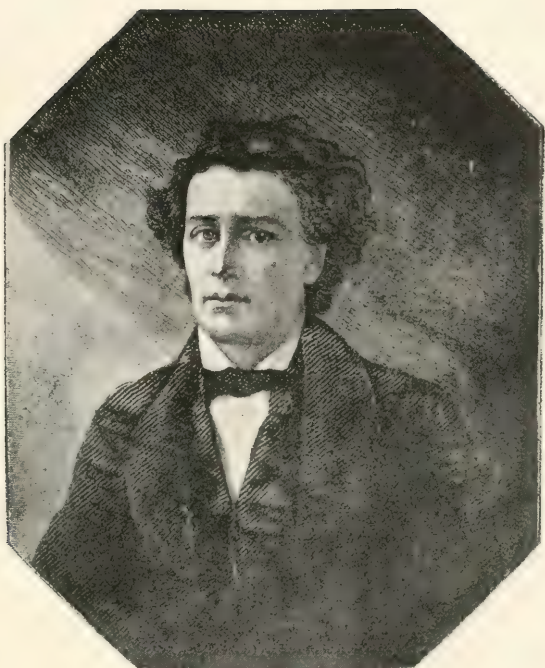
the old meeting-house the only sermon he ever preached in Littleton. His manner was quiet and subdued, indicating a natural diffidence: his matter argumentative; he stated his position clearly and supported it strongly. There was nothing of the ornate in this discourse, nor, so far as we know, in his later methods as a preacher. This was the only sermon of his that his parents ever heard. On the 11th of September following, he set out on his long journey to the Southwest.

Through a combination of what were then regarded as disappointing incidents, his destination was changed from Mississippi to Ohio. He first visited Akron, then Middlebury, and attended a convention of his denomination at Fredericktown, but failed to find employment as a teacher. He was induced to commence preaching immediately, and filled appointments in nearly a dozen towns. At Springfield he taught school for six months. He was there received into membership in the Universalist Church, and delivered one or more sermons nearly every Sunday. At Worthington, O., on the 2d of September, 1838, he received from the Central Association a letter of fellowship as a "preacher of the Gospel of God our Saviour," and thenceforth his life was devoted with unfailing ardor to the work he thus assumed.

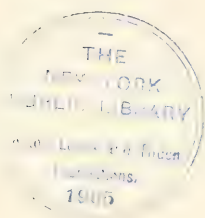
For a season he supplied the pulpit of the First Universalist Church of Cincinnati during the absence of its pastor in Europe. In this church, on the evening of October 9, 1839, when he was twenty-two years of age, he was ordained to the ministry. He was first located at Montgomery, Ohio.

In the summer of 1840 he made a short visit to his native town, and returning to Ohio was married on the 12th of October to Mary Ann Halley, of Cincinnati, who died on the 11th of December following. It appears that, while supplying the church at Cincinnati, he made many friends. His admirers felt that there was a place for him in that city; the First Church having a large congregation, they were warranted in establishing another. Accordingly the Second Society was formed, and he became its first pastor in 1842.

The Western custom of joint debates of religious and political questions was then in full force, and any unfamiliar doctrine or policy could not make its way without passing this ordeal. The controversial ability of the Rev. Mr. Pingree was established in a contest of this character during his first pastorate at Montgomery, when a discussion, conducted in the usual form, was continued five days. His opponent was the Rev. J. B. Walker, of the Presbyterian Church. Near the close of his life, in referring



REV. ENOCH M. PINGREE.



to this event, Mr. Pingree wrote that he regarded his adversary on this occasion as the most formidable disputant he had ever met. Other debates of this character were one in Bethel, Ohio, of four days, with the Rev. David Fisher, Methodist; one in Rising Sun, Ia., of five days, with the Rev. B. U. Watkins, Campbellite; one in Warsaw, Ky., of two days, with the Rev. N. Short, Campbellite, and another at the same place with the Rev. Mr. Waller as opponent; one in Madison, Ia., of seven days and a half, with the Rev. John O'Kane, Campbellite; in all, twenty-four days of discussion. He also conducted discussions of this character with the Rev. Mr. Blackwell at Memphis, Tenn., and with Dr. Rice in Cincinnati, Ohio.

His controversial debates were not confined to oral disputations. He entered the lists in newspaper discussions on many occasions, beginning in the "*Watchman*," a Universalist organ published in Vermont, and continued in journals printed in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In these he displayed the same general characteristics manifested on the platform; taking the most direct course both in refuting the arguments of his opponent, and in stating his own. This directness was sometimes considered a fault by his friends who thought a more copious vocabulary and ornate diction would have been more effective. His judgment, however, was correct and approved by results.

His brief life was crowded with the exacting labor and wellnigh perpetual conflicts in regard to theological questions, and through them all he won a reputation throughout the country that was claimed by his friends to be second to that of no other person and he was unquestionably the ablest controversialist of his denomination. His plainness of speech would lead to the conclusion that he was not a pulpit orator, yet a eulogist in speaking of him in this respect says: "The difference between the pulpit declaimer and orator is this: the former preaches for himself, the latter for God. One seeks the applause of his hearers: the other their salvation. If this be true, he was a great orator."

In March, 1843, he received an invitation to the pastorate over the Universalist Society of Louisville, Ky., which he accepted, and on the third Sunday in the month preached his first sermon there. This church was neither strong nor wealthy, but it opened to him a large field of usefulness which he could not refuse to enter. Here the few remaining years of his life were passed, but his activities were not confined to his charge. It was to him a base for widely extended operations through that State and in Ohio and Tennessee. He travelled by steamboat and on horseback,

preaching and delivering addresses and building up the church of which he was the most brilliant preacher, as long as his health would permit. It was while making a journey on horseback through Ohio that he was stricken down. His family had the consumptive tendency, which he had inherited, and against which he contended through all his active life. The end, anticipated for six years, finally came on January 8, 1849. His obsequies occurred on the following day (Sunday), and were attended by a large concourse. The services were in charge of the Masonic Lodge of the city, and attended by the lodges of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, of which organizations he was a member.

After the death of his first wife he married again and had two children.

In personal appearance the Rev. Mr. Pingree was of medium height and slight form. He never weighed above one hundred and forty pounds. While his body was frail from the wasting influence of disease, his mind was strong and alert. His countenance was remarkably handsome and strongly intellectual in cast; the features were regular, the eyes large, full, and brilliant, especially when animated in debate; his head was crowned with a mass of dark hair, which was not the least of the attractive features of his personality.

His social qualities were of a high order. He possessed that indefinable faculty which impressed one with the idea that his interest in the welfare of others was personal, as it was in fact, and could be relied upon in any emergency. He never manifested any interest in public matters not connected with the profession to which he gave his energy and strength.¹

As a preacher he took high rank. He selected his subject with care and studied it thoroughly. At first he was somewhat careless in his manner of presenting his thought, but in the joint debate with the Rev. Mr. Walker he found that method of delivery sometimes made more impression on an audience than did the matter of the discourse. After this event he gave attention to forensic art, much to the advantage of the impression made on the audience. His mind was analytical, and his power of statement could not easily be excelled; his style, precise and pointed, was a model of perspicuity; his language plain, simple words being invariably selected when they adequately conveyed the thought; there was no redundancy of speech, no meaningless phrases; his illustrations were drawn from the Bible and fitted the argument

¹ A life of Mr. Pingree, with abstracts of some of his sermons, written by the Rev. Henry Jewell, was published soon after his death.

with exactness. He was not a rhetorician in the generally accepted meaning of the word, but he had something to say and said it in a direct and forceful way that left no doubt of his meaning. After the debate before alluded to, his delivery was energetic, his gestures natural and graceful. His eloquence was that of a sincere man whose one aim was to benefit mankind by bringing home to the people a realization of what he regarded as the truths of the Bible. In this, few ministers in the West in his day approached him as a successful expounder of the Word.

The sketch of John A. Bellows, another minister who is a native of Littleton, will be found in Volume I. of this work, following that of his father, Chief Justice Bellows. He is now engaged in educational work, being principal and proprietor of an important private school on Beacon Street in Boston.

As a whole, the men who have gone out from our town to labor in the Master's vineyard have proved by their character and works that they were worthy of their high and holy mission. They have been devoted, self-sacrificing servants of the church, and "their labors do praise them."

XLI.

MEN AND WOMEN OF PROMINENCE ABROAD.

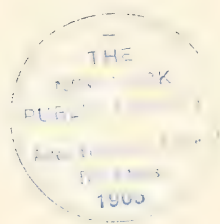
IT has been the fortune of many of the sons and daughters of Littleton to leave the old hearthstone and win success and a name in other fields. The story of the career of some of this class has been told in the annals. There are others whose connection with the place of their nativity has been slight but whose achievements are a part of the history of the town.

Among those who passed their years abroad but never forgot their birthplace was Moses Arnold Dow, a son of Joseph E. Dow, the first attorney to engage in the practice of the law in the town. The son was born on the farm known to the present generation as the Fuller place at the North End. A few years after his birth the family moved to Franconia, where the lad attended the village school. When still a youth in his early teens, he entered the office of the "Democratic Republican" at Haverhill to learn the printer's trade and before attaining his majority was employed at his trade in Boston, Mass. He was an excellent compositor, industrious, and free from the vices so common at the time. In a few years he saved from his wages a sum sufficient to enable him to set up a printing establishment of his own. At the time the Millerite excitement was running its course in 1841 and 1842 he did the printing for Miller and his associates, and when their prophecies failed to come true and the bubble burst, Mr. Dow found himself in possession of a considerable sum and regarded himself as firmly established in a business career.

He was always something of a visionary. One of his dreams that was destined to take a material form was the publication of a paper for popular reading. This enterprise attained some success, but want of financial aid at a critical period caused it to pass into the possession of the mortgagees. Then came a period of distress when the necessities of life were sometimes wanting, but the idea of founding a paper on the lines of his previous venture was always with him. The late George H. Munroe, who made



MOSES A. DOW.



the acquaintance of Mr. Dow at this time, relates that he met him one day in the street when he broached his scheme of starting the "Waverley Magazine" and asked Mr. Munroe's advice. "I told him," said Mr. Munroe, "it was as wild a project as was ever conceived: that there was no possibility of success in it. He said that was almost the universal opinion among those with whom he had advised and that no one had confidence enough in it to lend him the small sum of money with which he felt it necessary to start." No discouragements, however, were sufficient to banish the scheme from his mind, and he finally succeeded in procuring on credit the type and material and in securing from a friend a loan of \$50 which furnished the capital for issuing the first number. Mr. Dow was a man of taste, and the new journal was in all mechanical respects a good-looking paper. He was his own editor, publisher, and printer. His methods were simple: he printed everything sent in; prose and poetry, stories of love and adventure, and uncommon incidents in the lives of unknown people filled the handsome pages of the "Waverley Magazine." These came from all sorts and conditions of men and women who wrote not for profit but because they were anxious to try their unfledged wings and see their effusions in print. Very few possessed literary merit, but it soon became apparent that there was room for the new venture and that a large and eager audience awaited its coming. To a friend he once said in explanation of the theory that governed his action, "I just print the pieces they send me. They like to see them in print, and their friends are interested in their appearance. So they take the paper, and their friends take it too. I give them a good-looking paper, which people think more of than is generally supposed." So the gifts of "copy" helped to build up the circulation, and the "Waverley" soon became a business success of large proportions. A few years before the war it netted Mr. Dow \$60,000 a year. To the same friend¹ he described his business as the smoothest and most satisfactory possible. "I have no subscribers and no exchanges," he said. "I would not exchange with the best newspaper in the land, for it would be of no use to me. I do not copy from other papers,—my matter is all original. As regards subscribers, I think my system is better. The news company takes my entire edition each week. It gives me a check for it, which I at once cash, and thus my accounts are settled every seven days, and I know just where I am." During the war the paper had a large circulation in the army. It was read in camp and on the march; had the favorite place in

¹ George H. Munroe.

many a soldier's knapsack, and enabled him to while away what would otherwise have been many a tedious hour.

Moses A. Dow was by no means a great man. He had, however, the perceptive qualities of mind that are of kin to genius, which enabled him to recognize existing conditions, and the business talent to turn them to his financial advantage. In investing the large sums that came to him through his enterprise, he was often guided more by sentiment than by sound business principles. This sentiment was apt to cluster about localities endeared to him by scenes and events connected with the early struggles of his youth. He never forgot Littleton, the place of his birth, nor Franconia, where he passed his boyhood years, nor Charlestown, Mass., where he lived while making efforts to establish himself in business. When prosperity poured her bounties upon him, he invested large sums in real estate and improvements in Charlestown, where he had little expectation that he would receive an adequate return on the investment. He could afford to lose the investment, and preferred to take the chance rather than not to expend something to benefit that city. There was nothing sordid or selfish in his nature. He appears to have inherited the family characteristics of a strong desire to be useful to others and a hopeful serenity under the burdens of adversity that enabled him to maintain his efforts for the accomplishment of the projects to which at different times he devoted his energies.

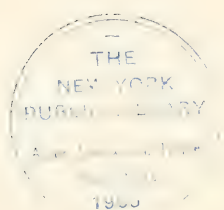
For the greater part of his life he was connected with the Universalist denomination, but in his last years was a believer in Spiritualism, and more than a generous contributor to various funds raised for the propagation of the cult of that sect. In general affairs he was esteemed among the most public-spirited residents of his city, and gave liberally for every purpose likely to benefit the community.

He passed several summers in this town a few years before his death, and upon his return to his home at the close of his vacation in 1875 he wrote to Henry L. Thayer, expressing a desire to present to the town a clock for the High School building. His proposition was accepted, and the fine clock that has since adorned the bell tower of that building is an appropriate memorial of a worthy son of the town. Mr. Dow founded at Franconia the academy which bears his name, and gave it a considerable endowment.

It has been said of Mr. Dow that he was a man of "hobbies." It is likely that the charge was true. Every man of singleness of purpose who aims to reach an ideal is equally open to this appellation. In his case the ideal was not of the highest, but the uses to



DANIEL J. STRAIN.



which he applied much of the wealth its attainment brought to him in a large measure redeemed it from the level of the commonplace. As a business man, as a citizen, and as a philanthropist, his conduct was that of one guided by the highest sense of honor and duty.

A son of Littleton whose life of nearly threescore and ten years was both honorable and useful was Edwin Azro Charlton. He was a grandson of the pioneer Robert Charlton, and possessed many of the intellectual traits of that sturdy citizen. While yet a lad his parents moved to Troy, Vt., a town on the Canadian line not far advanced in its settlement, where the youth was surrounded by many of the inconveniences of pioneer life. Of these hardships that of inadequate educational privileges was most felt by the family. The father, Walter Charlton, and the mother, Mindwell (Moulton) Charlton, had been noted teachers in their younger days, and they supplemented the slight advantages of the common schools by instructing their children at home. There came a time when the aspiring young man required other and more advanced instruction to enable him to pursue the educational course he had planned for himself. That this purpose as well as that of their other children might be served, the family moved to Hanover, and subsequently to Claremont. It is a somewhat trite expression to speak of the farmer's son who has acquired a liberal education as having obtained it under difficulties. As a rule he made his way by his own unaided efforts, working during the summer vacation, teaching in the winter and pursuing his studies every spare hour that furnished an opportunity. Such was the routine followed by Mr. Charlton. While residing in Jay, Vt., he had attended the academy at Lower Waterford, then taught by Harry Bingham.¹ He pursued a course in the preparatory school at Hanover, and for a single term at Claremont Seminary. He graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1854, standing well in the class for scholarship, his record giving him a place in the first third, and entitling him to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

After his graduation he returned to Claremont and executed a purpose formed while in college, of writing a book descriptive of his native State. The work was entitled "New Hampshire As It Is," and had a successful sale. Though never passing beyond its first edition, it is still in demand.

¹ At a quite recent date Mr. Charlton expressed the lasting obligation that he was under for the superior instruction which Harry Bingham gave in the Waterford school.

Mr. Charlton then turned his attention to teaching, and was successively principal of the old Academy at Gilmanton and of the Union School at Lockport, N. Y., where he remained until 1861. He then went to Schenectady, N. Y., where he was preceptor of the Union School one year. In 1862 he returned to Gilmanton, and resumed his former position in the Academy for a year, — a position he resigned to assume the duties of superintendent of schools at Schenectady, where he remained five years. For the next two years he was superintendent of schools and principal of the High School at Auburn, N. Y. His health requiring a change of scene, in the fall of 1870 he became president of the first State Normal school of Wisconsin, at Platteville, where he remained eight years and where he closed a most successful career as a teacher, extending over a period of thirty years.

He then purchased the "Brodhead Independent," a weekly paper published at Brodhead, Wis., which he continued to edit until his death in 1896. As a writer he was fluent but accurate, graceful yet forceful, with a tendency to be persuasive. He employed the weapons of truth and the logic of facts rather than those of sarcasm and assumptions that would not stand the scrutiny of close investigation. His career, if not brilliant, was eminently useful, and left an abiding impress upon thousands who honor his memory.

Daniel Josiah Strain, a Boston artist, distinguished as a portrait painter, is a native of this town, a son of Daniel and Sally (Goddard) Strain. His father and an uncle, Edward, who was the father of Capt. Cornelius Strain, came from Ireland about 1835, and settled first in Bethlehem. Both brothers subsequently became residents of this town. Daniel J. worked for a time in the woollen factory, but his artistic tendencies were so strong that they controlled his choice of a career, and developed in the ultimate realization of his desire to become an artist. After a course of study he opened a studio in Portland, Me., in 1868, producing portraits in crayon of many prominent people in that and other cities of the State.

In 1872 he established a studio in Boston, Mass., and soon became noted for his ideal heads of children, which in photographic reproductions became widely popular.

In 1877 he decided to go abroad and perfect himself in all branches of art. He studied in Paris, under J. Lefebvre and G. Boulanger, from 1877 to 1884, spending his summers sketching in Holland, Belgium, and Spain, and exhibited pictures in the Salons of 1881, 1882, and 1883. His first Salon picture, "Les deux Amis," he etched and published. Upon his return to this



SAMUEL B. PAGE

country he reopened his studio in Boston, and has since done much notable work in portraits and genre subjects.

Among his best-known portraits are those of Gen. N. P. Banks, which now hangs in the City Hall at Waltham; Gov. John B. Smith, ex-Senator E. H. Rollins, and Capt. George H. Perkins, U. S. N., all of which are in the collection in the State Capitol at Concord; John G. Whittier, now in Danvers, Mass., and that of Harry Bingham, a gift of the artist to the Littleton Public Library. Mr. Strain is a member of the Boston Art Club, is prominently connected with the Masonic order, having been Worshipful Master of Winslow Lewis Lodge, of Boston, in 1893 and 1894, and is a member of the First Worshipful Masters' Association of Boston and a District Deputy Grand Master of the Boston District.

A native of Littleton who has not strayed far from the place of his birth is Samuel Berkley Page, of Haverhill, lawyer, politician, parliamentarian, a leader in many fraternal organizations and an orator with few equals in the State. He has for forty years been an active leader in political affairs, and has represented Warren, Concord, and Haverhill in the popular branch of the Legislature, where more than once he was the candidate of his party for speaker of that body. A generation ago, party lines were taut, and every inch of ground was contested. In the Legislature the political measures of the majority were opposed with as much vigor and determination, when defeat was inevitable, as they could have been had hope of success animated and urged on the forces of the minority. Then Samuel B. Page, with his knowledge of parliamentary law, his unsurpassed resources and endurance as a speaker, was the prince of obstructionists, and was at his best as a legislative power. In non-political questions, though a member of the minority, he was the actual leader of the House.

Mr. Page has been retained in several important criminal cases, notably that of Lapage tried in Concord, in which he appeared for the defence. He was formerly local counsel for the Boston and Maine Railroad at Woodsville. In recent years he has held positions in the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows and in that of the Knights of Pythias which have made heavy demands upon his time, and he has to that extent withdrawn from the practice of his profession.

It is, however, as a public speaker that Mr. Page is best known. He is a born orator. His vocabulary is without limit in the English language; his diction is smooth, elegant, and notably appropriate to the thought it is designed to express. His knowledge of

recent history and current events is ample and accurate, his voice full and resonant, and his delivery always rapid and energetic, and not infrequently his speeches are surcharged with well-pointed irony and well-directed invective. He never prepares formal written manuscript, and doubtless there is no contemporary public speaker in the State who has addressed one-tenth as many audiences as Mr. Page who has not left more of the forensic product in accessible form in writing or in print.

Fred Oliver Nourse, recently general traffic chief of the Western Union Telegraph Company, New York, was born at Littleton October 3, 1859. He entered the telegraph business as an operator for the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad at Wing Road in 1876. After working in several smaller offices he went to Boston, Mass., for the Western Union in 1879. About two years later he was made night traffic chief, and in 1881 manager of the Cape Cod Cable office, which place he held until 1882, when the French Cable Company was forced to withdraw from the cable pool. Mr. Nourse then returned to Boston and was made assistant to the night manager. When the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company opened their office in Boston, Mr. Nourse resigned his position with the Western Union and entered that company's services as chief operator. In 1885 he went to New York, and in a little over a year's time he was detailed to the cable bureau at 195 Broadway, from which place he was promoted to the quadruplex department in 1887. From there he was transferred to the Eastern division as traffic chief. When the main office was burned in 1890, he was made general traffic chief, which position he retained until 1901. He is now in Florida, where he holds an important position.

A son of the town who is little known to its residents, but whose achievements are of a high order, is Frank Hibbard Mason, of Akron, Ohio. He is a great-grandson of the Rev. David Goodall, and through him his connection with the town is doubly strong. He was born on the farm bordering Partridge Lake and Lyman line, December 29, 1850. In 1852 his parents moved to Island Pond, Vt., and from that place to St. Johnsbury in 1860, where for years the father, Jonathan Mason, was an engineer in the Fairbanks Scale Works. In 1872 the family went to the Pennsylvania Oil region. When Frank H. Mason reached his majority, he crossed the continent to California, where he found employment as an engineer in a quartz mill. An experience of two years of life in the Golden State satisfied his love of adventure, and he returned to Pennsylvania. There he engaged in the work of devel-



FRED O. NOURSE.

oping oil wells, in which he met the usual fortunes of success and failure.

Wishing to engage in a business in which the element of doubt was not so pronounced as in that of prospecting, he sought employment at the rubber works in Akron, Ohio. When his application was made for employment, he was asked what he could do, and his reply was "anything," and he was set to sorting rubber junk. This was literally beginning at the foot of the ladder, but he worked with a will that attracted the attention of an overseer, and he was rapidly promoted, passing in a brief period through the several grades of assistant foreman, foreman, assistant superintendent, and superintendent, until he reached the topmost position in the manufacturing department, that of general manager.

When Mr. Mason was given employment, the B. F. Goodrich Company was a small concern employing but seventy-five or eighty persons. Its growth has been remarkable even for this age of expansion, its employees now numbering more than twenty-five hundred and the capital of the corporation is \$3,000,000. It manufactures all kinds of mechanical rubber goods — everything, in fact, in the rubber line except boots and shoes — and is the most extensive producing company in its line in the United States and probably in the world.

In the development of this company Mr. Mason has been one of the chief instruments, and his rise from the position of a stationary engineer to that of a captain of industry indicates that fidelity, courage, industry, and ability are still the most valuable assets in the industrial market, and that opportunities for advancement have not yet been exhausted.

Mr. Mason married May Dexter, of Bangor, Me. They have two children.

He has within a recent period renewed his acquaintance with his native town, and is now each year a summer tourist among the hills and about the lakes which he first knew in his boyhood days.

There is an element of heroism in all genuine New England life.¹ Every child born there comes into the world with an idea that God has something for him or her to do. If it is not an innate idea, parents or teachers or ministers succeed in awakening it. The heroism may be expended in the reduction to lines of beauty and meadows of productiveness of a rocky or swampy farm, or in the care of infirm parents or orphan children, or it

¹ This sketch of Miss Rankin was written by her cousin the Rev. J. E. Rankin, D.D., LL.D.

may be the silent heroism of converting a gnarly nature into one submissive to the law of love as it is in Christ Jesus.

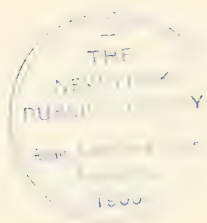
Melinda Rankin, the first Protestant missionary to Mexico, was born in Littleton March 21, 1811. Her father was Gen. David Rankin, who owned mills there still called by his name, and her grandfather, James Rankin, the first of the name in New England, who came to this country from Glasgow with one daughter and seven sons, and settled first in Thornton and then in Littleton, the year the British blockaded Boston harbor, the vessel in which they came landing at Salem. The records of the town of Littleton show how large and important a place the family filled in its first settlement and civilization in both civil and religious spheres.

About 1840, Gen. David Rankin having lost his property, Melinda and her two sisters determined to go West and earn money by school teaching to rebuild his family fortunes. This they successfully accomplished, purchasing a farm and making his last days full of the rest and peace so befitting to old age. The other sisters were in due time favorably and happily married, while Melinda continued the work of teaching. When the Mexican war closed, she was in Mississippi. Such accounts of the benighted condition of Mexico came to her through returning officers and soldiers that she thought it her duty, single-handed and alone, to go to that country as a missionary. She was not a demonstrative woman, but a woman of great determination and force of character. In her early girlhood she used to say to the wife of her cousin Rev. Andrew Rankin — my own honored and sainted mother — that she wished she had been a man, so she could preach the gospel as he did. And now it seemed to her prayerful and teachable spirit that perhaps God would open the way. She first made several unsuccessful appeals to missionary societies to see if they would not send her; then, without any detailed plan, she determined to go herself.

Taking a steamer at Vicksburg, she went down the Mississippi, as little knowing where she went as did Abraham of old; only, that God's voice was calling her to Mexico. This was in May, 1847. On the steamer was a gentleman seeking a lady teacher for the Female Academy at Huntsville, Tex. As she knew the unsettled condition of Mexico would preclude any immediate entrance on that field, she accepted his position and remained there until 1852. Then she felt she must fulfil her earlier vow. She had determined on Brownsville, a town sixty miles up the Rio Grande and directly opposite Matamoras, Mexico, as her first



REV. JEREMIAH EAMES RANKIN, D.D., LL.D.



strategic point. There she began a school for Mexican girls, which immediately prospered, employing it, also, as a means of circulating the Bible in Mexico. Just at that juncture several priests and nuns from France appeared at Brownsville for the purpose of erecting a convent. Miss Rankin determined to visit the East and secure funds to build a building for her own uses. She felt that a Protestant seminary must be erected at that point. At New Orleans she was admonished that the undertaking was not becoming for a lady. This was in a business house. Another gentleman in the same city, however, told her it was a woman's proper calling; nothing more so. From New Orleans she went to Louisville, Ky., and from there to Philadelphia, where she obtained \$500, and then went to Boston to secure a similar amount. This success made her confident the seminary would be built; and so she continued till the needed amount was raised.

Fourteen months later, when Miss Rankin returned to Brownsville, the convent had been erected, and many of her former scholars were in it. Nothing daunted, she contracted for her new seminary, and opened school in some hired rooms, where, at the end of the second month, all her old pupils were back, and several new ones also. She taught English, which the Mexican parents wanted their children to learn. In the "Foreign Christian Union" of 1855 Miss Rankin made an appeal for a colporteur. As no suitable person could be found, she put an assistant into her school, and began herself the work of colporteur and Bible reader, as the representative of that Union. Then commenced bitter persecution; but the sudden death of the Father Superior, who had been the chief instigator, in a gale on the Gulf of Mexico put an end to it.

In 1857 came a revolution for religious freedom in Mexico, under Juarez, which succeeded. At that time there was a great demand for all Protestant books, which Miss Rankin was only too eager to supply. In 1859, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, Miss Rankin was attacked by the disease and kindly nursed by a Mexican woman, at the urgent request of her grandchildren, two of her pupils. Then the notorious Cortinas, with sixty Mexicans, made a raid on Brownsville, proclaiming death to all Americans. In 1860, at Miss Rankin's request, the American Bible Society appointed an agent for Mexico. In 1861 the first two converts from Romanism at Brownsville were received into a Protestant church. In September, 1862, Miss Rankin was commanded by a Presbyterian minister to give up the keys of her seminary to him, because she "was not in sympathy with the

Southern Confederacy, and was in communication with a country called the United States." Until she saw he intended to eject her by force, Miss Rankin remained, and then repaired across the river to Matamoras. She remained in that city teaching till 1863, when, owing to the disturbed state of civil affairs, she determined to get within the Federal lines, which she did at New Orleans. There she remained for the time, doing work in the hospitals, soliciting donations of delicacies from the citizens. This was before the work of the Christian Commission. These gifts Miss Rankin and her two nieces personally distributed. They found among the wounded one soldier from Littleton, her native town,—a great joy and surprise to them all.

In the autumn of 1863 Miss Rankin acted as superintendent of a colored Sunday-school in connection with a Presbyterian church of New Orleans; and in November, when the troops of General Banks had taken Brownsville, she returned to her seminary, which was injured by explosions, the Confederates trying to burn up the town before evacuating. She expended \$200 in repairs, and opened her school with sixty pupils. In 1865 Miss Rankin determined to make Monterey the headquarters of Protestant work for Mexico, and visited the United States to solicit funds. On her journey the stage company, of which she was one, was attacked by a band of robbers under Cortinas, who soon came personally and released them. At New York the American and Foreign Christian Union approved of Miss Rankin's plans to erect a church and school building at Monterey, though they depended upon her to raise the money. This she did, securing \$500 from T. N. Dale, Esq., of New York, \$10,000 from E. D. Goodrich, Esq., whose heart and whose home were always afterward at Miss Rankin's command. Soon afterward the city of Mexico was occupied by an agent of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

In 1873 Miss Rankin closed her eventful missionary career in Mexico, turning over her mission to the American Board and returning at the age of sixty-one to Bloomington, Ill. There she lived, making occasional missionary addresses and honored by all who knew her, until her death, which occurred December 8, 1888. The writer well remembers her tall figure, strong-featured face, modest but composed and resolute demeanor, and that she was always welcome at his father's house and at his own, especially to the children. Probably the last letter she wrote was to Mrs. Goodrich, whose husband's gift of \$10,000 made the success of her Monterey enterprise possible and who had lately been called to rest. In it she expresses her great gratitude to Mr. Goodrich and

honor for his memory, as well as her own readiness for the departure to a better country, so soon before her. This was November 4. She wrote this letter from a bed of sickness, and a few weeks later she fell asleep. For twenty years this single-handed woman was the most prominent Protestant power in all Mexico. She made the beginnings there which are never to be overturned till He shall come whose goings are of old.

In a house on the bank of the river, in the rear of the block now occupied by Harry Howe and others, was born Elizabeth Maria Bonney, October 12, 1815. She was the daughter of Peter Bonney and Eleanor Savage. From her earliest youth she gave promise of future intellectual power. She began her education in the old school-house in District No. 8, and later attended the academy at Concord, Vt. After teaching in Littleton for several terms, she accompanied her brother Benjamin W. to New York, and there attended a private school. She graduated from this institution of learning, went to Galveston, Tex., to engage in teaching, at the end of a year accepted a position in New Orleans, La., and was very successful in her profession. About 1841 she married W. R. B. Wills, a lawyer in good practice in that city. After his death she was employed in the editorial department of the "New Orleans Picayune," then under the charge of the celebrated journalist George Wilkins Kendal. When gold was discovered in California, she was sent to that Territory in the interests of this paper, and reached the city of San Francisco in June, 1850. San Francisco was then a strange union of a sleepy Spanish town and a bustling mining-camp, and gave little promise of the beautiful city it has since become. Mrs. Wills, with her keen observation and powers of vivid description, wrote such interesting accounts of events and conditions in California that her letters to the "New Orleans Picayune," and later to the "Delta," were widely copied by Eastern papers. She had been in the city but a short time when her love of teaching inspired her to open a school for girls, and this institution, located on Clay Street, was the first of its kind in that city. In 1856 she founded a girls' school in Marysville. Later she returned to San Francisco and opened a school in the old French Consular Building, which was a noted structure because it had been brought complete from France and set up in the city of the Golden Gate. She was one of those women who have the rare faculty of imparting knowledge and developing the powers of youthful minds. She devoted her life to teaching, with her a labor of love, and she had no superior in her profession in the State of

her adoption. Her last service was as teacher of the higher English branches in Madame Zeitska's Institute in San Francisco, where she remained until her last illness.

The admission of California into the Union was celebrated throughout the State September 9, 1850, and Mrs. Wills wrote an ode for the occasion which was sung by ten thousand people to the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The City Council presented her with a bracelet and a large gold medal bearing the inscription "Presented to Mrs. E. M. Wills, by the Citizens of San Francisco, as a token of gratitude for her ode in honor of the admission of California to the Union, October 29, 1850."

A short time after, she married Henry Parker, of whom we know little, except that their wedding trip was taken to the Sandwich Islands. On her return in February, 1852, she published in pamphlet form an account of the journey and her observations during her sojourn there. This was entitled "The Sandwich Islands as They Are, not as they Should Be," and gave her a national reputation on account of her denunciation of the conduct of the missionaries in these islands. She says in her preface: —

"I have been stimulated by a sense of duty to society to expose the monstrous deception which has so long imposed upon the world, and especially upon those whose truthfulness and purity would prevent a suspicion of duplicity in others. At least I trust an investigation may be the result of these developments, which ought long since to have been made by a bolder and more skilful hand than my own."

The vigorous and forcible style in which the account is written may be judged by the following extract: —

"The present state of the Sandwich Islands is that of an un-Christianized despotism, covered by a thick but transparent veil of hypocrisy which should long ere this have been torn off. That the board of missions is aware of the manner in which its confidence is abused and its aid expended, is not for one moment to be supposed, for the whole missionary community of these islands is interested in keeping it in ignorance; and I am sure the pious and charitable who have so liberally contributed their substance for what they believed the holiest purposes would shrink with horror from aiding or abetting such hypocrisy; and I trust that all such will read these developments with the same spirit in which it is written, which is that of a love of truth and good faith superior to all fear of censure."

The result Mrs. Walton so much desired was accomplished. A partial investigation was made, and some of the charges made

in the book were refuted, but others were not. The effect of the work was most wholesome, and ultimately led to a correction of many of the abuses.¹

While she was conducting the school at Marysville, she married George Henry Gordon Walton, a lawyer, who was in full sympathy with the work of his talented wife. Mrs. Walton died April 20, 1892. She was a woman of marked intellectual power and great independence of character, always having the courage of her convictions. From time to time she discussed in the columns of the press in San Francisco questions in which she was interested, and in many ways left her impress on the community in which she lived. Thus, from this little hamlet in the Granite Hills went out a force which pervaded and elevated a community in sister States thousands of miles away.

Another native of Littleton who won a national reputation was Mrs. Adeline Wallace Chadbourne, who was born April 20, 1817.

She was the daughter of Asahel Wallace and the granddaughter of William Wallace, whose father, John Wallace, was a member of the famous Major Robert Rogers rangers in the French and Indian War. She was the wife of Major B. H. Chadbourne, who served in the war in an Illinois regiment.

Mrs. Chadbourne, when the War for the Union broke out, took charge of a sewing hall in Chicago, superintending the making of clothes and other articles for the Union soldiers. In the fall of 1861 she was detailed to assist in seeing that the soldiers who were sent to the front were properly clothed, and served in that capacity for several months; and having some property in her own right, often expended her own money for their comfort. By the direction of the Surgeon-General she obtained nurses for the army of General Rosecrans from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and assigned them to their respective places of duty.

She continued her work as an angel of mercy among the wounded and dying Boys in Blue, administering to the necessities of the suffering while words of hope and cheer fell from her lips, inspiring them with courage and determination to live, — so necessary to a sick and wounded soldier.

In her hospital experience she soon discovered that many of the soldiers there must die, but, if they could be sent home, might live. Inspired with this thought, she devoted her time and strength to secure for them discharges or furloughs, as in her judgment the case demanded. In this work she became known,

¹ The pamphlet is scarce, but a bound copy of the text in type-written sheets is in the Littleton Public Library.

not only to soldiers but to officials of high rank, as she hurried from hospitals to Washington and from there to regiments to procure the necessary information and papers that she might return the invalids to anxious homes. The more obstructions hedged the way, the more determined she became, and in this work her superior qualities became known to the government, and when it was necessary to learn the plans of the South, she was commissioned to perform the dangerous and difficult work of securing the information.

In her experience as a Union spy she was several times arrested; but as she carried her information in her mind her true mission and character could not be proven.

One of her missions South was to ascertain the true character of the owners of large quantities of cotton which had been shipped North as belonging to the Union men. She went among them as a Rebel sympathizer, and learned from their own lips the sharp game they were playing on the government. In this transaction she saved the government over a million dollars.

Once she was wounded from the accidental discharge of her own revolver; from this wound she suffered until the end of her life.

After the close of the war Congress recognized her service by granting her a pension of \$300 a year. The Committee on Pensions in its report, after recounting her services, says:—

“She served faithfully throughout the war in her capacity as nurse, and until three months after its close, and for her invaluable services the government has never paid her one farthing. We regard hers as one of the most meritorious cases presented to this committee. Mrs. Chadbourne produces high testimonials of her character and of the value of her services from Schuyler Colfax, J. A. Arnold, F. W. Kellogg, Miss Dix, and others.”

Among her papers which have been treasured are many letters from the homes which through her energy and determination have been gladdened by the return of a disabled soldier where he could be nursed back to health, and the following in the bold free hand of Edwin M. Stanton:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 13, 1862.

Mrs. B. H. Chadbourne has permission to pass within the lines of the United States forces on the western waters for the purpose of giving care and attention to sick and wounded soldiers of the United States Army. All officers and persons in the service of the United States will offer her courtesy, protection, and assistance.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Sec. of War.

After the war she continued to reside in Washington during the winter, but spent her summers with friends in Dalton. She died in Washington, D. C., January 14, 1891. The body was borne to Dalton, where the funeral was held in the Congregational Church, the Rev. J. H. Winslow, a war veteran of Lunenburg, Vt., officiating.

Adeline Wallace Chadbourne will be remembered as a conspicuous figure in that exceptional class of women who courageously, resourcefully, and patriotically assumed duties which men were not constituted to perform in the epoch-making days from 1861 to 1863; and future generations will point with pride to the services of Mrs. Chadbourne, who as a co-worker with Dorothea Dix did so much for the cause of the Union and for humanity.

Her earnestness in the service in the track of armies was equalled by that of another daughter of the town, who devoted herself to the service of the Master in a foreign land. Elizabeth Cobleigh was born, May 6, 1848, on the hill farm owned by her father, Ashbel Cobleigh, in the town of Littleton. She was a merry, bright-faced girl, who was converted at the age of thirteen, and joined the Congregational Church at that time. She was educated at Kimball Union Academy, and at Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass., and taught in Littleton and Lancaster in 1864 and 1865; in 1868 she married the Rev. Royal M. Cole. They went to Turkey as missionaries, and there have remained to the present day, suffering all the discomforts of life in that land and laboring zealously for the spread of the gospel.

Twice they have revisited their native land for a brief rest and to place their children in school. Mrs. Cole learned the Armenian language, and in thirty-six years of service has done much for the people. During the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks in 1877, the city of Erzurum, where they were located, was besieged, and they suffered many privations, losing three of their children during this war. Mr. Cole acted as surgeon and nurse, going on the battle-fields among the wounded. They established schools and missions, and Mr. Cole was the first Yankee to ascend Mount Ararat and unfurl the American flag to the breeze on that historic summit. Mrs. Cole is endowed, like all the members of this branch of the Cobleigh family, with a strong religious nature. Though of sunny temperament, she is not deterred by difficulties, and is ever alive to the voice of duty. Her labors in Turkey have been blessed, and the work in which she has had a part will make future generations rejoice.

Another daughter of Littleton who has herself honored a distinguished ancestry, is the subject of a biographical sketch written

by Henry H. Metcalf, published in 1895 in a work entitled "New Hampshire Women":—

"Mrs. Frances B. Sanborn, one of the most scholarly, cultured, and intellectual of the daughters of New Hampshire, was born in Littleton, November 15th, 1841. From her parents, Henry Adams Bellows, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and Katherine Walley Bellows, the daughter inherited an estate in literary and intellectual gifts, in refinement of character and taste, in a sympathetic nature and delicacy of moral perception. Her father removed to Concord in 1850, and Mrs. Sanborn attended the public schools in that city. In 1861 she entered the sophomore class of Antioch College, Ohio, of which her uncle, the late Thomas Hill, D.D., was president. Under his instruction she went through the course of study, and made up the work of four terms in one, and graduated in 1863. In 1872 she was married to Hon. Chas. P. Sanborn, a brilliant lawyer, once Speaker of the House of Representatives, and identified with the political interests of the State. Mr. Sanborn died in 1888, leaving three children. With an indomitable will, with wide learning, and an extraordinary gift of inspiring the love of learning in others, and a happy faculty of imparting knowledge from her own abundant stores, Mrs. Sanborn has for fifteen years conducted a private school in Concord, given instruction to private pupils, and carried on classes for ladies in history, literature, and art. Her classes have represented the best culture in the city, and her personal influence has been far-reaching for good. In 1894 she began giving talks on subjects of literary, historical, and social interest in Concord, Keene, Franklin, Manchester, and other places. These talks grew out of a demand consequent on her success with her classes for ladies, and now meet with steadily increasing appreciation."

Mrs. Sanborn has been incapacitated to some extent from continuing her active career as a lecturer and educator in recent years, and is making her present home at Walpole, which has for nearly one hundred and fifty years been regarded as the principal seat of the Bellows family.¹

One of the most noted of the younger generation is Ida Farr Miller, the daughter of Major Evarts Worcester and Ellen (Burpee) Farr. She was born in Littleton in 1863, while her father was in the service at the seat of war. She married Edwin Child Miller, and resides in Massachusetts, where she is a noted society and club woman. Women's clubs are a peculiar product of this age and generation, and have become a special field for women's activities. Mrs. Miller is president of the Melrose Woman's Club, and Regent of the Faneuil Hall Chapter of the

¹ See also a recent history of the Bellows family by Thomas Bellows Peck.



MRS. ELIZABETH MARIA BONNEY WALTON.

MRS. ELIZABETH C. COLE.

MISS MELINDA RANKIN.

MRS. FRANCES B. SANBORN.

MRS. MARTHA W. RICHARDSON.

WRITERS AND MISSIONARIES.

Daughters of the American Revolution. Other associations of which she is a member are the Mary Washington Memorial Association, the Daughters of New Hampshire, Woman's Relief Corps, Wakefield Horticultural and Agricultural Society, Wakefield Cosmos Club, Wellesley Record Association, and Massachusetts Emblem Society. Through her efforts fifty books, written by New Hampshire women, were collected and sent to the Atlanta Exposition. Mrs. Miller's efforts are all for the elevation of her sex and for the credit of the State of her nativity, as well as for Massachusetts, where she now resides.

Hannah Goodall Peabody, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Goodall) Peabody, was born in the house near the Rankin Mills, built by the Rev. David Goodall in 1798 and now owned by Frank C. Albee, on the last day of October, 1820. She is the only person now living who was a member of the same household with "Priest" Goodall. She attended the school in No. 3, more commonly known in her girlhood by her father's name as the Peabody district. She then went to Newbury and afterward to St. Johnsbury, where she took the usual course in the academies in those towns. Having graduated at St. Johnsbury, she passed a year at St. Gregoire on the St. Lawrence, opposite Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, residing in a private family for the purpose of mastering the French language. Returning to her home, she was for a time employed as a teacher in our schools, but soon went to Illinois to accept a responsible position in her chosen profession, which she followed with distinguished success for nearly half a century. It is not necessary to follow her life as a teacher. She was employed in institutions of high character, and gave to them no inconsiderable share of the fame they enjoyed. She is a woman of many accomplishments, and to these she owes something of the success she has attained, but the basis of that success is to be found in her character. As a teacher, she was sincere, earnest, and devoted. She did not seek popularity, but gained the love, respect, and confidence of her pupils by a manifestation of noble qualities of head and heart that were above the reach of art or pretence, and which left an abiding impression in the formation of the character of the young people whose good fortune it was to receive instruction under her benign influence.

On the occasion of her seventy-ninth birthday, in 1900, she prepared and read before the West End Reading Circle in Carrollton, Ill., a sketch descriptive of her life in Littleton before she had assumed the stern duties of life. It has the charm of style

and vividness of description of one who has held intimate communion with nature, and through a life verging on fourscore years has preserved the spirit of her young girlhood, softened, perhaps, by the responsibilities of her later years. It has a reference to scenes that in part are still familiar to many of the present generation, and is given in this connection. "The most delightful of all my memories," she writes, "are the strolls with my brother through field and wood, and by the riverside. We loved nature, and found object-lessons on every hand; and all the while drinking in health and pure enjoyment. How much we saw of interest and beauty in a ride of a few miles, over winding roads, with ever varying scenery; and what a happy day followed, with the relatives we visited. We could easily reach our favorite aunt's by 'crossing lots' through the orchard and over the hills, and thus pass a beautiful sheet of water a mile in diameter, where delicious fish had their home, and the loon and other large water-fowls found a safe retreat. I seem to hear now the loud, sad cry of the loon, as it went sailing through the air, high above us. The place is now called 'Partridge Lake' and is a summer resort. But I cannot think of it as more beautiful than in its natural settings of green trees and pasture lands."

The "favorite aunt" was Persis Goodall, wife of Nathaniel Partridge; she was the grandmother of William B. Hurd. Though the cut "across lots" may not have been the same ground as that followed by the present highway past Frank Lewis' farm, it must have been parallel with the present road.

Miss Peabody is now an invalid, but preserves in a remarkable degree the calm serenity which has marked her journey through this life.

Mrs. Martha Wallace Richardson is a native of Littleton, who received her education in our public schools and at Tilton Seminary. She has earned a name as a writer, having done something in the way of original work, but she has given her energies to editing and compiling works of a religious character. In this class of publications those best known are "Royal Helps for Loyal Living," and a "History of the Revival at Lisbon." Both of these have had a wide circulation, and have made her name well known in religious and literary circles of the State.

Eleanor Hodgman Porter, daughter of Francis F. and Louella Woolson Hodgman, is a new name in literature, but one that is evidently destined to attract wide attention as a writer of short stories. In early life she amused herself by weaving stories to



IDA FARR MILLER.

the delight of her youthful companions. This tendency in later years was developed, and she has become famous as a writer of short stories, which have appeared in the leading magazines, and show that the writer is mistress of a crisp, direct style, and endowed with a vivid imagination.

XLII.

TEMPERANCE.

IN early times "hot and rebellious liquor" was a common beverage, used by all without distinction of race, profession, or position. The custom prevalent in this town has been referred to in the chapters covering its early history.

Not long ago Judge Batchellor had occasion to consider the question of the drinking habit of a century ago and in more recent years, and from his paper we extract the following observations:—

"The use of liquors as a beverage, especially at festivals and other public occasions a hundred years ago, should be judged by no severer standards than such as were set up by the moral sense of their contemporaries. Previous to the Revolution and for some time after liquors seem to have had as respectable a standing in society as do teas, coffee, and domestic wines to-day.

"A few citations to authentic records will verify this assertion.

"At a meeting held Aug. 26, 1771, the town of Amherst voted that a committee procure New England rum for raising the meeting-house and not exceeding eight barrels, also one barrel of sugar (brown sugar).¹

"Among the items charged for raising the court house and jail at Haverhill were about 45 gallons of rum at 6s. per gallon, and one and one-half gallons of molasses at 6s. per gallon, this bearing some suggestion of that primitive beverage called blackstrap.²

"When the Revolutionary War was in progress taxes were laid to supply the continental army with rum, and the proportion of this town in the levy of 1781 was 7 and $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of West India rum in a total of ten thousand gallons for the entire State.³

"The church at Thornton was built in 1789, and paid for with wheat, rye, corn, and flax; and at its dedication the following expenses were incurred:—

Amount for victualling 54 persons	\$9.00
For Brandy and West India Rum	\$5.00
For sugar	\$1.00 ⁴

¹ Secomb's History of Amherst, p. 239.

² Gazetteer of Grafton County, p. 112, 26.

³ Littleton Centennial, p. 43.

⁴ Osgood's White Mountains, ed. 5, p. 291.

“The Presbyterian Pioneer of Littleton is named as a contributor of one gallon to the supply for this occasion.”¹

“The Bethlehem Town Records giving the proceedings at town meeting on March 13, 1810, have these interesting items, — ‘Art. 15. Voted to vendue the Collector’s berth.’ ‘Collector’s berth was struck off to Willis Wilder at four gallons of toddy.’ He was ‘sworn.’

“The Rev. Mr. Sutherland of Bath, the most active Congregationalist pastor, and for many years the only one in the Ammonoosuc Valley, as he came into this town to minister to the religious wants of the people took his flip at the public taverns on Sunday mornings before service just as much as a matter of course as his successors of to-day would sip their coffee.

“The retired clergyman who resided here in the first part of this century and, in the absence of regularly employed ministers, conducted services at school-houses and dwellings, before any church was built, was the proprietor of a flourishing distillery of potato whiskey, that efficient but somewhat fiery product of the olden time. The year that he failed of an election as a representative, and was succeeded by his son, tradition tells us his distillery was burned, while the elements spared that of his successor.

“For years there was no fire in the church excepting footstoves used by women. In winter at intermission the men all adjourned to the tavern, and West India toddy and flip were in urgent demand. The minister was ushered into a private room, and a salver covered with a napkin, but showing the outlines of a jug and tumbler, nut cake and cheese, was passed to him. There was no intoxication nor loud noisy talk on those old Sabbath days, but all was decorous and civil. As a rule the men were industrious, sober, and honest, and the women modest and good, seeking wool and flax, patient under privation, and cheerful under much severity.”²

“The public records do not bear witness to the observance of this custom in the raising of the first meeting-house in Littleton, but the books of account kept by Messrs. Roby & Curtis have the usual liberal supply of wet goods charged up for that interesting historic occasion to the proper committee. The vouchers showing due payments have been examined by old residents now living. While our records do not give such accounts of the bibulous festivities on the occasion of the ‘raising’ of the meeting-house as do those of Amherst, Thornton, and many other municipalities, there are, nevertheless, interesting traditions touching this affair.

“A letter that has come into our possession, however, gives a hint at the character of the barter that was employed in business eighty-five years ago, not excepting transactions in church property. The communication is as follows:—

¹ Lawrence’s Churches, title Thornton, p. 574.

² Reminiscences of Littleton; Memorial of David Goodall, pub. Caledonian, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Reprint after his death Sept. 7, 1881, p. 6.

DALTON, March 17, 1854.

MR. JOHN FARR.

DEAR SIR, — I have consulted my folks, also Moses H. Rix and Wife, and we have come to the conclusion that No. 19 the second from the Door must have been mine, and moreover, as that and no other was deeded to Williams, it must have been the one belonging to me, and which I purchased with a Barrel of Whiskey, I think in 1817.

Please suggest to him the article in payment for the Pew.

NATHL. RIX.

“Rev. J. E. Robins, in his address on Littleton Churches,¹ gives an illustration of the liberality with which bibulous habits were viewed. No great scandal, so far as we know, resulted to the church in that instance, though the deacon sent to admonish the intemperate brother got so much of the erring one’s hot toddy down that he was unable to perform his mission. This same brother was a member of the Masonic craft. He was ‘admonished’ in *Meridian Sun* Lodge at Bath for the excesses as to which the deacon proposed to reprove him, and in *Morning Dawn* he was suspended from membership. It is evident that only the excessive use of intoxicating liquors came under the ban of the respectable elements in society. From the church, from the Lodge rooms and from the places of social gatherings, it was regarded in the same light. The temperate use of it as a beverage was no offence against religion, morals or the usages of good society.

“The consumption of hard liquors in this country had then lately reached its highest mark. Hon. Samuel Dexter, who had been Secretary of the United States Treasury, stated that 33,365,559 gallons were consumed in 1810. This estimate gives the actual returns of manufactures and importations, and makes no additions for the quantity brought into the country by smuggling, or that distilled in private families, or from underestimates to avoid taxation, or for cider and wines of domestic manufacture; and yet, on that conservative statement, the average for every person of every age and condition would be *four and four-sevenths* gallons. Mr. Dexter proceeds to make a calculation from these data. He says: ‘Next take an estimate of the number of persons who drink up this flood. The population of the States by the census of 1810 was 7,239,903. From this number deduct slaves, said not to be permitted to drink it, 1,191,364; and children who drink little or none, at least 1,670,000; and others who, through disrelish, delicacy, or principle, drink little or none, 1,000,000 more; and the remaining number consume nearly ten gallons each.’ Mr. Dexter further says: ‘The solemn fact is, more than four times as much spirit is consumed on the farm now as was used upon the same farm, by the same conductors of it, twenty years ago. The pocket flask is grown into a case bottle and the keg into a barrel. This fact is not affirmed upon light evidence. The consequence is found to be

¹ Littleton Centennial, p. 189.

that the bloated countenance and the tottering frame are become a frequent spectacle among the yeomen of the country, once regarded, even to a proverb, the healthiest, the hardiest, the happiest class of the community.'

"'If the year 1810,' says Dr. Daniel Dorchester, 'be compared with any successive decade, we shall see that so great an average amount of liquor has never been used since that time, notwithstanding a much larger proportion than at any former time is now used for mechanical purposes.'¹ A full and fair view of this subject as an element of the social problem can be obtained only by a review of conditions at successive periods. Two summaries have been given and another of very recent publication is added.

"A recent report of the government bureau of statistics brings down to date a *per capita* representation of the annual amount of distilled spirits, wines, and malt liquors consumed in the United States in recent years. It is an instructive exhibit, and in somewhat abbreviated form follows:—

Consumption in Gallons per Capita.

	Spirits.	Wines.	Malt Liquors.
1840	2.52	0.29	1.36
1850	2.23	0.27	1.58
1860	2.86	0.35	3.22
1870	2.07	0.32	5.30
1880	1.26	0.56	8.26
1881	1.38	0.47	8.65
1882	1.40	0.49	10.03
1883	1.46	0.48	10.27
1884	1.48	0.37	10.74
1885	1.26	0.39	10.62
1886	1.26	0.45	11.20
1887	1.21	0.65	12.23
1888	1.26	0.61	12.80
1889	1.32	0.56	12.72
1890	1.40		13.66

"The decline in the consumption of distilled spirits and the remarkable increase in the consumption of beer, ale, and other malt liquors will at once be noted. The steady and rapid expansion in the consumption of beer is almost without precedent in the annals of drink statistics. The decline in the quantity of distilled liquors consumed is also marked, but the figures here do not as accurately measure the quantity used for stimulants. Previous to 1860, before the internal tax was imposed, larger quantities of alcohol and spirits were used in the arts than afterwards; but it is still to be noted that, in the face of a reduction of the tax, and from a *per capita* consumption exceeding two gallons maintained as late as 1870, the average annual consumption for the following decade fell to 1.48 gallons *per capita*, and for the decade just ended to 1.32 gallons. It would seem, therefore, that the hard-liquor drinking habit was less pronounced now than before the

¹ Zion's Herald, Nov. 9, 1864.

war. Wine bibbing, however, has increased, the average yearly consumption from 1870 to 1880 being 0.44 gallons *per capita*, and from 1880 to 1890 0.49 gallons, as against only 0.35 for 1860 and 0.29 for 1840.

"We think of those earlier years as a period of heavy, universal, and indiscriminate drinking of intoxicating liquors, but the figures of the census and internal revenue in these later days do not show results commensurate with the efforts put forth since in the cause of temperance. There has been improvement; liquor no longer presides unabashed over the neighborhood barn-raising or at the entertainment of the village preacher, and there seems to be less of the more fiery spirits consumed. But nevertheless the average American to-day seems to be taking quite as much alcohol into his system as then, and as a swiller his father could not for a moment be compared with him.

"To give a better idea of the life and habits of the people in this respect, the consumption of coffee and tea should be considered. The government import and export tables yield very accurate results:—

Per Capita Consumption of Coffee and Tea.

	Coffee (lbs.)	Tea (lbs.)
1830	3.00	0.53
1840	5.05	0.99
*Average annual:—		
From 1850 to 1860	5.98	0.79
From 1860 to 1870	4.47	0.87
From 1870 to 1880	6.96	1.37
From 1880 to 1890	8.55	1.33

"We thus drink vastly more coffee and tea than they did in that reputed period of heavy consumption of stimulants fifty and sixty years ago. We swill down ten times as much beer and more wine, and then find room for two or three times as many gallons of coffee and twice as many of tea. The curious thing about it all is that the one does not in some measure crowd out the other. Great Britain consumes *per capita* about five pounds of tea a year, or much more than we; but the effect of this is to reduce coffee consumption to only about one pound, the reduction having marched steadily along side by side with the increase of tea sipping. With us, on the other hand, it is more coffee with more tea, and more beer with more coffee and more wine."

The evils and abuses flowing from over-indulgence have been recognized in all times, and more than two hundred years ago the first Assembly that met in New Hampshire (1679-1680) passed an act regulating or restricting the sale or delivery of "liquor, wine, or other drink,"¹ and since then there has been no lack of

¹ In a paper read before the Grafton and Coos Bar Association in 1896 by W. H. Sawyer, he reviews the history of liquor legislation exhaustively. See Proceedings, vol. iii. p. 207.

effort to regulate its sale or prohibit its use by legislation. These projects are not likely to be successful until the millennium, foretold by prophecy, shall wipe away abuses and remove motes and beams from human eyes.

This first act restricting the sale of liquors was brief and was as follows: "Be it also enacted yt no ordinary or inn-keeper suffer any servants or children under family government to buy (or to sit drinking of) any liquor, wine or other drink in their houses or where they have to doe or spend their time there without ye leave of ye parents or masters, unless it be in case of necessity on paine of 10 shillings forfeiture for every offence $\frac{1}{2}$ to ye informer and ye other $\frac{1}{2}$ to ye poore of ye towne." While New Hampshire remained a province, the record shows that the efforts to restrict the sale of liquor were frequent and to a certain extent effective, the last important enactment having been passed in 1772. When New Hampshire assumed her independence and established a provisional government, the legislative authority being invested in a legislature and the executive in a council, no effort was made to govern the sale of liquor until 1778, when an act was passed repealing many of the provincial acts and providing that after May 1, 1779, no person should sell any liquors in less quantity than fifteen gallons to be delivered at one time, without the approbation of the Selectmen and a license from the Court of General Session upon penalty of ten pounds, "one half to the informer and the other half to the county to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace." Taverners were not to allow drinking or tippling in their houses after nine P. M. unless the persons drinking were there on business, or suffer any person to drink to excess. The act also provided that any person who sat drinking in such place after nine P. M., other than travellers, persons on business, or lodgers, should forfeit forty shillings for the use of the poor. It was made one of the duties of the tithing-men to inspect all licensed houses. In June, 1791, the Legislature passed an act the substance of which was as follows: If any person without license first had and obtained shall sell any wine, rum, gin, brandy, or other spirits by retail that is less than one gallon, or shall sell any mixed liquors part of which are spirituous, such person shall forfeit and pay forty shillings, one-half to informer and one-half to the county. There were many other provisions of this law providing for the enforcement by special officers, etc., and it remained untouched until 1820, when it was amended so as to provide that all licenses issued should name the particular house or store in which the liquors were to be sold.

By an act passed in June, 1827, entitled "An Act regulating licensed houses," substantially all previous legislation was repealed, though many of the provisions of the old laws were retained. The law was in advance of previous legislation in regard to penalties and methods of enforcement and in the restriction on sales, and for the first time in our legislation dealers were prohibited from selling at all to common drunkards, previous legislation only prohibiting them from selling to any intoxicated person. Under these several acts James Williams, Jonas Nurs, Ephraim Bailey, tavern-keepers along the highway from Lisbon to Lancaster, were licensed by the Selectmen, and a large share of their patronage came from travellers. Their business could not have been large, as the population of the town was small and travellers were not numerous. Subsequently the merchants were licensed to sell liquors to be drunk on the premises and in quantities in excess of those permitted to tavern-keepers.

The legislation in all these years marks the advance of popular sentiment on the question of temperance. There was a time in our town when but one citizen, Dr. William Burns, was a total abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors. From the time of his coming here in 1806 to the day of his death in 1868 he never used liquor as a beverage. The number of abstainers constantly increased, and in November, 1828, the first temperance society in Littleton was organized. Its purpose and government are set forth in the constitution, which is given entire:—

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the Littleton Temperance Society, auxiliary to the American Temperance Society.

ART. 2. All who sign this Constitution shall be members of this Society.

ART. 3. Believing that ardent spirit is never necessary, but always injurious to persons in health, and in view of the overwhelming facts which evince the tendency of its use to corrupt morals and destroy health and lives, we obligate ourselves not to use it except as a medicine, and that we will not furnish it for friends, visitors, or laborers, and also that we will use our influence to discountenance its use in the community.

ART. 4. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-President, and Secretary, who shall be chosen at the annual meeting and perform the duties ordinarily assigned such officers.

ART. 5. This Society shall meet on the first Monday of November in each year, where a sermon or an address shall be delivered by some person selected by the Society.

ART. 6. A majority of the officers of the Society shall call meetings as frequently as may be thought expedient.

ART. 7. It shall make an annual report to the parent society.

This organization maintained its existence for nearly ten years, and accomplished much good. Meetings of the society were held at the call of its officers quite frequently during the first five years of its organization. We have not been able to obtain a full list of those who made addresses as provided for by the constitution, but among the number were the Rev. Drury Fairbank, Nathaniel Rix, Jr., who delivered the address in 1831, and Edmund Carleton in 1832. It is presumed that this custom was observed in the succeeding years of the life of the society.

The membership included many of the most prominent men and women of the town. Among them the Rev. Drury Fairbank, Henry A. Bellows, Guy Ely, Joseph Palmer, Nathaniel Rix, Deacon Noah Farr, Dr. Adams Moore, William Hibbard, Josiah Kilburn, and John Farr.¹

The methods employed by this society to advance the cause of temperance were similar to those subsequently used by the Washingtonians. They relied entirely upon moral suasion to reclaim the unfortunate, to persuade young people to join this organization, and to induce the dealer in ardent spirits to refrain from selling to intoxicated persons. The question of a prohibitory law had not been raised, legislative enactments being directed toward regulating the sale of liquors, not suppressing the traffic. This society was a potent influence in arousing public sentiment and preparing the way for the great temperance movement which swept over the land half a century ago.

It was at this time also that the ministers of the church became pronounced advocates of temperance. The Rev. Drury Fairbank gave the movement earnest support. His attitude had a salutary

¹ The other members were as follows: Caroline Ely, Eliza Moore, Sophronia Hews, Emeline Cobleigh, Seraphina Larnard, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Noah Farr, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Hannah Dole, Laura Sargeant, Anna D. Parker, Juliana Allen, Hannah T. Lovejoy, Polly Lovejoy, Lydia Gile, Philena Allen, Missouri Gile, Isaac Parker, David P. Sanborn, Franklin R. Bonney, Elijah Farr, William Lovejoy, Phineas Allen, J. W. Bellows, John H. Gile, Joseph L. Gibb, Zadoc Bowman, James Dow, Enoch Hazelton, Mrs. Mary W. Palmer, Harriet Hatch, Mary Brackett, Naomi Dow, Marcy D. Farr, Mary Farr, Lucretia Fairbank, Harriet Newell Fairbank, Dolly Pingree, Polly Noyes, Sophronia Farr, Elizabeth Cleasby, Anna Rowell, Mary W. Pingree, Sarah Fairbank, Nabby Farr, Sarah Pingree, Belinda Fletcher, Rebecca Rix, Persis Gile, Margaret Rix, Rebecca Jane Rix, Sarah Calhoun, Mary Henry, Joseph Farr, W. B. Gile, Michael Hughes, Hugh Cameron, Douglas Robins, Richard Jones, Hezekiah S. Perry, Abijah Allen, Aaron Brackett, Philander Farr, Leonidas Goodall, Joseph Roby, Frederick Morrison, Robert Charlton, Job Pingree, Enoch M. Pingree, Richard Rowell, Clark Rix, Ira Caswell, Horatio N. Bickford, Guy C. Rix, Benjamin F. Rix, Charles Rix, George W. Carpenter, Philena Calhoun, Wilder P. Rix, James Calhoun, Joseph Henry, David G. Calhoun.

effect on the church membership, and many who only took an occasional glass of spirituous liquor forsook the use altogether, and in time the church became a very effectual aid to the cause of temperance.

The Worcesters, his successors in the pastorate of the Congregational Church, although conservative in regard to most public questions and striving to keep the church free from worldly alliances, were pronounced friends of this movement, and no man was more aggressive in advocating its principles than the Rev. E. Irvin Carpenter. He not only preached against the use of liquor, but was a leader in all the temperance societies and active in all the movements aimed at this demoralizing power. In his day, as since, the doors of the Congregational Church were thrown open to the advocates of this cause. From its pulpit John Hawkins, the Rev. John Pierpont, grandfather of J. Pierpont Morgan, and many others, eloquently pleaded for the emancipation of the victims of the habit of habitual drinking.

In 1840 the Washingtonians, a society formed in Baltimore, did a salutary work throughout the country in persuading the drunkard, by moral suasion, to sign the pledge to abstain from intoxicants, and many of these pledges were circulated in Littleton. Two years later the Sons of Temperance were organized, and their pledge was even stronger than that of the former society, reading thus: "I will neither make, buy, sell, nor use as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider." It was a secret society, and a branch of the organization was formed in Littleton, the charter being dated December 4, 1850, Sons from Bethlehem instituting the division. The title was "Littleton Division, No. 28." Josiah Kilburn was the first W. P., and Ellery D. Dunn the second (1852). There were thirty-five or forty members, but the records are destroyed and it is impossible to give their names. Representatives to the Grand Division in 1852 were Ellery D. Dunn, Aaron Brackett, Joshua B. Shaw, John Merrill, and Elisha Burnham. Much was accomplished for some five or six years, when the organization was wrecked through local politics, some of the influential members endeavoring in open meetings to influence the others to vote for candidates who were known to use and deal in intoxicating liquors.

The passage of the prohibitory law in 1855 marks a distinct departure in legislative methods aimed at the evil of intemperance. The policy of the old system was the regulation of the traffic in liquor, and that of the new was the suppression of its sale as a beverage. The immediate effect of the change of policy was to cause

the friends of temperance to abandon for a time the use of moral suasion and to depend on the strong arm of the law to accomplish their purpose. Between 1855 and 1861 the law was invoked against the hotel-keepers and the proprietors of saloons on several occasions, but there was no marked diminution either in the amount of the sales or in drunkenness. During the war public attention was directed to more important events, and the law was to a very large extent disregarded in this town. In August, 1865, the Good Templars organized a lodge in this village to promote the cause of temperance. The records of the first nine months are very meagre, but we find that the Rev. Charles E. Milliken was the Worthy Chief Templar for the quarter commencing November 7, 1865, and he was followed by Capt. George Farr, February 7, 1866. The Worthy Chief Templars after that date were as follows: E. W. Farr, James R. Jackson, Truman Carter, T. E. Sanger, George Farr, La Fayette Noble, Luther T. Dow, Albert Parker, and there were two hundred and thirty-seven members in good standing. Soon after its organization in 1865, it appointed a committee, of which the Rev. Charles E. Milliken and Josiah Kilburn were members, to wait upon all persons engaged in the sale of liquors, and notify them that unless they ceased to violate the law it would be enforced to its utmost extent against them. Following instructions, they visited the dealers and made known to them their purpose and their determination to prosecute after that date all known violators of the prohibitory law in town. The dealers, without exception, accepted the situation gracefully and promised to observe the law. This was the first successful attempt made in this town at law enforcement. It brought on the committee and the organization back of it the severe denunciation of a class of people who felt that their personal liberty was unnecessarily restricted. Public sentiment on the question was divided, and so long as the friends of the law were vigilant and aggressive they were in the ascendant, and the dealers stood by their promise to all outward appearance for some months. Gradually there was a loss of watchfulness on the part of the temperance people, and it soon became apparent that there were frequent violations of the law, but the sales were conducted in such a way that it was impossible to obtain evidence on which the supposed offenders could be convicted.

The Good Templars enforced the law for brief periods on more than one occasion after this, and in its brief life accomplished much good, but on November 3, 1869, four years after it was organized, it disbanded. The records do not give the reason for

this, but it is reported that it was caused by the rejection of a person or persons who wished to take the higher degree and whom many thought it would be unwise to admit owing to their relation to those engaged in the liquor traffic. Afterward a lodge of the same order was established here, but it never attained the strength or importance of the first, and existed but a short time. These organizations (Sons of Temperance and Good Templars) were followed by the Reform Club, which was organized here by Captain McKelvey, a reformed drunkard from Portland, Me., January 10, 1876. There was a large membership, mostly drinking men, who for the time were greatly benefited by this connection. Enthusiastic and largely attended meetings were held weekly. The plan of the Reform Club was to obtain the signatures of all, and especially drinkers, to the pledge, all being pledged to help each other as well as to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors. For over a year this organization flourished, but in the closing months the enthusiasm died out and the organization ceased to exist. This was the last of the purely fraternal, moral-suasion temperance societies here. They had done a good work, but were not able to stay the tide of intemperance, and the citizens of Littleton gradually came to believe that legal suasion, as well as moral, must be used. Accordingly a meeting was held August 12, 1882, and a large number of the most influential citizens signed an agreement to aid by contributions of money and of their influence to put down the illegal sale of liquor in town by first warning the illegal vendors to cease the traffic, and, if they continued it, to prosecute them. Some \$2,000 aid was pledged, and a committee of six chosen to carry on the work. The dealers were visited, and all promised to stop their illegal business, but did so in only a very few instances. Prosecutions were commenced, but amounted to little, as political influences were brought to bear, and the work in this direction soon ceased.

No further attempt of importance was made until the organization of the Law and Order League November 21, 1888. A number of the citizens of the town met in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, and organized a league for the suppression of drunkenness and the illegal sale of liquor. The officers elected were Rev. P. M. Frost, president; John Smillie, C. L. Clay, vice-presidents; Charles A. Farr, secretary; Fred Goodall, treasurer; Rev. F. G. Chutter, Rev. A. A. Hoyt, Rev. G. C. Waterman, Rev. L. D. Cochrane, C. D. Tarbell, Isaac Calhoun, M. D. Cobleigh, executive committee; D. C. Remich, prosecuting officer.

The interest in this work became wide-spread, and a movement

was made to form a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Littleton.¹ July 27, 1881, a meeting was held in the Episcopal Church, which Frances A. Willard was expected to address, but in her absence the Rev. George C. Osgood explained the methods of work usually followed by the Union, and a permanent organization was effected which has been an active force ever since that time. The following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Evarts W. Farr; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frank G. Weller, Mrs. G. C. Waterman, Mrs. Ray T. Gile; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Francis F. Hodgman; recording secretary, Helen Osgood; treasurer, Julia Allen. A committee, consisting of Mrs. Henry C. Redington, Mrs. Allen J. Church, and Mrs. Charles T. Tarbell, was chosen to formulate the work. April 12, 1882, the Union met in the Congregational vestry, and Mrs. G. W. Osgood was chosen president in place of Mrs. Farr, who resigned after a year of earnest effort. One of the means employed to accomplish their purpose of impressing on the minds of the children the evils of the use of intoxicants was a temperance Sunday-school, of which Minnie Tilton was superintendent, and Mrs. S. C. Sawyer, Mrs. George H. Tilton, and Lydia Cobb, assistants, and children were not only taught the evils of intemperance, but encouraged to sign the pledge. Julia Coleman's Catechism on Temperance was introduced into the schools of the town through the untiring zeal of Mrs. H. H. Southworth, Mrs. Charles Eaton, Mrs. Henry L. Tilton, Mrs. Catherine P. Chickering, Mrs. Oscar Parker, Mrs. Edgar Aldrich, Mrs. Ray T. Gile, Mrs. Thomas Carleton, Julia A. Allen, Anna L. Brackett, and others. Through their influence the pupils in the High School wrote essays on the effect of alcohol on the brain and human system, and prizes were given for what were regarded as the best of these by the Union. This was only one branch of their work. At the same time the jail and almshouse department was taken up, and, June 18, 1885, a committee consisting of Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Southworth, and Mrs. Rand visited these places; and this has become an annual custom, and a committee each year carries flowers, gifts, and a message of hope and cheer from the Union to the unfortunate inmates. On town meeting day, in 1883, a free lunch was served in Union Hall by the ladies, with the hope of saving from temptation those voters who were accustomed to frequent saloons at the noon hour. This was so successful that it was repeated for four years, when the effort was discontinued and the Selectmen were petitioned to close

¹ This sketch of the organization is condensed from an article prepared by Ellen Josephine Austin.

the saloons on election day. At the same time petitions were sent to the Saranac Glove Company and the Scythe Factory Company, praying that they refuse to employ intemperate men.

A good idea of the wide field of the activities of this organization may be gathered from a statement of its efforts in different directions. A law was enacted, as a result of petitions circulated by the Union, requiring instruction in physiology and hygiene, giving special prominence to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics on the human system. Petitions were also circulated by them, urging that the prohibitory law be retained; that the exhibition and sale of stories of blood and crime be prohibited by law; that the editor of a village paper be requested to remove from his paper an advertisement of Rock and Rye; that the Legislature make woman suffrage the law of the State; that the Nuisance Act remain on the statute books; the so-called Polyglot petition was circulated by Mrs. E. Josephine Austin, and one hundred names procured; a petition to close the Columbian Exposition on Sunday; to the Webb and Pullman Car Companies to abolish smoking compartments in their cars; to the New Hampshire Legislature to raise the age of consent; a letter was sent to the landlady of a large mountain hotel, asking her to desist from treating her invited guests with punch of any kind; an organized effort was made to suppress the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to boys. All but two of the dealers signed an agreement to this effect. An attempt to prosecute a case of the illegal sale of liquor was abandoned, after procuring a search warrant from a justice of the peace in Lisbon.

The Sunday-school was merged into the Band of Hope, and this later was termed the Loyal Temperance Legion and was under the charge of Mrs. Aaron Eastman. This activity in juvenile work gave the Littleton branch the title of the Banner Union.

A home for fallen women was established in Manchester, called the Mercy Home, and the Union furnished what is called the Littleton Room, and has contributed \$250, part of this being the proceeds of a Demorest medal contest at the Congregational Church which was in charge of Mrs. E. Josephine Austin. Boxes at the railway station and in the barber shops were supplied with temperance literature. Contributions were made for a State flag; the Nebraska temple; to Harley mission in Michigan; to the Ramabai fund; to the reading-room at North Stratford; for rescue work in Michigan; to Chicago; for lumbermen, money, a library with case, and comfort bags; for sending unfortunates to the Keeley Cure,



MRS. GEO. W. OSGOOD.

MRS. ELLEN B. FARR.

MRS. GRANVILLE C. WATERMAN.

MRS. SOLON L. SIMONDS.

MRS. N. H. KNOX.

MRS. JOSEPHINE AUSTIN.

MRS. S. C. SAWYER.



\$656. A drinking fountain was placed in position on Main Street at a cost of \$127.20. The organization is in the front rank in influence, and possesses the true missionary spirit.

The presidents since Mrs. George W. Osgood resigned have been Mrs. N. H. Knox, Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Mrs. M. S. Waterman, Mrs. S. L. Simonds, Mrs. S. C. Sawyer, Mrs. S. L. Simonds again, in 1895, Mrs. J. C. Osgood, Mrs. E. Josephine Austin, Mrs. Albert F. Nute, and Mrs. Alice C. Webster.

Mrs. N. H. Knox was also president of the State Woman's Christian Union, and was State delegate to the national convention in Philadelphia, and Mrs. E. Josephine Austin attended as delegate the national convention at Baltimore in 1895.¹

The thirteenth State convention was held in Littleton, at which Mrs. Frank B. Phillips gave the address of welcome. It has at present a membership of seventy-five, and is accomplishing good work in all its different departments. Mrs. Alice C. Webster is president; Mrs. S. C. Sawyer, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ella B. Chapman, recording secretary; Mrs. D. C. Phillips, treasurer.

Great as the evils of intemperance were in the early days of our history, there is a pronounced tendency at present to magnify their extent and picture the town as having been a Sodom without the redeeming number of righteous citizens. This habit doubtless springs from the love of paradox and a desire to magnify the virtues of the present at the expense of the past. The truth is that the Littleton of old was a comparatively temperate town. Influences for the amelioration of conditions that were the growth of generations were early at work. The National Temperance Society, the first society in the country in the interest of temperance, was organized in Boston in 1827, and the following year an auxiliary society was formed here. It must have been among the earliest in the State. Its membership was large and influential. Subsequently the Washingtonians and the Sons of Temperance flourished and served to keep the town well to the front at a time when public sentiment in every community was antagonistic to any effort at reform except through the agency of moral suasion.

When the railroad was extended to the town, conditions were

¹ The Union has elected delegates and alternates to the State conventions since 1882 as follows: Mrs. S. C. Sawyer, Mrs. N. H. Knox, Mrs. Ray T. Gile, Mrs. E. Aldrich, Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Mrs. Henry F. Green, Mrs. H. H. Southworth, Mrs. L. J. Austin, Mrs. Rosette W. Kenney, Mrs. L. M. Buswell, Mrs. Sarah J. Danforth, Mrs. Jennie L. Smith, Mrs. H. C. Libby, Mrs. Frank B. Phillips, Mrs. Aaron A. Eastman, Mrs. J. H. Hoffman, Mrs. S. L. Simonds, Mrs. D. C. Phillips, Mrs. B. R. Carbee, Mrs. T. E. Cramer, Mrs. Ella B. Chapman, Mrs. A. F. Nute, and Mrs. Mary Sherborn.

changed in a marked degree. Littleton became the centre of the lumber business, and a large nomadic population connected with this industry made it their headquarters. They were an improvident race, and their earnings were freely spent in excesses that sometimes brought them under the restraining influences of the police courts. Their conduct was naturally credited to the town, and was mainly responsible for the irregularities that existed from 1850 to 1870. When the railroad was built to Lancaster and the White Mountains, this disturbing element was lessened but not entirely removed. Another and somewhat analogous cause of many of these infractions of the peace comes from the fact that for many years Littleton has been a market town, where the products of neighboring towns have been disposed of and from which supplies have been drawn. The liquor traffic, like all commercial enterprises, is governed by the law of demand and supply; hence the town has suffered on account of the sins of men who were not numbered among its citizens and for whose conduct it was in no wise responsible.

Nor should it be forgotten that "law enforcement" at the period when the prohibitory law was an experiment was attended with difficulties and vexations unknown in recent years, and required a high degree of moral as well as physical courage on the part of those who invoked the agency of the law for the suppression of the traffic. Deacon John Merrill and Dr. Adams Moore were among the first to institute legal proceedings, with the result that some of the dealers were required to pay a fine and costs, while the deacon was hung in effigy and the doctor's horse had its tail shorn by infuriated ruffians. The prosecutions under the direction of D. C. Remick and others connected with the several societies that have been organized for the purpose of eliminating the liquor traffic from our list of business enterprises were effective in driving many dealers out of business, but not in preventing the sale of intoxicants in the town. Closing a bar or saloon enlarged the sales by druggists, and transferred the transportation of spirits from the freight department of the railroad to the express company. The results were largely on the credit side of the public ledger, for immense good was accomplished, but the fiction that the traffic was ever entirely suppressed is not tenable. The suppression of open bars and lounging-places for tipplers was achieved, which was a great triumph for good morals. It may justly be claimed that as much was done here in the direction of extinguishing the sale of liquor as a beverage as is possible of accomplishment under like conditions anywhere.

The prohibitory law of 1855 was many times amended and always with the purpose of strengthening it, except by an amendment to the so-called Nuisance Act, passed by the Legislature of 1897, which provided that the determination of the question of "nuisance" should be left to the jury instead of the court. Under the Act of 1855 many abuses gradually came into existence, some of an intolerable character more detrimental to the public welfare than those it was designed to cure, and the question of its repeal was made the principal issue in the election of 1902. The people by a decisive majority decided in favor of repeal, and the Legislature of 1903 enacted the license law now in force. The chief features of the present statute are the creation of a State commission whose powers include the issuance of all licenses, and qualified local option covering saloons only. The first expression of the voters of the town under this law was given at the annual March meeting in 1903, when the vote was strongly against license. The matter of licensing druggists to sell for medicinal, and dealers in hardware for mechanical, purposes was not submitted, as under the law these are a matter of right. The law has not been in operation a sufficient length of time to test its advantages or defects.

XLIII.

SCHOOLS.

BY MRS. LYDIA DREW JACKSON.

NEXT to the meeting-house, the school-room was dear to the hearts of the settlers of New England, and New Hampshire early felt the obligation of training for good citizenship the youth within her borders. While under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, she seems to have been in full accord with the educational spirit of her sister colony, and when she became a separate province one of the earliest legislative enactments, in 1693, required the selectmen of each town to raise money by assessment to build and repair school-houses, to provide a schoolmaster, and imposed a fine of ten pounds in case of failure to comply with this provision. In 1791 a law was passed in New Hampshire requiring every town of fifty householders to provide a schoolmaster to teach pupils to read and write, and every town of one hundred householders to establish a grammar school, with a fine of twenty pounds for non-compliance. In the Constitution adopted by the State in 1784, is a provision making it the duty of legislatures and magistrates to cherish the interests of literature and science and all seminaries and public schools, and an assessment of taxes for that purpose is provided for. The builders of the State had the interest of her citizens at heart; but Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire, says that when the leading men of a town were themselves persons of knowledge and wisdom, they would provide means of instruction for the children, yet when the case was otherwise, they would evade the law.

The citizens of Littleton belonged to the former class, though, because the inhabitants were few in number and their resources scanty, it is not until 1791 that we find the first record of an appropriation for establishing a public school in Littleton, when sixteen bushels of wheat were voted "for the use of schools next winter." As a bushel of wheat was worth at that time 75 cents, this appropriation was equivalent to \$12. The next year the same appropriation was made, and the town was divided into



LITTLETON HIGH SCHOOL.



Upper, Middle, and Lower Districts, the dividing line of the Upper and Middle being at the parting of the State and County roads near the Wheeler farm. The Lower and the Upper were subdivided in 1795 and 1799, and in the latter year a new district was created, thus anticipating the action of the Legislature in 1805, which empowered towns to divide into school districts and raise and appropriate money for school purposes.

Prior to this time the schools had been organized and maintained by the town under the direction of the Selectmen. The necessity for economy had overcrowded the schools. It was thought that by multiplying the centres of control the interest of each individual would be awakened, and a more constant supervision of the schools assured; and in compliance with this law the town chose a committee of eight to make the division into school districts. This committee — David Goodall, John Millen, James Williams, Peter Bonney, Joseph W. Morse, Andrew Rankin, John Nurs, and Samuel Rankin — reported at an adjourned meeting held March 26, 1805, at the house of Jonas Nurs. This report was rejected, and the meeting proceeded to district the town to suit itself, though along the same general lines followed by the committee. The language of the record is somewhat obscure, but it is evident that eight districts were established at this time, for the meeting proceeded to elect an officer to build a school-house in each district, and these were eight in number: Bethuel White, Abijah Allen, Isaac Miner, James Jackson, James Williams, Barney Haskins, Joseph W. Morse, and Alexander Albee. The meeting also chose eight collectors of school taxes, one for each district, as the law required. The districts then established retained their numbers for nearly a century, though as occasion required they were subdivided, until nineteen districts in all were created. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 lay on the Connecticut River, beginning at Dalton line and extending to that part of Lyman which is now Monroe. These districts, before the numbering in 1805, were popularly known by the name of some member of the district prominent in the community. No. 1 was called the Cushman District, after Parker Cushman; No. 2, the Williams District, after James Williams; No. 3, the Rankin District, for James Rankin; No. 4, the Carter District, for Daniel Carter.

The district newly created in 1799, called the Gile District after John Gile, was subsequently numbered 5. "It began at the south line of the land owned by Silas Wheeler (where Albert Orr resides), ran toward Concord, now Lisbon, far enough to include the Jonas Nurs place (now owned by Frank Fitch), and

thence extended in the direction of the cross-road that ran by what is now known as the Robins place, half-way to the Rankin Mills." No. 6 was the Meadow District, along the Ammonoosuc River to Lisbon (then Concord). No. 7 was Mann's Hill and that part of Farr Hill not included in No. 5. No. 8 comprised all the territory included in Union School District in June, 1902. In 1811 No. 9 was set off from No. 4, but was rejoined to its original territory in 1875. In 1811 also No. 10, Farr Hill, was set off from No. 5 with a small strip from No. 7. In 1814 parts of Districts 3 and 5 were set off as No. 11. In 1823 No. 12 was created from the northeastern portion of No. 1 along Mt. Misery. In 1828 No. 13 was constituted out of the territory on Mt. Eustis, and No. 8 was extended to the Bethlehem line.

In 1833 the town found it necessary to appoint a committee of three, consisting of Ezra Parker, Joseph Palmer, and Joseph Robins, to re-establish district boundaries, and their report was accepted at the next town meeting. Five years later, No. 14, now known as the Aphthorp District, was set off from No. 8. No. 15 was also created from No. 8, and comprised all the territory in the district west of the Dr. Burns place (now School Street). In 1850 parts of 2, 3, and 5 were formed into District No. 16, but these districts in 1877 received again the territory they had ceded, as the necessity for this district no longer existed. In 1853 No. 17 was formed from that part of No. 8 lying south of the Ammonoosuc River. No. 18 was formed in 1854 from that part of No. 11 near Partridge Pond, and in 1859 No. 19 was established by uniting a part of No. 11 with the northerly section of Walker Hill in Lisbon.

The district system established by the law of 1805 was greatly strengthened by the law of 1827, which deserves more than a passing mention, as it was much superior to any previous school legislation in its comprehensiveness, including all that was good in past enactments and adding several new provisions of great value. In short, therein was contained the nucleus of the modern system of the government and supervision of schools.¹

¹ This act of 1827 is important as being the basis of the modern school system in this State. It required the Selectmen to levy a tax to be computed at a rate of \$90 for every one dollar of their proportion of public taxes (the proportion of this town in 1828 was \$3.82), "to be appropriated to the sole purpose of keeping one English school or schools within the towns and places . . . for teaching the various sounds and powers of the letters of the English language, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetick, geography, and such other branches of education as may be necessary to teach in an English school. . . ."

Section 2 provided for the division of the money raised among the districts.

Section 3 required the Selectmen "to appoint a superintending school committee

As time passed on, the district system, which at first answered well the purpose of its establishment, did not accomplish the best results. Division into so many districts rendered the sum available for each very small, and it was necessary in some instances to have a very short term of school or to hire inferior teachers. These conditions brought about an effort to re-establish the town system. This aroused the advocates of the district system, who strengthened the law in 1843 by procuring an act which required the Selectmen, under penalty of \$100, to make a division into school districts upon the application of eleven legal voters. This led to an abuse of the system in many towns, and in some it was carried to a ridiculous extreme. In our own town in 1844 a district was created containing the farms of Jonas Temple, Parker Cushman, and a few others on the Connecticut River; but the good sense which this community has ever evinced must have prevailed, since the district was never organized. The opponents of the district system renewed their efforts, and in 1885 a law was passed abolishing that system, and by this act the number of districts in the State was reduced from eighteen hundred and ninety to two hundred and seventy-five. This law did not affect districts formed by special act of Legislature, of which there were forty-six in New Hampshire at that time, — among them the Union School District in Littleton, which was organized in 1866 under the Somersworth

consisting of not less than three nor more than five persons," whose duty it should be to examine teachers, to visit the schools, and "enquire into the mode of discipline and proficiency of scholars and to use their influence . . . that the youth in the several districts attend the schools." It gave them power to dismiss teachers for cause, and expel scholars.

Section 4 authorized the committee to provide the text-books to be used much as at present . . . make reports, etc., etc.

Section 6. Schoolmasters to be citizens of the United States, and other provisions as to qualifications, certificates, etc.

Section 7. Penalty for neglecting to assess the tax doomed the Selectmen to pay the full amount required by law, etc.

Section 8 was as follows: "*And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the presidents, professors, and tutors of colleges, and the preceptors and teachers of academies, and all other instructors of youth to take diligent care, and use their best endeavors, to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love of their country, humanity and benevolence; sobriety, industry and frugality; chastity, moderation, and temperance; and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society. And it shall be the duty of such instructors, to endeavor to lead those under their care into a particular understanding of the tendency of the before-mentioned virtues to preserve and perfect a republican form of government, and to secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness; and the tendency of the opposite vices to slavery and ruin.*" (Session Laws of 1827, pp. 213-217.)

Another law, passed at the same session, authorized towns to raise money to build or repair school-houses.

Act of 1848, which authorized any school district, when the number of pupils exceeded one hundred, to keep a high school as the interests of education might require. In 1857 the Legislature authorized contiguous districts to unite for the same purpose.

The school-houses erected in 1805 by the committee appointed for that purpose were rude, unpainted structures, and all probably resembled that erected in District No. 2, which Luther B. Town thus describes: "I first attended school in 1818. The school-house was a small, low-posted building, one end of which was occupied by a large fireplace. Around the other end and the sides ran a long plank bench with no desks in front. The only furnishing provided for the teacher was a chair — no table, no reference books, nor any of those supplies which are so lavishly provided at the present day. The walls were bare; in fact, the whole interior and exterior were severely plain, and the instruction provided within the walls was equally simple in its character. This building fell to pieces in 1830, so we had no school that year; but in 1831 a new house was built which had desks as well as seats, but were all unpainted and faced the teacher in four rows with three aisles between; one side of this was occupied by a fireplace also, and even then the teacher had no table or desk."

The open fires were disastrous in many cases. The live coals falling upon the floor set fires which were extinguished only when the building had gone up in smoke. In Districts No. 1 and No. 7 the school-houses were lost in this manner, and new ones erected. Stoves did not come into use in the outlying districts until 1842, but were used in the village a few years earlier. These stoves were made in Franconia. The first school-house in District No. 1, and the second in town, was built on the west side of the road between Parker Cushman's and Obadiah Carpenter's. It was burned in 1825 from the open fire as mentioned, and was rebuilt on the present site near the old Williams place. This having been burned in 1853, a new house was built and is still standing. In District No. 7 the first school-house was on the road leading from Mann's to Farr Hill, and was burned by coals escaping from the fireplace in 1823. It was rebuilt in 1824, but was so worn out in 1857 that it was torn down, and the present building was erected near Mr. Bartlett's. In No. 10, Farr Hill, a school-house was burned in 1828, and another was erected by Levi Hildreth during the summer of the same year. Though this had a fireplace, it existed until it reached a dilapidated condition, when it was torn down and the present building erected on the original site.

The first school-house in the village district, No. 8, stood, as

has been mentioned in Vol. I., on the lot now occupied by the house of George Gile. This was built under the direction of Bethuel White in 1805. As early as 1826 the building was in such a decayed condition that it was regarded by many of our citizens unsuitable for school purposes, and they agitated the question of building a new structure, but could not secure a vote for that purpose. In July, 1831, Elisha Hinds bought of John Bowman a tract of land adjoining the school-house lot, which he deeded as a gift to the district. It is evident from the provisions of the deed that "Esquire" Hinds contemplated the gift to the village of a structure on the same lot to be used for public meetings,¹ but circumstances soon after rendered the execution of his plans, whatever they may have been, impracticable. After repeated failures to obtain a vote of the district authorizing the erection of a new structure, the old building was burned about 1834. The origin of the fire was not known for many years, when the facts were disclosed. It seems that a party of citizens, disguised as Indians, set the building on fire and remained on the ground till they saw that the structure was doomed.

¹ The conditions of the deed of Elisha Hinds to the district were as follows: "It conveys a tract of land with the rights and privileges of building, repairing, altering, rebuilding, and forever maintaining and using a school-house and the other necessary buildings appurtenant thereto, for the benefit of said district, on a certain rectangular piece of land in said district, which I, said Hinds, have this day purchased of John Bowman, the side lines of which are seven rods and a half a rod each in length and are parallel, and the end lines of which are each six rods in length and parallel, which piece of land is the second piece described in said Bowman's deed of this date to me, said Hinds, and adjoins the northeasterly side of another piece of land two rods wide, conveyed by said Bowman to said Hinds and the first piece described in said deed; and except the old school-house lot extending from the road leading from Glynville to Mann's Hill, otherwise called Allen's Hill, in said Littleton, to the road leading from said village on the northerly side of Ammonoosuc up the river towards Portland, the piece on which the rights and privileges aforesaid are granted is equidistant from each of said roads, and also the right and privilege so far as said Hinds' title extends of having a public highway laid out on said piece of land two rods wide without said Hinds claiming any compensation for any damage by him so sustained, and do further by these presents give, etc., the right and privilege of using in a convenient and proper way and manner, so long as the schools of said district are kept on said land, so much of said land as may be necessary for the comfortable and pleasant accommodation of the school or schools which may be kept or established in said district, and also the right and privilege of having or permitting a hall to be erected over said district school room or rooms for any of the purposes, political, moral, literary or religious, before named in this instrument, and also for any other peaceable meeting of the good citizens and residents of this vicinity. Said Hinds also reserves the right to himself so far as it shall not interfere with and obstruct the rights and privileges hereby conveyed, to erect, or cause to be erected, or to give, grant and convey the right and privilege of erecting on a part of the same land another building or buildings for any of the aforesaid purposes, literary, moral, or religious, and for any other peaceable meetings of the good citizens and residents of this vicinity."

The new school-house was built on Union Street, on the site now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Charles C. Smith.¹ It was a building of one story with a side to the road, and set well back from the street. It contained two school-rooms, one for advanced pupils and the other for the younger element, the first attempt at grading schools in the town. This house was a great improvement on the prevailing style of school-rooms at the time. The seats and desks were made of pine, and each was arranged for the accommodation of two pupils. The teacher sat upon a raised platform containing a chair and a table, with a small blackboard on the wall behind the desk. This was also the first school-house in town to be heated with a box stove, which was made by the Franconia Iron Company. The house was abandoned for school purposes soon after the organization of Union School District, and was purchased by Charles C. Smith, who used its timbers for a part of the house which he erected in 1870 and which still stands on the lot which reverted to the heirs of John Bowman when the school-house was given up and was purchased from them by Mr. Smith.

In 1853 District No. 17, on the south side of the Ammonoosuc River, was organized, and a new school-house built on the lot now occupied by the residence of George C. Smith, which a newspaper of the time thus describes: "The rooms are very pleasant and well planned, and the furniture is superior to that we have ever seen before. It was bought of S. Wales, Jr., in Boston. The desks are for two scholars, all made with immovable tops, the bottom forming shelves for books, etc., underneath. Every desk is furnished with a glass ink-well with metal cover, and is also grooved for pens, pencils, etc. In brief, the school-house, in respect to style, construction, convenience of arrangement, elegance of finish, furniture, and means of ventilation, as well as amplitude of grounds, may be pointed to as a model." This building was moved and converted into a dwelling-house when Union School District was formed.

It is difficult to realize, in these days of the multiplicity of text-books, how meagre was the supply in the early days of the last century. The speller and the arithmetic were the only books in which there was any uniformity. There were no reading-books extant, but each pupil carried from home some book in which to read, and these were varied in character, — some reading from the Bible, some from a history, and a favored few from the "Columbian Orator." At a later period the demand for text-books caused the publication of such books on different subjects, and about 1823 came

¹ The lot deeded by Elisha Hinds, or a part of it.

into use Murray's Readers and a grammar by the same author ; also Woodbridge's Geography, with maps. Miss Rankin, a former pupil in No. 3 and afterward a distinguished teacher in our own town and in other States, writes as follows : " The maps accompanying Woodbridge's Geography, which were the first we ever saw, presented a new world to our vision, and the one particularly which represented the moral condition of the world was a revelation which stirred the depths of the soul. From the pictured representations we learned that a great portion of the world was buried in profound darkness, a less portion in semi-darkness, and but two or three bright spots indicated that light and knowledge prevailed. It was while seriously contemplating the map of the various civilizations of the world in that distant school-house that my resolutions were formed to go personally to some of those dark domains of heathenism and bear the torch of truth to souls for whom Christ died. From Murray's Reader came also an inspiration from the hands of a pious writer — the sentiments of which I adopted as a part of my life, and often in after years repeated experimentally : 'Should Fate command me to the farthest verge of the green earth, to distant barbarous climes, rivers unknown to song, where first the sun gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beam flames on the Atlantic isles, 't is naught to me, since God is ever present, ever felt, and where he vital breathes there must be joy.' " Miss Rankin also adds that, "As a passing and merited tribute to Lindley Murray, I will say that no better selection of matter for the formation of mind and character was ever presented to our schools than was found in the old-fashioned and now obsolete 'English Reader.' "

A few years later, Whelpley's Compend of Ancient History was added to the curriculum for advanced pupils. In these days of kindergarten methods, when the sole aim is to keep the interest of the children unflagging, the poor little urchin who sat on the rough benches in the early days awakens our pity. No bright pegs, string of beads, or gayly-colored pictures to divert his mind, but every active muscle strained to keep still until he should be called to toe a crack and learn his letters from the spelling-book, in the back part of which he afterwards read until he was advanced to the New Testament !

The scarcity of books, though a drawback in many respects, still had one advantage. The pupil became thoroughly acquainted with the contents of the few books within his reach, instead of having a superficial knowledge of many, as is apt to be the case to-day. The poor boy or girl who could procure no books was

in sad straits until the law passed in 1827 required that pupils should be well supplied with books at the expense of parents and guardians, and, in case they were not able, at the public expense. In 1858 a law was passed that text-books must continue in use for three years from the time of introduction, and not more than one such book or series of books used in each class of schools could be changed in any year. In 1883 an act was passed authorizing any town or district to raise money by taxation or otherwise, for supplying pupils in the common schools with text-books free of charge. Several efforts had been made to pass a compulsory free-text-book law, but without result until the session of the Legislature of 1889, when a bill was introduced by William H. Mitchell of Littleton, then a member of the Senate, and largely through his efforts and in the face of strenuous opposition the present law was passed. Because of the aid given by this law, many a pupil has received instruction in our schools for a longer period than would have been possible if his parents had been obliged to provide books.

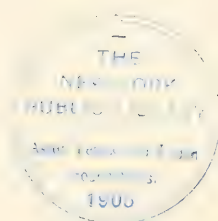
This question of text-books and suitable teachers rendered necessary some supervision of the schools, and this need was met very early in the history of education in our town. In 1808 an act was passed making it the duty of towns "to appoint a committee of three or four persons who should visit and inspect the schools annually in a manner which they might judge most conducive to the progress of Literature, Morality, and Religion." In compliance with this act school inspectors were chosen in Littleton in 1809. This board consisted of Rev. David Goodall, Dr. William Burns, and Robert Charlton; the next year Joseph E. Dow succeeded Mr. Charlton. Judge Batchellor, in an article on Joseph E. Dow published in the proceedings of the Grafton and Coös Bar Association, has rescued from oblivion a characterization of these gentlemen as they appeared to the irreverent minds of some of the pupils, expressed in the following lines attributed to David Goodall, Jr.:—

" Lord, have pity
On this committee
That stands before us now.
There 's Old Bald Head
And Wooden Leg
And Popple Headed Dow."

This board evidently fulfilled the duties of the position in an acceptable manner, for they were re-elected for three succes-



KILBURN SCHOOL BUILDING.



sive years, when John Charlton took the place of Joseph E. Dow.¹

There is a break in the record of these inspectors, but they were evidently appointed, as some old receipts for money paid for inspecting schools have come down to us, though no record for those years is found in the books.

Under the law of 1827 we find recorded the names of five who were chosen as superintending school committee: Drury Fairbank, Walter Charlton, William Burns, Richard Peabody, and Guy C. Rix. But in 1833 complaints of the expense of supporting superintending school committee were so numerous that an act was passed allowing towns to dispense with them; this was repealed in 1846.

The election of a prudential committee was also authorized by the law of 1827. This officer was the guardian of expenditures. He called the district meetings together, selected and contracted for the teachers in the district, provided them board, and furnished necessary fuel. He could not employ teachers, however, until the superintending school committee had certified to their qualifications. This law was amended at different times, but the duties of the committee remained about the same, and in 1872 "female citizens" were allowed to hold the office of such committee; but Littleton has never honored this portion of her citizenship by an election to this office.² In 1886 the town system was established, and from that date a Board of Education consisting of three members was chosen each year, until 1903, when by an act of the Legislature the schools of the town were united with Union School District under the control of the same Board of Education.

The money necessary for the support of schools has been raised by taxation; the first assessment being, as we have said, in 1791, when sixteen bushels of wheat, value 75 cents a bushel, were appropriated. Two years later the appropriation was increased from sixteen to thirty bushels of wheat, or from \$12 to \$22.50, and the appropriation was not again increased until 1796, when \$40 was raised for schools, and in 1800, \$100 was appropriated. That our citizens have always been liberal in appropriations for schools is shown by the fact that in 1900, one hundred years later, the sum available for the support of schools was \$13,154.99. Before 1821 direct taxation was the only method

¹ A full list of school inspectors and superintending school committees, as well as the members of the Board of Education, will be found in the statistical history of this volume.

² In March of the present year (1904) two women were elected, Mrs. William H. Bellows and Julia A. Eaton.

by which money was raised for educational purposes. In that year the Literary Fund was established by the Legislature for the sole purpose of endowing and supporting a college for instruction in the higher branches; but in 1828 this idea was abandoned, and the money divided among the towns of the State for the use of the common schools. This fund is raised by a tax on savings-banks, trust companies, and the deposits, stocks, and accumulations of depositors in such institutions and incidental holdings of savings-banks, and trust companies not resident in the State. In 1890 the dog tax was added to the money available for school purposes. In the year 1900 Littleton received \$415 from the Literary Fund and \$360 from the dog tax. In 1852 Littleton ranked twenty-seventh among the two hundred and twenty-five towns in the State and seventh among the thirty-seven towns in Grafton County, in the per cent of school money raised above the amount required by law. In 1853 Littleton stood second among the towns in the State and first among the towns in the county.

The compensation for teaching has increased in like ratio with the appropriations. In a bundle of old receipts we find the following: —

LITTLETON, March 22nd A. D. 1811.

Received of the Selectmen of this town forty-two Dollars by the hand of Ebenezer Pingree, Collector in District No. 2 for teaching the school in said District three months last past at fourteen Dollars per month.

HUBBARD CARTER.

LITTLETON, 26 August, 1815.

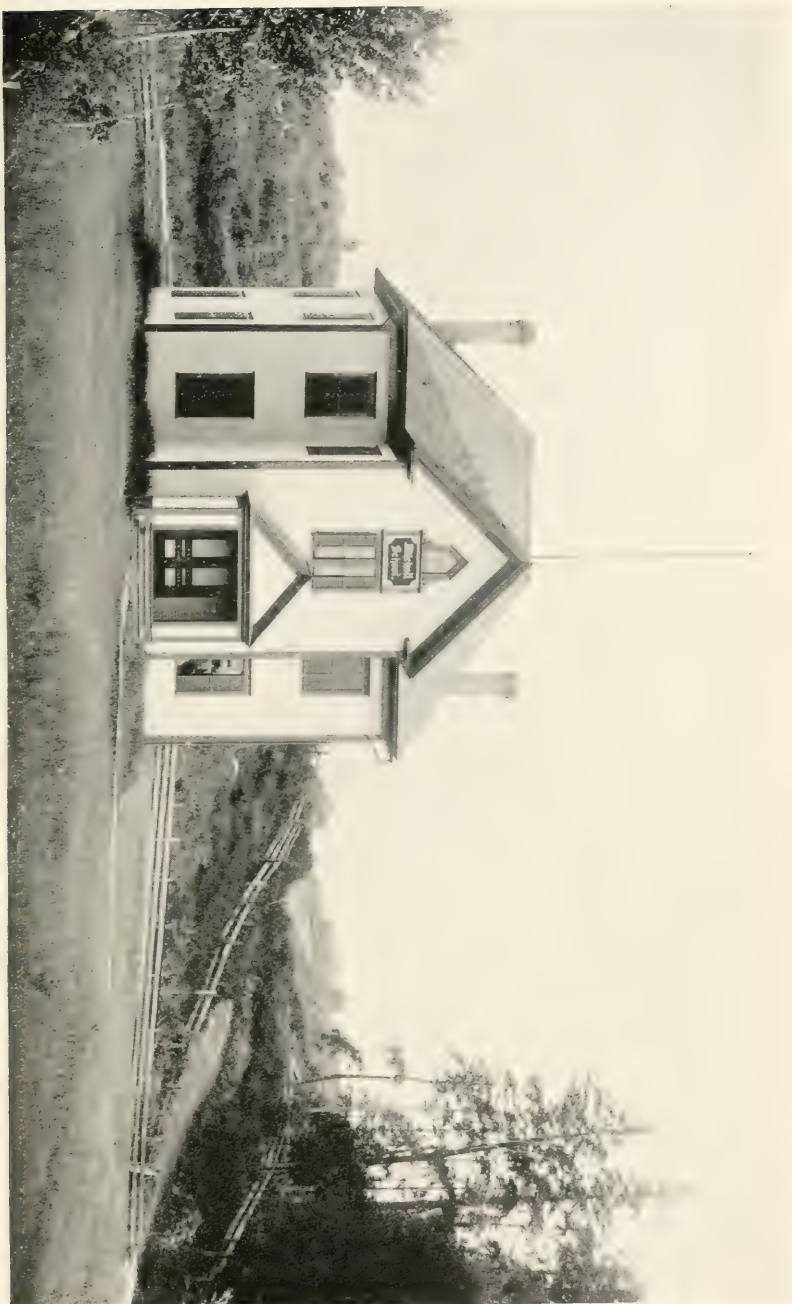
Received of Richard Peabody twelve dollars in full for my teaching school in Littleton three months the present year.

POLLY THORNTON.

Forty years later a schoolmistress received \$25, and a master \$34 a month. These prices included board, which was reckoned as worth \$1.50 a week.

The first school for special training of teachers was established by Rev. S. R. Hall, a Congregational minister who opened an academy at Concord, Vt., in 1823. This has been termed "the first real Normal School on the American Continent."¹ From this school Littleton obtained teachers, and most of the young men and maidens received the higher education. Mr. Hall afterwards established a similar school at Plymouth, where Matilda Rankin, a former pupil from Littleton, became his assistant. This was

¹ Bush's History of Education in New Hampshire, published by order of Congress, p. 42.



Mitchell School.

many years before the Normal School was established there by the State in 1870. Littleton has depended largely on this institution for her teachers, and the standard of education has thereby been raised; for though normal instruction cannot make a teacher of one lacking that indefinable quality which is the necessary possession of every man or woman who achieves success in this profession, yet to such a one the training given develops and perfects this natural talent. All the laws respecting teachers have required that they should be of good moral character, and Littleton has been especially fortunate in this regard. Nearly all her teachers have stimulated in their pupils a desire for knowledge, and have aided in developing their mental and moral faculties in such a manner as to give the right impulse and direction to their lives.

Among these, beside Robert Charlton and Ansel Hatch, whose connection with the schools has been considered at length in Vol. I., were the Rev. Mr. Churchill, a Baptist minister in the first years of the nineteenth century; General Cushman, a distinguished lawyer in Maine; Gen. Jacob Benton and William Heywood; Reuben Benton, prominent in the political life of Essex County, Vt.; Edmund Holmes, brother of Ariel, who taught in District No. 2 in 1827 and 1828 and was an excellent teacher, as was also Samuel Fletcher, captain in the militia, who afterwards went to Lyndon, Vt. One of the best teachers of this period was Loren Spencer, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., afterwards a graduate of Dartmouth. When Mr. Palmer, who was committee that year, wished to hire Mr. Spencer, he was amazed because he would not come for less than \$14 per month and board. Such a high price for teaching school was unheard of! After recovering a little from his amazement, he said, if he had to pay that sum, Mr. Spencer must teach twenty-six days in a month and have no holidays or half-holidays. Under these conditions he taught three months, and was a good disciplinarian as well as instructor. William Hubbard also taught in No. 1 very acceptably and afterwards became noted as a constructor of steamboats. Stephen Stanley Hill, who married the eldest sister of Harry and George A. Bingham, also made his mark as a capable teacher, and later was a California pioneer. Among others were P. F. Davidson, afterward a Baptist minister, as was his father before him; Salmon H. Rowell, Roby Curtis Town, Job Pingree, Guy C. Rix, Douglas Robins, Joseph Robins, Jr., and Douglass R. Dexter.

Richard W. Peabody was a famous teacher in these early days. He was a man of vigor and of undoubted courage,—useful ad-

junets at a time when the larger boys intended to run matters if there was a weak point in the disciplinary armor of the teacher. In a school which he taught one winter, the boys formed a conspiracy "to clean Peabody out," as they expressed it. One night they turned a white horse into the school-room. Arriving in the morning, Mr. Peabody saw how matters stood. Nothing daunted, he compelled them to drive out the horse, to take brooms and water, and no rest and no school were allowed until the room was restored to its original state of cleanliness. There was no further trouble in that district.

Daniel Wise, D.D., LL.D., the celebrated Methodist author and divine, was a faithful and efficient instructor in District No. 5. Samuel B. Page, the well-known lawyer of Haverhill, also met with success as a teacher. George Streeter began his career as a teacher in our schools. He afterwards practised law in New York and became a municipal judge. In the Civil War period Hiram K. Dewey, now cashier of the bank at Barton, Vt., taught in District No. 13. Daniel Wilkins, son of Philip C. Wilkins, the surveyor, also was famous as a local mathematician as well as teacher.

Frank Peirce, late a prominent business man in Michigan, and Elisha May, a noted lawyer of St. Johnsbury, Vt., taught in Littleton in their early manhood, and gave satisfaction. The late Warren McIntire was a noted teacher for more than thirty years. Not a strict disciplinarian, he yet had a happy faculty of arousing the interest of the pupils, thus insuring the best possible discipline, that which comes from earnest labor. He taught in New England and in New Jersey and the Western States, filling acceptably all the positions to which he was called. Something of romance gathers about the school-houses in District No. 8.

Among the teachers in the house located on Pleasant Street was Calvin Ainsworth, who taught during the winter months when the strong arm was needed and whose alternate during the summer term was Eliza Bellows. Their association as teachers while he was a law student in her brother's office ultimately led to their marriage. When the new house was erected on Union Street in 1836, a similar situation aroused the same sentiments in the hearts of Charles R. Morrison, afterwards a prominent lawyer and judge of the State, and Susan Fitch, both of whom taught in this building, and were united in marriage soon after.

Among the young women who made successful teachers were the daughters of Gen. David Rankin, Clarissa, Melinda, Mabina, Harriet, and Persis, who began to teach when very young, — Melinda at the age of fourteen, — and Hannah G. Peabody, who is



ARTHUR SCHOOL.

still living. At the same early period may be mentioned the Tift sisters and the Rowell sisters. The daughters of Parker Cushman, Betsey and Rebecca, are remembered as teachers of fine character, and as meeting with much success in their calling, as is also Lavinia Gile, the daughter of John Gile and mother of F. A. Eastman. Others are Isabel Charlton, Polly Thornton, Lydia Dexter; Susan and Jennie Abbott, daughters of Capt. Isaac Abbott, who respectively married John and Wallace Lindsay; Adaline Owen, from St. Johnsbury, who married Lieut. Edward Kilburn; and Joan Stevens, afterwards the wife of Judge Rand.

Those of a later date who achieved success were Hannah B. Farr, Luella J. Gould, Sarah E. Blair, Caroline Farr (Mrs. B. F. Page), Martha Goodwin, Olive Goodwin, sisters of Major Samuel G. Goodwin, and the Calhoun sisters, daughters of James Calhoun, all of whom are given high praise for their successful methods.

It is to be regretted that all the reports of the superintending school committee have not been handed down in the printed page, for the few to which we have access furnish a vivid picture of the schools and the personality of the teacher, at least as she appeared to her superintendent, whose frankness in discussing the qualifications of each teacher under his supervision seems startling in this age, when it is the custom to refrain from any criticism of our public servants, except fulsome praise. How would the modern schoolmistress like to see herself described as "not up with the times;" "too quiet, without enthusiasm enough to be a good teacher," or "wanting the staid dignity of instructress"? Quite as well, perhaps, as to see herself described as "moving about the school-room with ease and gracefulness," or occupying a "school-house that was without a broom and decidedly dirty."

Having done his duty by the teachers, the superintendent, in his report, turns his pen to the parents. They are told in one district that, while they have little means, they have quite as little ambition. Their school-house is without a latch, and the door fastened with a chip; the sill is so low that water runs into the school-house. Another district is rebuked for not providing a broom, a shovel, and a stove. Still another is told that, though a wealthy district, its school-house is the lowest in the scale, and that he "trusts that the report that they are to build a new one is true."

Then, too, parents are warned to bring up their children at home so they will behave better in school, are scored for allowing

their children to be absent and tardy, admonished to visit the schools often so the children will not be so "coy," and urged to cease their bickerings in those districts where they find it incompatible with their feelings to live in peace. One of these conflicts grew so rancorous that the clerk of a district refused to make a certified copy of the vote to repair a school-house to which he was opposed, thus preventing the Selectmen from assessing the tax. Sometimes the prudential committee came in for a pen-lashing because he failed in the duties prescribed for his office, so that the office of superintending school committee seems to have also made the incumbent a censor of the manners, morals, and general conduct of the community.

One of the great difficulties between residents of the districts and the superintendent was the subject of text-books. Parents refused to purchase new text-books, thinking that those books which were good enough in their day and generation would serve for their children. One superintendent who firmly insisted on furnishing a class of ten pupils who were using five different kinds of readers with a uniform text-book adopted by the town, encountered a storm of protest from a public meeting called by the residents of the district, and only by the most positive insistence was he able to execute his purpose. The matter of school furnishings seems to have been neglected here as elsewhere, for in 1859 we read that only two schools in town have maps, globes; and charts, and very few had even blackboards. The inventor of blackboards for the use of schools was the Rev. Samuel R. Hall, who established the training school in Concord, Vt. In 1875 the superintendent rejoices that while there are many necessary furnishings lacking yet, all school-rooms have blackboards. Quite an advance!

A movement, often attempted but long delayed, was brought to a successful conclusion in 1866, when the village districts, Nos. 8, 15, and 17, were united in Union School District. This movement met with some opposition, arising chiefly from a fear that the village at that time was not in a financial position to undertake what was regarded as an expensive enterprise.¹

Each of these districts, at meetings called for that purpose, voted in favor of the union, and in April, 1866, the first meeting of Union School District was held at the old school-house in No. 8. This district organized under the Somersworth Act.

¹ Accurate details of proceedings of several school meetings cannot be given, as the records were destroyed by the burning of the residence of B. F. Robinson, who was at that time the clerk of Union School District.

George A. Bingham, Franklin Tilton, Franklin J. Eastman, James R. Jackson, and George Farr were chosen a superintending school committee. The prudential committee consisted of George A. Bingham, Franklin Tilton, and Franklin J. Eastman, and this organization with these officers continued until the reorganization was effected under the Concord Act, two years later, and the organization of a Board of Education. Pending the erection of a school building, schools were held in 1866 and 1867 in the old district school-houses.

The location of the school-house, as is often the case, was a matter of contention. The committee had purchased a lot of Franklin J. Tilton and T. E. Sanger, a part of which is now occupied by the Maples. This selection was not satisfactory to the residents of old District No. 8, who, not improperly perhaps, claimed that it was too far removed from the centre of population. In order to preserve harmony and insure the consummation of plans then matured, George A. Bingham and William J. Bellows purchased of the heirs of Francis Hodgman all the land then known as the Burns pasture, and deeded to the district the lot on which the High School building was subsequently erected. This selection, on the whole, was far more satisfactory to the district.

The plans for the new building were drawn by Edward Dow, a Concord architect. The foundation was begun in the spring of 1866. A contract for the erection of the frame and covering it was made with Jeremiah B. Copp, who proceeded with the work until autumn, when a violent storm levelled the building with the ground. This misfortune delayed the construction until the spring of 1877, when Charles Nurse erected a new frame and Dunn & Chandler took the contract for finishing the building. In 1868 the school-house was ready for occupancy, having cost \$37,000.

The building has been several times remodelled. The lower floor remained unaltered until the summer of 1903, when it was changed to provide an office room for the superintendent. The second story, as originally designed, contained rooms for the High and Grammar schools, the partition separating them being at first of glass.

The bell began calling the pupils to their duties in September 1867, but the building was without a clock until 1875, when Moses A. Dow, the founder of Dow Academy, generously gave the beautiful and expensive timepiece which now ornaments the building, ticking a warning of the flight of time to dilatory pupils.

The first principal engaged was A. B. Putney, but on account

of illness he was unable to assume the position, and C. E. Harrington, now a Congregational minister of distinction, was appointed to the position. It was a difficult task to grade the schools, but Mr. Harrington was a vigorous man, intellectually and physically, with an immense capacity for work, and he accomplished great results during his year of service.

The second principal of the High School was Franklin J. Burnham, a graduate of Dartmouth, 1869. He had taught several terms previous to his year in Littleton, and had served three years in the Civil War. This was a factor in his success, discipline being one of the marked features of his principalship. He continued the work of grading and organizing the school, arranged courses of study, and issued the first catalogue. He afterward studied law in Chicago University, and was admitted to the bar, but became president of the First National Bank of Moorhead, Minn., and gradually withdrew from the practice of his profession to give his entire attention to that financial institution.

The one-year rule, so detrimental to the best interest of the school, was broken by the retention of the successor of Mr. Burnham for three years. Mr. John J. Ladd, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1852, and a teacher in many prominent schools before he came to Littleton, entered upon his duties as principal of our High School in 1870. His valuable experience as a teacher, his personal magnetism and enthusiasm for his work rendered him a valuable man for the position, and at first he raised the school to a high rank; but the latter part of his stay he devoted more time to outside affairs than to the school, and his resignation was accepted with less reluctance on this account.

Returning to the one-year term, Frank D. Hutchins took charge for the year beginning September, 1873. He is reported to have been a thorough, impartial, scholarly, and in every sense highly competent instructor. He was graduated at Dartmouth, and had taught school before coming to Littleton. He afterwards studied for admission to the bar, was successful and practised a few years, but at length became cashier of the Lancaster National Bank, with which he is still connected.

Frank P. Moulton was graduated from Bates College in 1874, at the head of his class. He came from that institution to the principalship of the Littleton High School, where his fine scholarship and aptness in instruction were greatly appreciated for the three years that he remained. He has always been a progressive teacher, and is now professor of Latin in the Providence, R. I., High School.



FRANK P. MOULTON.

DANA P. DAME.

FRANKLIN J. BURNHAM.
CHARLES E. HARRINGTON.
JOHN J. LADD.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

BENJ. F. ROBINSON.

FRANK B. PELTON.



Another graduate of Dartmouth, B. F. Robinson, taught during the years 1877 and 1878. He was a fine disciplinarian and paid special attention to the study of English, — a department of instruction which had been neglected, — and many of his former pupils attribute whatever proficiency they have in this study to the teaching of Mr. Robinson. He married one of Littleton's daughters, Miss Adelaide Kilburn, and for a time devoted himself to a share in Littleton journalism, but retained his interest in school affairs. He finally returned to his old profession, and became superintendent of schools in Melrose, Mass.

Upon Mr. Robinson's resignation, Austin H. Kenerson was secured as teacher. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, and had much experience in teaching before assuming the position at Littleton, which he filled in an able manner. Under him the schools attained a high degree of excellence, and the second class ever graduated from our High School finished their course in the summer of 1880 under his tuition. He finally abandoned the profession of teaching, and is now connected with a publishing house in Boston.

The only native of Littleton who has been principal taught in 1880 and 1881. This was Harry H. McIntire, who, like his father, was an able instructor and a great favorite with his pupils. He afterwards removed to Minneapolis, where later he became prominent as a dealer in real estate and as a mining broker.

Dana P. Dame took charge of the school the next year, with the exception of a few weeks at the beginning of the term, when A. G. Miller, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. McIntire, who was compelled to leave on account of illness, acted as principal. Mr. Dame served ten years, from 1882 to 1892, with a constant increase of salary. He regraded the schools, remodelled the courses of study, and brought the school into such working order that from the time he took charge a class has been graduated each year from the High School, while previous to his coming the graduation of a class was a rare occurrence. Mr. Dame was very much beloved by his pupils, and inspired them with an earnestness and zeal which caused them to make rapid advancement in their studies. It was with intense sorrow that the public received Mr. Dame's resignation, and he was urged to remain, but wishing to be nearer the educational centre he went to Massachusetts, and has continued to meet with great success as a superintendent of schools.

Charles A. Williams, a graduate of Williams, succeeded Mr. Dame. While very quiet and reserved in his manner, his meth-

ods were successful in enforcing good discipline and in keeping the school to its previous high standard. He remained two years and resigned to take a post-graduate course at Harvard.

Mr. F. B. Pelton took charge in 1894, and with the enthusiasm of a young man entered upon the work of teaching the High School as well as superintending the lower grades. He was very successful in winning the affection of the pupils, and had the happy art of persuading boys to remain at school when they arrived at the age when earning one's living seems to be the only desirable thing in life, and inspired them with an ambition to acquire a higher education; so that during his administration nearly every year Littleton sent a good quota of boys and girls to the different colleges of the land. Physics and chemistry were exceptionally well taught, Mr. Pelton having made a specialty of these studies by pursuing courses at Dartmouth College during his vacations, and his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of A.M. while he was teaching in Littleton. He was active also in educational matters throughout the State, and was appointed a member of the State Board of Examiners of teachers by the State Department of Public Instruction. Through his efforts advanced algebra, solid geometry, trigonometry, and typewriting were added to the courses of study, and the school, while not reaching perfection, during his administration was well to the front of the schools in the northern part of the State. He resigned in 1901 after seven years' service, and his position was taken by Edward Watson, who resigned after a year's service because of ill health, and Melville C. Smart, a teacher of wide experience, was secured. Under him the discipline is exact, the instruction thorough, and the standard of excellence well advanced.

At first there was but one assistant in the High School, Martha E. Furber, who taught only one year. Hattie D. Meserve succeeded her and for seven years filled the position ably. She was not only instrumental in stimulating the minds of her pupils, but also was an aid to them in building character, which is one of the first aims of education. Clara Meserve, Caroline C. Ross, Mrs. Martha G. Cofran, Elizabeth Cushman, W. F. Gibson, and Isabel Parks were the successors of Miss Meserve, in the order named. They were all faithful and earnest instructors, and of great help to the principals under whom they served. Miss Parks is lovingly remembered by her pupils as ever holding before them a high standard of duty, and by her own example urging them to strong endeavor.

In the course of time a second assistant was necessary, and Louise Wellman was promoted to that position, after teaching in

the Grammar School a short time. Since then the increase in the number of pupils and added courses of study have rendered additions to the teaching force necessary, and at present ¹ the regular force in our High School consists of four teachers beside the principal. Flora S. Bean, a teacher of much experience; Dorcas Shelton, whose methods were inspirational; Susan Crampton, Mary I. Goodrich, Edith A. Thompson, Lilian Haynes, Alice J. L. Durward, and the present corps have all been efficient teachers in this department.

Music was introduced into the schools in 1880, with Mrs. Charles M. Taylor as teacher, but was dropped until 1889, when it again became a part of the curriculum, with Mrs. Charles Bingham as instructress, who has faithfully performed her prescribed duties. In 1893 it was decided to introduce drawing into the schools, and Ellen I. Sanger was elected teacher in that branch. So excellent was her method and so thorough her teaching that the pupils made very rapid progress in the art. But in 1896 she resigned, and this branch was dropped until 1901, when Harriet Z. Bickford was elected teacher in drawing, and has given satisfaction to the present time.

In the two years that elapsed between the organization of Union School District and the erection of the High School building, the schools were held in buildings of the old districts. At that period two teachers of note were employed, Louella Little (Mrs. Louella M. Wilson) and Emily French. The former has since had a wide educational experience. She went West, after teaching in Littleton, and in a few years became superintendent of public instruction in Des Moines, Ia., a position she afterwards resigned to take charge of a most popular and successful young ladies' school in Chicago.

The school has been the recipient of many gifts, which have greatly added to the educational facilities. A valuable microscope was presented by B. W. Kilburn, who also donated flags for each school building in the district, to aid in instilling patriotism in the hearts of the pupils. William H. Mitchell, chairman of the Board for sixteen years, has ever been a great friend of education. He has, at different times, presented to the schools books of reference, and others needed in their scientific work. Owing to an increase in population, the accommodations for the children were inadequate, and two new school-houses were built,—one on the South Side in 1887, known as the Mitchell School, and one on the hill near the High School building, known as the Kilburn

¹ 1903.

School in 1889. This latter is one of the most up-to-date buildings for its purpose in the State.

The boundaries of the districts remained the same as in 1866 until 1900. During that year old District No. 14, now known as Apthorp, was joined to and made a part of Union School District. This district refused to unite with the others in 1866. In 1875 the superintending school committee, A. S. Batchellor, urges the advantages of a union, but so conservative are the free-born citizens that it was twenty-five years before the advice was followed.

The tide of progress in our town has been continuous, and the cause of education has kept well to the front for the last half-century. While not neglected, for the people have exceeded the requirements of the statute in their appropriations for schools, they were unmindful of the advantages of the higher educational institutions, and, prior to 1850, but two of our sons had acquired a collegiate education. In that long period it was seldom that a pupil pursued any branch not now included in those taught in the ninth grade. The establishment of Union District was the beginning of a better day. At first the curriculum, though narrow, was an immense advance from that of the old schools, and was supposed to be sufficient to fit pupils to enter college. Gradually the course has been broadened until it includes all branches taught in the average fitting school, and others, both useful and ornamental, some of which are usually found only in commercial or technical schools.

The burden placed on the taxpayers in the building of the High School structure was both unexpected and excessive, yet it has been borne without complaint. The community has voted, without question, the constantly increasing sums required to meet the demands of its committees and instructors. As indicating what those demands have been, it is only necessary to state that a generation ago the expense of maintaining the schools in Union District, with a teaching force of seven teachers, was less than \$4,000 annually. At that time there were but about forty pupils in the High School; now the teachers number eighteen, counting only those who are employed within the territory of the original district. The High School students number more than a hundred. Compared with other schools of the same character in the State, the cost of education, based upon the number of graduates from the High School, is more than in any other town or city in the State. Still it is to the credit of our people that to attain the best, and not the question of cost, has always governed their action in making appropriations for the support of schools.

XLIV.

LIBRARIES.

A HUNDRED years ago libraries were expensive luxuries. Comparatively few books were published, and those were nearly all of a philosophical, historical, or controversial character. People read these works with sober deliberation, and when a book was finished they were prepared to discuss its contents with intelligent criticism. Such works left their impress upon the minds of readers, and were an important element in moulding the character of the men and women of those days. They read for instruction, not for amusement, and lingered over each solemn paragraph until they believed they had received the light the author was supposed to transmit through the printed page.

If we may be permitted to judge from the titles in the first library founded in town, we must conclude that the best thought in those days was given to the consideration of theological questions, and the Mysteries of Udolpho, the trials of *Clarissa* or *Amelia*, the stately propriety of *Sir Charles Grandison*, or the adventures of *Jonathan Wild* had no attraction for the men and women of that day. The fathers were indeed a staid and sober generation, who felt coursing in their veins something of the chill and depressing influence of their Puritan ancestry from which they could not escape, and perhaps the happiness and usefulness of their children would have been augmented, had a stronger infusion of that element been transmitted to hold in check the hot-blooded tendencies of the present generation.

The founders of our first library were the Rev. David Goodall, Elder James Rankin, Nathaniel Webster, and the Rev. Asa Carpenter, the minister at Waterford. The event occurred at a time when the importance of establishing such institutions was generally recognized, and charters were granted by the Legislature for the establishment of more than a hundred libraries in the years between 1800 and 1815. The charter of "The Social Library in Littleton" was granted at the June session in 1801. After grant-

ing the usual powers conferred on corporations of its character, it included a provision for holding meetings at any time for the transaction of all business "except the raising of monies, which shall always be done at their annual meetings, and at no other time, at which they shall vote all necessary sums for defraying the annual expense of preserving said Library, and for enlarging the same."

It is not known when the grantees organized, or just when the library was opened for the transaction of business. It was probably, however, in 1802. The number of volumes was never large and at no time exceeded one hundred. The theological works of Paley, Butler, and Jonathan Edwards were included in the first purchase, and both the reverend proprietors added by gift a few volumes of sermons. The library was located at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Goodall, who was the first librarian. How long it continued in existence or what its history may have been is not known beyond the fact that it was in use in 1828, and that when its affairs were closed up the books were divided among the surviving proprietors.

The experiment at the west part of the town was so successful, notwithstanding its pronounced limitations, that Elisha Hinds, William Burns, and Ephraim Curtis made application to the Legislature, at its June session in 1813, to be incorporated under the name of the "Proprietors of Glynville Library," and secured a charter. The instrument is, in a general way, similar to that granted twelve years before to the proprietors of the first library. It contained the same provision as to the time for appropriating moneys, and also one requiring "that the collection of books which now does, or which may hereafter, constitute said library, shall forever be deposited and kept in some suitable place at or near where the store of Roby, Curtis & Co. now stands, and shall never be removed more than half a mile therefrom unless by a vote of two-thirds of the proprietors."

In compliance with the requirements of the charter, the first meeting of the proprietors was held, September 2, 1813, at the office of Elisha Hinds (in the Hale house). Those present beside Mr. Hinds were William Brackett, William Burns, George Wheeler, Asa Lewis, Hiram Hughes, Guy Ely, and Simeon Dodge. Dr. William Burns was chosen moderator, and Elisha Hinds clerk and librarian. Asa Lewis, William Brackett, and Elisha Hinds were made members of a committee to draft by-laws. It was then voted "to adjourn to meet at Hinds' office in said village on the first Monday of September instant (being the

sixth day of September, A.D. 1813) at six of the clock in the forenoon." The hour to which the meeting adjourned would be an inconvenient one for the present generation.

At the adjourned meeting Asa Lewis was moderator, and Ephraim Curtis, Asa Lewis, and Guy Ely were elected directors. At an adjourned meeting held on the 27th of the same month, the by-laws were reported; they bear all the characteristic earmarks of Mr. Hinds. They contain twenty-five sections, and cover nine pages of foolscap. They are exceedingly minute in detail and provide for all possible and some imaginary contingencies. The capital stock of the corporation was fixed at \$100, divided into fifty shares of the par value of \$2 each. These were assessable, and each holder was liable to a fine for each infraction of the by-laws, which in time became burdensome and led to several changes in proprietors.

The stockholders were Elisha Hinds, William Brackett, William Burns, George Wheeler, Asa Lewis, Hiram Hughes, Guy Ely, Simeon Dodge, Ephraim Curtis, Abijah Allen, Gideon Griggs, Michael Fitzgerald, Lot Woodbury, Peter Bonney, the Rev. Samuel Godard, Noah Farr, James Woodbury, John Wilder, Thornton Barrett, Thornton Crooks, Solomon Hughes, Job Pingree, Joseph Robins, Joseph W. Morse, Solomon Mann, Jr., Willis Wilder, Isaac Stearns, Washington Williams, Isaac F. Williams, Jonathan B. Rowell, Alpheus Kenney, N. Rix, Jr., John Bowman, Webster B. Merrill, Jonathan Lovejoy, Alpha Burnham, Aaron Brackett, and T. A. Edson, previous to 1820; nearly all, in fact, before 1817. Subsequent to 1820 Truman Stevens, Solomon Fitch, Austen Taylor, Isaac Abbott, Simeon B. Johnson, David Goodall, Prescott White, Samuel T. Morse, Lewis L. Merrill, and Henry A. Bellows were members of the corporation.

By vote of the proprietors, the selection of the first books was left to the judgment of the librarian. Mr. Hinds purchased fifty-one volumes of twenty-eight titles.¹ Others were procured from time to time, until the library contained upward of two hundred

¹ This purchase contained the following titles: Watts on the Mind, History of Greece, History of England, History of Rome (Goldsmith), Mason on Self-Knowledge, Ramsay's Life of Washington, The Life of General Putnam, Paley's Philosophy; Ramsay's American Revolution, 2 vols.; Bigland's View of the World, 5 vols.; Life of Howard, Miller's Retrospect, 2 vols.; Belknap's History of New Hampshire, 3 vols.; Butler's Analogy, Rise and Progress, Paley's Theology; Hamilton on Education, 2 vols.; Paley's Evidence, Dana's Sermons, Adams' History of New England, "Appeal," Young's Centaur, Path to Happiness, Riley's Narrative; Spectator, 11 vols.; Josephus' Works, 6 vols., and Robertson's America. The list is given as it appears in the Records.

and fifty volumes. All purchased before 1828 were of an historical, biographical, or theological character, except Homer's Iliad and Odyssey and a two-volume edition of Shakespeare.

The advent of Henry A. Bellows brought to the corporation new blood. He began his work at the roots of the institution by amending its by-laws, reducing their cumbersome proportions from twenty-five to fifteen sections, and simplifying its machinery. His influence was soon manifest in the selection of books. There were no additions to the ancient tomes, with a wealth of theological lore, that not only graced its shelves but were read and re-read until Squire Ely, Noah Farr, Simeon Dodge, Abijah Allen, Lot Woodbury, and other sober-minded members must have known Butler, Paley, and Dana's Sermons so well that they could repeat much of the "Analogy," the "Theology," the "Evidence," and the sermons. These solid works were interspersed with others, new at the time, which came from the enchanted pen of the "Wizard of the North." "The Antiquary" is found nestling between Chalmers' "Discourses" and the works of Portus, and scattered along the shelves amidst the solemn dignitaries of letters, as if it were necessary in this way to tone their exuberant fancy, were "Rob Roy," "Ivanhoe," "Quentin Durward," and their cousin from the wilds of America, "The Last of the Mohicans." Further down these time-worn pages we find those marvellous friends of all the world, "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "Robinson Crusoe," reposing between Whelpley's "Compend" and "Mulligan's Plea."

It is interesting to note the characteristic tendencies of the "proprietors," as evinced in their selections from the library. Squire Hinds occupies the post of honor on the first page. It appears that he made a heavy draft on the religious and educational department of the institution, and kept at it until it was exhausted. Squire Brackett was interested in education rather than theology, and more in history than in either. Bigland's "View of the World" seems to have been his companion for some months, when he turned to Ramsay's "American Revolution" and kindred topics in his hours of relaxation from business cares. His family were among the first patrons of Scott, and it was natural that the few works of fiction in the library first found their way into homes where there were young ladies, as in his. Old soldiers like Thornton Barrett, Thornton Crooks, and some few others gave their time to the literature of the war exclusively, and read and re-read the lives of Washington, Putnam, and Marion, and then turned to Belknap's "New Hampshire." Abijah Allen was

evidently of a speculative turn of mind, as indicated by the works he read, for the first on his list were "Rise and Progress," Butler's "Analogy," Paley's "Theology," "Evidence and Philosophy," Dana's "Sermons," and works of a kindred character. Squire Bonney finished the historical works before he dipped into Paley, and Job Pingree followed his example closely. Some of the stockholders read all the books or at least took them from the library, as we find every title charged to their account. Timothy A. Edson and Joseph Robins confined their reading to history and travel, as did Josiah Kilburn. Henry A. Bellows and Brackett Gile each started his course of reading with the "Spectator," and followed it with history and fiction, which means the Waverley Novels, or two or three of the works of Cooper or Irving. Both had a liking for the good things on the library shelves, for few of the classics are wanting in their lists.

The provision of the by-laws prohibiting the location of the library at a point more than a half-mile from the Roby & Curtis store, seems to have been religiously observed. As a rule, the books were kept in the place of business of the librarian for the time being. Mr. Hinds served less than a year, and in September, 1815, was succeeded by Solomon Mann, who removed the library to the store of Henry Oakes, where the annual meeting in 1816 was held. Asa Woodbury then became librarian and the Roby & Curtis store the headquarters. The succeeding librarians were Webster B. Merrill, in 1819, when the library was at his shoe-shop, and Aaron Brackett, in 1821, when the books were kept at the store of W. C. & A. Brackett. The Major continued in office until the corporation was dissolved in 1845 or 1846. The board of directors was so made up from year to year that nearly every member was called upon to serve at some time in that capacity. The librarian was the only paid official, and one of the first acts at each annual meeting of the corporation was to pass in solemn form a vote appropriating \$2 for the payment of his annual salary.

The system of fines in vogue in the organization was one of the causes of its undoing, but the main influence in bringing about its dissolution was a neglect to purchase books to meet the growing demand for modern literature, and it was finally decided to close out by dividing the books among the several proprietors. Many of the volumes finally found their way into the library gathered by Dr. Burns. It cannot be doubted that the Glynville Library wrought a great amount of good in its day, both in the cultivation of a literary taste in the community and in the wider field as an educational force.

One of the later efforts of the people of Littleton to create a library was about 1858, when quite a number of the citizens became members of the People's Circulating Library. This library was started by Mr. A. B. Palmer, of Orford, a gentleman of literary tastes, who was incapacitated from doing any hard work. Being desirous of benefiting the people of this region and at the same time furnishing himself with a light occupation, he started the library. We know but little of the system of the library. A local agent or librarian was engaged in each town whose duty it was to look after the books and make the exchanges. At regular periods Mr. Palmer drove over his circuit, exchanging books that had been read in one town for those he had collected from another town, thus furnishing fresh reading matter to each. Marquis L. Goold was the librarian for this town. After about three years for some reason the work was given up and the books were distributed among the members.

A lost opportunity to establish a public library occurred when the town failed to improve the opportunity presented by the will of Dr. William Burns, who was an early promoter of public libraries, having been one of the founders of the Glynville Library in 1803. He was a reader and lover of books. He was doubtless the most liberal patron of the book trade that the town could boast in his day, and he collected an extensive private library. His books were of a substantial character and represented a varied literature. He shared the use of his library with his townsmen, but required a moderate fee for the privilege. One of his patrons says the charge for the loan of a book was ten cents. He entertained the purpose of establishing a public library for the people of Littleton, the basis being his own collection. Accordingly his will (executed July 5, 1864) contained the following provision: "I give in money and books the sum of \$300 to the Burns Library to be established in Littleton Village." He nominated Marquis L. Goold to be his executor, but that gentleman declined the trust, and James J. Barrett was appointed administrator with the will annexed. Dr. Burns died September 23, 1868.

It would seem that in law and in equity, in justice and in decent respect to the memory of the donor, there was but one course to pursue under such a will. The trust should have been executed in its terms and spirit according to the manifest intention of its founder. If trustees were not named, it was competent for the court to appoint in order that the trust might not fail. Municipal affairs were, however, at that time under the domination of a peculiar influence. The Burns Library soon found itself at the

tender mercy of a *régime* that held that the sooner things generally were reduced to personal ownership the better it would be for all concerned. In due time the books which constituted the literary accumulations of the lifetime of Dr. Burns were sold at auction, and the principal citizens of the town "stood by while they stoned Stephen."

The administrator caused an appraisal to be made by S. B. Johnson, Josiah Kilburn, and C. H. Greene, and the books were inventoried at \$300. The number of volumes found by the executor is not given. It cannot be supposed that the sale was procured in the interest of a public library for the people of Littleton on the Burns foundation. A forced sale at auction in the village of Littleton at that time meant nothing but a dispersion of the books at a nominal price and the diversion, for inconsequential town uses, of the little fund resulting from the destruction of the trust. The administrator realized from the sale of the books the sum of \$164.11, which he turned into the town treasury. The Selectmen at this time (1869) were John W. English, Benjamin Atwood, M. P. Burnham; 1870, John Sargent, Nelson Gile, John Foster; 1871, George Abbott, Eliphalet Fulford, A. P. Wallace. The purchasers of books at the auction sale were James J. Barrett, John G. Sinclair, Harry Bingham, John F. Tilton, Charles W. Rand, E. Kilburn, James R. Jackson, T. E. Sanger, Nelson Parker, John Smillie, Alonzo Weeks, William H. Stevens, George Farr, and C. H. Greene. Mr. Barrett bought to the amount of \$56.50; Mr. Sinclair, \$45; Mr. Tilton, \$11.30. None of the others bought to the amount of \$10. A few minor sales not reported probably make up the balance to the amount reported as realized.

That the policy adopted was short-sighted is made the more evident by the beneficial results occurring from the free public library established more than twenty years after Dr. Burns's death. The intervening period was subjected to an educational loss that was certainly not the fault of this sagacious and public-spirited citizen.

The women of the village in 1866 inaugurated a movement that resulted in the organization of the Littleton Village Library Associates on the sixth day of February, 1867. It was a voluntary association formed under the provisions of chapter 152 of the Compiled Statutes of New Hampshire, its purpose being "to establish in Littleton Village a permanent Circulating Library, from which the members of said corporation and others may take books at such times, and upon such terms as the corporation may from time to time prescribe."

At the first meeting of the corporation by-laws were adopted, and a board of directors consisting of Mrs. William J. Bellows, Mrs. C. W. Rand, Mrs. Charles Hartshorn, Mrs. John Farr, and Elizabeth Moore, elected. Mrs. Bellows was subsequently chosen president, and Mrs. Rand secretary and treasurer. The membership was nineteen, all of whom but Charles W. Rand and William J. Bellows were women.

The first librarian was Mrs. C. C. Bowman, who was re-elected in 1868, at which time Mrs. William Bailey became president and Mrs. E. W. Farr secretary and treasurer. The board of directors was usually changed in order to distribute the labor and responsibility of the gratuitous service. In 1870 Mrs. Maria Weller became president, and Myra E. Green was elected librarian, and it was voted to remove the library from Mrs. Clark's, where it had been since it was opened for business, with the exception of the first few months when it was in the office of C. W. Rand, to the store of Miss Green in the west end of Tilton's Block. In 1871 the officers were the same, except that Jane M. Rand succeeded to the presidency. In 1872 Caroline A. Brackett was chosen librarian; the other officers remaining the same as in the previous year. The following year the only change was the election of Mrs. D. Y. Clark as librarian. In 1874 Mrs. Truman Stevens was president; Mrs. F. G. Weller secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. John Smillie librarian,—a position she continued to hold until the corporation was merged in the Littleton Public Library in 1880. At the same time the library was moved to her store in the building now owned and occupied by Andrew W. Bingham.

From 1875 until the extinction of the corporation its government was merely perfunctory. The institution was perishing as had its predecessor and for substantially the same cause. Its zeal had departed with the members who gave it an existence, and it failed to keep pace with the demands upon it for the quantity and quality of reading matter by the public upon whose patronage it depended for support. As a popular institution it was forced to cater to the prevailing taste of the reading public, which was not high and whose requirements were almost wholly for a class of fiction that would be ignored by any well-governed public library. It owned some works of the highest literary character in good editions; among these, works of Prescott and Motley, and Scott, Dickens, and Cooper, and others that deserved to, and have survived, the fickle demands of inconsiderate readers. When the library became town property, it had cost the corporation nearly \$2,000, and the liberal valuation placed upon it at that time was

only \$600. Notwithstanding its shortcomings it had filled a decided public want and rendered a large and wholesome public service.

The failure of the Village Library to keep pace with the requirements of the public, the growth of the town, and the increasing interest generally in libraries under the ownership of the public, combined to cause the town to take action looking to the ultimate establishment of a Free Public Library. At the annual March meeting in 1876 Harry Bingham and James J. Barrett were appointed a committee to consider the question of establishing a library and report their conclusions at the next annual meeting.

The matter rested here for several years, but at the March meeting in 1888 Edgar Aldrich, Albert S. Batchellor, and James R. Jackson were appointed a committee to further consider the advisability of action in regard to founding such an institution.

The question of founding a public library came up for consideration at the annual meeting in March, 1889, when the committee appointed in 1888 through A. S. Batchellor submitted a lengthy report in which the various phases of the subject were discussed. The report ended with the recommendation that a town library be established on the following basis:—

“1. A Board of Trustees of the Town Library shall be constituted by the election in the March town meeting, which shall be non-partisan and non-sectarian. The Board shall consist of nine members, who shall hold office as follows: Of those elected at the first meeting, three shall serve for three years, three for two years, and three for one year, and thereafter each person elected to the board for a full term shall hold office for three years. Such board shall have charge of the purchase and collection of books, the employment of a librarian, providing rooms for the library, prescribing rules to regulate the use of books and the general use of the Library.

2. “The sum of five hundred dollars shall be annually appropriated, for rent of library rooms, fuel and lights, compensation of librarian, purchase and repair of books; but this provision is upon the following condition, viz. that within three months from the date of this meeting one thousand dollars in voluntary contributions of books and money shall be made to the acceptance of said trustees for said library.”

The report was accepted and adopted, and Edgar Aldrich offered the following resolution which was passed by a unanimous vote of the meeting:—

Resolved, That a public library be established to be known as the Littleton Public Library, and the sum of five hundred dollars be, and

the same is hereby, appropriated annually, for a period of five years, for the support and maintenance of the same, and the Selectmen are hereby directed to raise said sum annually, and the Treasurer is authorized to pay the same to the trustees of said library. Said library shall be located and controlled by a board of trustees, to consist of nine persons, to be chosen as follows: three to serve for a term of three years, three for a term of two years, and three for a term of one year, and hereafter three members of said board of trustees shall be elected annually at the March meeting, all of whom shall serve without compensation. This resolution not to be in force after three months, unless \$1,000 in books and money to the acceptance of the trustees shall be voluntarily contributed to said library."

On motion of Elbert C. Stevens a committee of five was appointed to select a board of trustees and report to the meeting; they recommended the election of these persons: William J. Bellows, Frank C. Albee, Jane Augusta Stevens, to serve one year; Edgar Aldrich, James W. Remick, Mandane A. Parker, to serve two years; James R. Jackson, Albert S. Batchellor, Anna L. Brackett, to serve three years; and they were duly elected by ballot. It was also voted that all public documents in the office of the town clerk be placed in the library.

Soon after, on March 13, the trustees met at the dwelling-house of Anna L. Brackett for organization. The temporary officers were: William J. Bellows, president; Mandane A. Parker, secretary, and J. Augusta Stevens, treasurer. Edgar Aldrich, Mandane A. Parker, Anna L. Brackett, and Frank C. Albee constituted a committee to solicit contributions to the fund made necessary by the provisions of the vote of the town conditionally establishing the library, and James R. Jackson, A. S. Batchellor, Edgar Aldrich, James W. Remick, and Anna L. Brackett, appointed members of a committee to prepare and report by-laws for the government of the board and the library.

The first objective point of the trustees after their temporary organization was to raise the sum of \$1,000, upon which was dependent the future of the library. The committee made a thorough canvass of the town, giving every citizen an opportunity to contribute his or her mite to the fund, and were successful in their quest.¹

¹ The committee submitted the report of their work to the board, which was embodied in its first annual report of its transactions to the town. The names of the subscribers and their contributions is appended: The Village Library, books appraised by the trustees, \$600; cash from the same, \$28.50; George A. Bingham, \$100; Ira Parker, \$100; James R. Jackson, \$100; Edgar Aldrich, \$100; Henry F. Green, \$75; Harry Bingham, \$50; A. S. Batchellor, \$50; Rev. Lucius Waterman,

The question of location and whether a reading-room should be maintained in connection with the library were somewhat troublesome propositions, and their consideration covered a period of several weeks. The first was settled by locating the library in the small building just vacated at the time by James W. Remick, where he had had his first law office. It was owned by Royal D. Rounsevel, and stood on the site of his present block at the corner of Main and Jackson Streets. The proposition to establish a reading-room in connection with the library was urged by influential citizens, and had several friends in the board. The legal questions involved as to the powers of the trustees under the laws and the vote of the town were such that the proposition was finally negatived by a unanimous vote.

At a meeting held on May 25, 1889, events had insured the establishment of the library by a compliance with the condition imposed in the vote of the town, and the trustees formally declared the fact by adopting the following preamble and resolution:—

“Whereas, the Trustees find upon examination that the contributions already made in money and books towards the establishment of a town library, under the vote of the town at the annual meeting holden March 12, 1889, exceed the sum of one thousand dollars; and that said contributions have been made for the purpose aforesaid to their satisfaction:

Therefore, be it resolved that the Littleton Public Library contemplated by said vote of said town is established and in legal operation and existence.”

\$50; W. H. Mitchell, \$50; J. E. Henry, \$50; Charles Eaton, \$50; R. D. Rounsevel, \$50; Eureka Glove Co., \$35; Wm. J. Bellows, \$25; O. C. Hatch, \$25; Ray T. Gile, \$25; John Farr, \$25; Arthur F. Dow, \$25; C. D. Tarbell, \$25; Mrs. Cyrus Young, \$25; C. L. Clay, \$25; Mrs. H. C. Redington, \$25; Dr. M. F. Young, wife, and Minnie Tilton, \$25; Mrs. Henry Merrill, \$25; Edson & Bailey, \$20; Isaac Calhoun, \$15; I. C. Richardson, \$15; James W. Remick, \$15; Frank Thayer, \$10; George H. Tilton, \$10; John Pierce, \$10; Mrs. Jane M. Rand, \$10; G. E. Lane, \$10; P. B. Watson, \$10; Dr. G. W. McGregor, \$10; Dana P. Dame, \$10; Noah M. Ranlett, \$10; F. B. Hatch, \$10; J. Augusta Stevens, \$3; Henry W. Fitch, \$3. Total, \$1,924.50.

In addition to the above, the following young ladies gave their services in arranging the books and fitting the rooms for occupancy: Stella B. Fair, services as librarian for one year; Mary E. French, Isabel M. Ranlett, Myra G. Eaton, Helen M. Farr, Mrs. C. E. Wright, Hannah F. Merrill, Minnie Williams, Addie M. Jones, Blanche Bowman, Florence M. Aldrich, and Mrs. A. W. Bingham.

Cyprian C. Twombly gave his services as janitor for a year. W. F. Andrews, Eli B. Wallace, and George C. Furber, each \$10 in printing, and D. F. Chase \$5. Other contributions were the Littleton Water & Light Co., by Col. B. H. Corning, light for one year, which was continued indefinitely. George Farr, G. W. Richardson in wood; Henry M. Fisher, E. D. Dunn, J. D. F. Hilliker, and Henry O. Jackson in labor.

Gifts have since been made to the library, of books, furnishings, and money, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum, which are referred to in another connection.

A meeting of the trustees was held at the residence of Ira Parker, on the 22d day of June, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

The committee appointed for that purpose reported a set of by-laws, which, after slight changes, were adopted, as were the regulations for the library reported at the same time. Officers were elected as therein directed, each by a unanimous vote of the trustees: Edgar Aldrich, president; J. Augusta Stevens, secretary; Mandane A. Parker, treasurer; committee on books, James R. Jackson, Anna L. Brackett, and A. S. Batchellor; on finance, William J. Bellows, J. Augusta Stevens, Frank C. Albee; on rooms, Edgar Aldrich, Mandane A. Parker, and James W. Remick.

At a previous meeting A. S. Batchellor had been appointed a committee to procure an act of incorporation from the Legislature then in session, which was done with despatch, and the act was accepted at a meeting held August 10, 1889.

In the month of October the committee on books visited Boston on the business of the library, and purchased about nine hundred volumes, mostly standard works, in the departments of history, biography, and science, with a fair share of juvenile publications. It was the desire of the committee especially to strengthen the library in respect to the literature covering American and English history and biography, and this it did, to the extent of the limit imposed by the amount of funds at its disposal.

The library was informally opened to the public on Friday, January 24, 1890. Stella B. Farr, librarian, and Julia A. Eaton, assistant. The number of volumes on the shelves at this time was 2,700, and the circulation during the first full month 1,600, and for the first year averaged 250 volumes a week, of which 77 per cent were fiction. The following year the number of volumes was increased to 3,405 and the circulation to 15,189, or a weekly average of 300. Of these, 83 per cent were fiction, which was the highest per cent in this respect during the first ten years.

The year 1892 is memorable in the history of the library for having received its first considerable donation, — a gift of more than six hundred volumes from Col. Charles A. Sinclair. These were especially valuable, as they were selected with care for the purpose of strengthening weak places in several departments that had been necessarily neglected for want of funds. When the Colonel concluded to make the gift, he left the selection of the volumes to the book committee of the library, his only desire being to add to the usefulness of the institution as an educational

influence. The only other considerable gift was a bequest in the will of the late Harry Bingham of the sum of \$1,000, which has been invested, and the income is used in the purchase of books, the selections being restricted by the exclusion of works of fiction.

As originally founded, the collection contained very few of the works of writers of current fiction. There was a fairly good selection of the classics, and standard authors, but fiction, now so much in vogue was confined to authors who were publishing in the years from 1850 to 1875, and was out of fashion when it came into the possession of the trustees from the old village library. It was therefore necessary that a large share of the annual addition of books should consist of the class fiction then in demand. In fact, the funds available in the hands of the trustees have seldom been sufficient to more than meet this demand and that required for the use of the several literary clubs, which calls for special lines rather than works of a general character. Consequently the library has continued deficient in some of the departments that must be strong if it is to be an educational institution rather than one designed for intellectual recreation.

Change has been the tendency of the governing board from the beginning. Mr. Bellows retired after a year's service, Mrs. Stevens by removal from town, Mr. Batchellor on account of pressure of business affairs, Mr. Remick for the same reason, and at the close of the fifth year of its existence as a town institution, the only members of the original board of trustees in service were Edgar Aldrich, Mrs. Parker, and Miss Brackett. Mrs. Parker served, continuously, longer than any other member, her term extending from 1889 to 1903. During most of the time she was a member of the board she also served as its treasurer. Judge Aldrich follows next in order, his services being from 1889 to 1898. He was the first president of the board, and continued in that position until continuous absence from town caused his retirement. Judge Batchellor has been accorded more elections or appointments to the board than any other person, having been a member no less than five different times, and having resigned from it nearly as many.

The present officers and members are as follows: A. S. Batchellor, president; Elizabeth K. Remick, vice-president; H. M. Morse, secretary; Charles F. Eastman, treasurer; and Delia B. Mitchell, Julia A. Eaton, Stella B. Farr, George H. Tilton, and G. S. Whittaker. The librarians have been Stella B. Farr, first year; Julia A. Eaton, and, since 1892, Hannah F. Merrill.

The rooms occupied by the library in the Rounsevel Building had long been inadequate, and when the town building was erected in 1895, provision was made for it on the second floor, over the court-room. The books and furnishings were moved to the new quarters, which were adorned with pictures presented by Mrs. Ira Parker and the Rev. F. G. Chutter. Other gifts were the presentation of a settle for the reading-room by Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kilburn, two chairs by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, and a table by Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Remich. These rooms were opened to the public on Saturday, June 1, 1895, and were ample for their purposes. Several years before, legislation had been obtained authorizing towns to appropriate money and maintain reading-rooms, and this occasion was availed of for the opening of a reading-room well supplied with magazines and newspapers.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1902, action was taken directing the purchase of a lot for, and the erection of, a library building, which was to be a gift from Andrew Carnegie, and was to cost a sum not exceeding \$15,000. Oscar C. Hatch, Daniel C. Remich, Charles F. Eastman, Henry F. Green, and Fred H. English were chosen a building committee with full powers. This committee purchased of Dr. George W. McGregor the property at the corner of Main and School Streets, so long owned and occupied as a residence by Dr. William Burns, as a site for the library building. By this act they unconsciously made some reparation for the gross injustice to the Doctor's memory perpetrated by the town officers by selling and distributing among indifferent purchasers the hundreds of volumes he gave the town as a foundation for a public library. Owing to differences with his associates in regard to the purchase of adjoining property to enlarge the lot, D. C. Remich resigned from the committee, and Cortes F. Nutting was appointed to the vacancy.

The new building is now in process of erection, and the town will soon have a substantial home for one of its most cherished institutions, the Littleton Public Library.

XLV.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

SO far as we have any authentic information Capt. Peleg Williams was our first musician. Before the organization of the town he was noted for skill in playing the violin, and for thirty years furnished music for dancing in this vicinity. Dr. Ainsworth, too, was an expert in drawing the bow, but regarded it as beneath his dignity to become in any sense a rival to the doughty captain in the way of fiddling while the belles and beaux tripped the light fantastic toe. Captain Williams retired from the musical arena before 1816, and was succeeded by David Goodall, Jr. who played the "bag fiddle" much to his devout mother's disgust, and by James Dow, the drummer and fifer of the War of 1812, who furnished music for more than a generation of dancers.

In 1835 Cephas Brackett, Luther T. Dow, and Charles H. Lovejoy were among those who were active in forming the first band. They and their associates engaged a Mr. Bond, of Boston, as teacher and director of a brass band. Whether he was the same person who was afterward noted through New England as the leader of Bond's Cadet Band we do not know, but it is not unlikely that such was the fact. It was under his direction that the Littleton Band, the first musical organization of this character in the town, came into existence in 1835.

After Mr. Bond a Mr. Wood was engaged as teacher. Cephas Brackett took the new leader to a ball at Waterford, Vt., and introduced him as Mr. Timber. Then John Windus, a musician of note at the time, was employed as teacher and director. In 1894 Luther T. Dow gave to George C. Furber this list of the members of the band: John Windus, cornet and leader; Luther T. Dow, first copper bugle; William B. Douglass, second bugle; Hiram B. Smith, trumpet; Cephas Brackett, tenor trombone; Fred Hughes, tenor trombone; Charles B. Allen, B-flat clarinet; Charles H. Lovejoy, B-flat clarinet; Daniel M. Young, E-flat clarinet; Nat Allen, bass horn; Elisha Burnham, bass horn, and Fred-

erick Hazeltine, French horn. Gilman K. Morrison and Andrew M. Quimby were afterward members. Mr. Quimby and Natt Allen were noted Abolitionists; the former was the local correspondent of the "Herald of Freedom" and the "Liberator" and at one time postmaster at North Littleton. Mr. Morrison is the only survivor of this membership. The band was in existence four or five years. Its principal public exhibitions were at the May trainings in town, musters at Lisbon, and Fourth of July celebrations. After the Band which Mr. Windus instructed went out of business there was no similar organization until 1855, when the Littleton Brass Band was formed. The membership and instrumentation of this, as appears from its roster, was: Franklin G. Weller, leader, E-flat cornet; Luther T. Dow, E-flat cornet; Cyrus E. Burnham, E-flat cornet; Daniel Quimby, B-flat cornet; Albert H. Quimby, B-flat cornet; Frederick Hazeltine, E-flat alto; Henry H. Lovejoy, E-flat alto; Charles Hodgman, E-flat alto; Ai Fitzgerald, B-flat tenor; Ira Q. Blake, B-flat tenor; Henry L. Tilton, B-flat bass; George L. Russell, E-flat tuba; William W. Weller, E-flat tuba; Henry B. Burnham, snare drum; David P. Sanborn, bass drum; Luther D. Sanborn, cymbals. Franklin G. Weller was leader until 1861, when Daniel Quimby was elected and served until his death. Franklin G. Weller was then elected again and continued until 1865. When the war broke out, H. B. Burnham, Cyrus Burnham, H. H. Lovejoy (who was at that time a member of the band), Albert H. Quimby, John Palmer, and F. D. Sanborn enlisted in either the Second, Third, or Thirteenth Regiment Band.¹ Nearly all of these served to the close of the war, and came home in 1865. In the fall of 1865 Henry B. Burnham was elected leader and continued in that capacity, with the exception of one year, until 1887; he was also leader during the season of 1889. Another case of long service in this old band is that of Chauncey H. Greene, who joined in 1863 and was soon after elected secretary and treasurer, in which capacity he served most of the time for fifteen years. At the time the Littleton Brass Band was organized Professor Whipple, of Lancaster, was

¹ H. B. Burnham, solo alto; John W. Palmer, E-flat cornet; F. D. Sanborn, B tenor (enlisted as private in Company D, but after Fredericksburg was detailed to the band), enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment and belonged to the regimental band until it was dissolved. Cyrus E. Burnham, tuba; H. H. Lovejoy, B cornet, enlisted in the Third Regiment Band. Albert Quimby, B cornet, enlisted in the Fifth Regiment Band. When the regimental bands were disbanded, about 1862, F. D. Sanborn, John Palmer, and H. B. Burnham became members of the Second Brigade Band, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps. Cyrus Burnham and H. H. Lovejoy went into the Seventeenth Regiment as musicians after regimental bands were disbanded.



ALBERT H. QUIMBY.

FREDERICK HAZELTINE.

CHARLES HODGMAN.

AI FITZGERALD.

CYRUS E. BURNHAM.

HENRY H. LOVEJOY.

IRA Q. BLAKE.

DANIEL QUIMBY.

LUTHER T. DOW.

HENRY L. TILTON.

WM. W. WELLER.

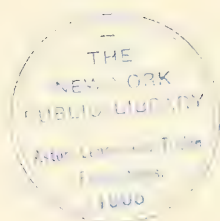
FRANK G. WELLER.

GEORGE L. RUSSELL.

DAVID P. SANBORN.

LUTHER D. SANBORN.

HENRY B. BURNHAM.



employed as teacher, and afterwards Prof. Walter Dignam, of Manchester. The membership of the band was naturally more or less changed each year, but some of the original members served for a long time: notable among these were Ai Fitzgerald, who was a member about twelve years, and Luther T. Dow, who was a member nearly as long. In 1865 the name was changed to "Littleton Cornet Band," and this was retained until 1880 or 1881, when it was changed to "Saranac Band" on account of the liberal gifts presented by the Saranac Glove Company. After that date the name was not changed until the organization was disbanded in 1889. For the most part it had a fine record and ranked among the best bands in the State. After Mr. Burnham gave up the leadership he had several successors,— Henry H. Lovejoy, Harry C. Parker, Francis H. Palmer, and George H. Wilder, now the leader of Wilder's Orchestra, of Montpelier, Vt. Since then several efforts have been made to organize a band, but with indifferent success. The town has twice appropriated money for the purpose of patronizing the movement, the last sum of \$400 being given under the guise of providing band concerts during the summer of 1903, to a band under the leadership of William H. Nute.

Albert H. Bowman was for a long time Drum Major of the Littleton Cornet Band and its successor the Saranac Band. With an imposing figure, arrayed in a bearskin hat and a uniform not wanting in gold braid and other rich adornments, on parade he was the observed of all observers. The Major filled the requirements of this position to the letter. Major Bowman has long been a patron of outdoor sports, especially of baseball and football, and a generous contributor to the funds raised for their maintenance. He gave his services freely as Drum Major, and his pecuniary gifts to the band helped them out of financial difficulty on more than one occasion.

The first band stand was erected in the summer of 1868 at the corner of Main and Jackson Streets, and was used until 1874, when, having become worthless, it was destroyed one night by some of the fun-loving lads of the town. In the summer of 1875 Isabel, daughter of H. L. Tilton, raised money by subscriptions sufficient to build a new stand, and it was erected on the old location in May, 1875. This was used for many years, but the band at last outgrew its proportions and the stand was removed to the lower park, where it now stands. In the fall of 1894 B. W. Kilburn and D. C. Remick erected the stand in Hillside Park, at a cost of about \$350.

A movement was made as early as 1866 to organize a musical association to hold conventions in Lancaster and Littleton. Those interested in the matter at the time of its inception were residents of the former town and held a convention there in 1867, which was so successful that its managers were encouraged to hold one in this town in the summer or early autumn of that year. They received the support of several men in Littleton who were interested in music, of whom Frank G. Weller, George Abbott, and Henry L. Tilton were the most active in promoting its success. The following year a convention was held under the direction of the Lancaster association, and met with a fair degree of patronage.

These conventions awakened much interest among the lovers of music in Littleton and neighboring towns, and in the autumn of 1868 it was decided to hold a convention the following winter, under the management of a committee of residents of this town. A paper was circulated which received numerous signatures pledging "the undersigned" to contribute equally to such fund as might be necessary to make up any deficiency arising from an excess of expenditures over receipts in holding the convention. The subscribers to the guarantee fund held a meeting and appointed a committee to carry out their plans. No record of their transactions was kept, and the names of the members or their number is not known beyond the fact that William J. Bellows was chairman, Frank G. Weller secretary, and Francis F. Hodgman treasurer. Henry L. Tilton, F. G. Weller, George Abbott, and Charles A. Sinclair were among the members of the committee.

The convention was held in the last week in January, 1869, with C. M. Wyman, of Keene, as conductor: Martha Dana Shepard, pianist, and J. P. Cobb, of Boston, humorist. The chorus numbered one hundred and forty-four. There were no professional soloists, except Mr. Cobb, but very satisfactory substitutes were found in Mr. Wyman, the conductor, who sang with effective pathos "Over the River;" George H. Doane and Mrs. Doane, of Concord; Mr. Ingalls, of the same city; Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Kimball, also of Concord; Mrs. Hibbard, of Lisbon, and Ardelle Knapp of this town. Notwithstanding the fact that the attendance was large and the expenditures kept down to the lowest possible mark, the signers to the guarantee fund were required to pay \$3.60 each to make up the deficit. It was then thought that the convention would be the last, as it was the first, held under the auspices of our townsmen.

The spirit awakened by the convention of 1869 survived, though dormant for months, and an accident awakened it to activity.



ALBERT H. BOWMAN.

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In the last week of November of that year a sacred concert given for a charitable purpose was held on Sunday evening in Music Hall, Boston, at which Mrs. H. M. Smith, Addie Ryan, William H. Fessenden, and Henry C. Barnabee were the singers. It was attended by two of those who had contributed to the guarantee fund which furnished the sequel to the convention of the preceding January, and they left the hall with a distinct purpose of organizing at home a musical association, holding a convention, and having the quartette of that evening as the attraction.

Within a week they secured the co-operation of H. L. Tilton, William J. Bellows, T. E. Sanger, Henry Morrill, F. G. Weller, Evarts W. Farr, George Farr, Frank Thayer, and a few others, and held a public meeting in Weeks Hall to consider the project. This meeting was well attended. Dr. Sanger was appointed chairman, and James R. Jackson acted as secretary. The plan was unfolded and favored by several of those mentioned as its supporters. It was, however, apparent that a majority were of the opinion that it could not be successfully carried out. Their argument was that the expense would be great, the public would not lend it their patronage when the price of seats was placed at a sum before unknown in the town, and there was no suitable hall for the concerts. The projectors maintained that the great ability of the artists was alone sufficient to warrant the proposed charge of admission and to fill the hall to its full capacity, and that in various ways the number of seats in the hall could be increased. They proposed that the time of the convention should be treated as a festival week and those attending from abroad should be received and entertained by the friends of the association. Doubtful of the result should the question be acted upon at the time, an adjournment was taken for one week. When the meeting reconvened, all were prepared to give the proposed convention at least one trial. A constitution prepared in the interval between the meetings was read for consideration, and the meeting adjourned to the 29th of December.

The meeting reassembled at the time to which it had been adjourned. The constitution proposed at the preceding meeting was adopted, and with two immaterial changes has been in force thirty-four years. The meeting proceeded to organize under the provisions of the constitution then adopted. William J. Bellows was chosen president; Chauncey H. Greene, George Abbott, and George Farr, vice-presidents; F. G. Weller, corresponding secretary; Luther D. Sanborn, recording secretary; Francis F. Hodgman, treasurer, and Henry L. Tilton, Ira Parker, Henry H. Lovejoy, Aaron D. Fisher, and Thaddeus E. Sanger constituted the

executive committee. The meeting approved the action of the committee previously appointed, ratified the engagement of Mrs. H. M. Smith, and directed the committee to also engage Henry C. Barnabee upon the terms he had submitted. The proposition to secure the services of Miss Ryan and Mr. Fessenden was referred to the executive committee. It was subsequently decided not to hazard the expense of engaging other talent than that already employed. But fourteen persons became members of the association at this meeting, though at least three times that number had been present and participated in its proceedings.¹ Before the convention in January, 1870, twenty-three others had joined the association.

The third convention (those of 1868 and 1869 being counted in the enumeration) was held during the third week in January, 1870, beginning on Tuesday, the 18th, and closing on Friday, the 21st, of that month. It was under the direction of C. M. Wyman, who had served as conductor of that of the previous year. Beside the eminent vocalists from Boston there were in attendance Mr. Harlow, the blind pianist, who afterward made his home in this town for some years, the Harrington family, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Mrs. Shepard, who was present on the last day only. The order governing the proceedings then established has been substantially followed in the conventions since. On Wednesday night there was a promenade, and concerts were given on the evenings of Thursday and Friday. Each was a pronounced success. Mrs. Smith and Mr. Barnabee were received with great favor and enthusiasm. People attended the convention from all the surrounding towns, and the hospitality of the citizens contributed in no small degree to the success of the occasion. The financial result was also of a satisfactory character, about two hundred dollars remaining in the treasury after the payment of expenses.

In 1871 John G. Sinclair was president, and the executive committee consisted of Henry L. Tilton, Ira Parker, Chauncey H. Greene, Charles A. Sinclair, and Minot Weeks. The talent engaged for the third convention comprised Mrs. H. M. Smith, Addie Ryan, Henry C. Barnabee, William H. Fessenden, and Mrs. Shepard. Mr. Wyman having died, Solon Wilder, of Boston, was engaged as conductor, and proved a satisfactory successor to the genial and accomplished Wyman.

The association was thus firmly established in the confidence of the public, and only on two or three occasions in nearly a score

¹ The original members were T. E. Sanger, James R. Jackson, Henry L. Tilton, Evarts W. Farr, Charles A. Sinclair, Ira Parker, William H. Sturtevant, J. S. Davis, Charles H. Applebee, L. D. Sanborn, William J. Bellows, F. R. Glover, A. D. Fisher, and A. J. Church.

of years did the annual convention fail to add to the funds in the bank. Its purpose was to bring within the reach of all the best musical talent, to cultivate a public taste for a high order of vocal and instrumental music, and to furnish an amusement calculated to have a lasting impression on the minds of its patrons. In each respect it has been successful.

Its musical directors have been men of high repute in their profession. Carl Zerrahn, Emil Mollenhauer, William O. Perkins, R. H. Palmer, W. W. Davis, George W. Dudley, L. A. Torrens, J. Wallace Goodrich, and Henri G. Blaisdell attest the character of the artists who have conducted the conventions. Many of the eminent professional singers of New England have appeared upon its stage, and artists and organizations of renown as instrumentalists have been engaged for its annual concerts, some of whom have a national reputation. Notable in this class are Barnabee, Whitney, McDonald, and Fessenden, the organizers and bright particular stars of the Boston Ideal Opera Company. Others who shone in their time in song were Mrs. H. M. Smith, Addie Ryan, Gertrude Edmands, Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen, Mrs. Kempton, Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker, Mrs. H. E. Sawyer, Anna Granger Dow, Miss Nellini, Miss McLane, Miss Clarey, Miss Kaula, and many others, especially those who have appeared in recent years, — and Bartlett, Want, W. W. Clark, Saxton, Babcock. In the list of quartettes are such well-remembered organizations as the Temple Quartette when it was composed of its original membership of Fitz, Fessenden, Barnabee, and Clark, and since it has passed through several changes; the Schubert Male, the Albion, the Schubert Female, and others. In instrumental music have appeared the Mendelssohn Quintette, the Schubert, Germania, and Blaisdell's orchestras, and Arbuckle, the celebrated cornetist of his day, whose mellow notes still linger in the memory of the older patrons of the organization.

We cannot give the names of those who are enrolled in the list of the "home talent." They were many, and came from far and near to be for a week the guests of their Littleton friends, and add their voices to swell the volume of the chorus or make up the programme of the Thursday matinee.

A distinguishing feature of the convention for thirty years was the attendance of Martha Dana Shepard, the pianist, whose cultured musical talent, wide acquaintance with musicians, freedom from the sensitiveness which is supposed to furnish no small part of the equipment of the musician, whose energy and readiness at all times to take upon herself the burden of guiding the convention

over its rough places, and whose love, deep and abiding, for her art rendered her services through almost a generation invaluable to the organization, and furnish a theme to which all who have attended the festivals of the association recur with pleasure. Her last appearance here was in 1897. She has, however, withdrawn from the musical world only in the professional sense, and continues to "play" when old friends are near.

One of the difficulties encountered by the association in the management of its affairs has been that of providing an entertainment that would please all sorts and conditions of men. The general public is fond of the humorous and grotesque, a few worship at the shrine of classical music, while there is an intermediate class who demand that the programme shall consist largely of church music, varied occasionally with a sentimental ballad. The pervasive art of compromise has governed the selection of the talent. While the main purpose of instruction in the higher branches of music has been adhered to as a rule, the comical has found a place in the programme of nearly all recent conventions. In the early days Barnabee supplied from his large and varied entertaining equipment amusement of this kind. He was followed by the professional humorists, Thomas, Wilder, Grilley, and others, who were received with uproarious acclaim, much to the disgust of the sober-minded in the audience.

As often happens, many incidents, both serious and humorous, not down on the programme, have occurred in these assemblages to stir them to unwonted enthusiasm. In old times a peculiar character known as "Whetstone" Palmer was a constant attendant. He was a man of intelligence who had seen better days, but he had acquired convivial habits and sunk into a condition of vagabondage. He possessed some musical ability and was a great lover of song; these qualities were so strong that they enabled him once a year to summon all the remaining strength of his enfeebled will for the supreme effort to reach a condition of sobriety that would enable him to take a part in the chorus of the convention. His voice, once sweet and strong, was then somewhat infirm and uncertain, and a source of occasional merriment but his most striking mirth-provoking quality lay in the widely varying expression of his countenance when Barnabee's droll tales aroused his dormant sensibilities into enthusiastic activity of facial contortions which caused the audience to abandon itself to shouts of laughter for many minutes.

Another scene, but of a different character, was occasioned by a belated train which was bearing the Temple Quartette to the

convention concert. To quicken the dragging hours the chorus began to sing familiar hymns, and met with such pronounced approval from the large audience that it was continued for more than an hour, to the great satisfaction of all present. This, with the programme that followed by the quartette, is remembered as one of the most delightful evening entertainments ever given by the association.

It was formerly the custom in the closing hours of the convention for the president of the organization to make an address of the usual character, thanking the conductor, artists, chorus, and audience for their presence and achievements. These addresses were always of a pleasing character, and were responded to by the directors; but once, during the presidency of John G. Sinclair, who had with his usual felicity put the assemblage in good humor and resumed his seat, the director called upon E. D. Rand, president of the Lisbon association, to respond to the brief speech of Mr. Sinclair. Then followed a scene that will abide in the memory of all who were present. It was a clash of two of the brightest minds that have illumined this north country, wit and humor flashed and sparkled at every exchange, and a sympathetic audience would not let the combatants quit the stage for a long time. Spurred on by the applause and laughter of their listeners, they furnished an entertainment the like of which, for brilliancy of wit, quickness and patness of repartee, and the admiring appreciativeness of an intensely interested concourse of people, is not likely to be duplicated.

From the beginning the association has successfully summoned to its executive department the services of prominent citizens. A full list of those who have served as its officers may be found in the statistics in this volume. The burden of management has fallen upon the executive committee, treasurer, and corresponding secretary. As members of the executive committee Henry L. Tilton served for a period of eleven years; Ira Parker, eight; Chauncey H. Greene, eight; B. F. Robinson, eight; H. H. Southworth, seven; W. H. Bellows, seven; P. F. Ouverand, six; and M. F. Young was continuously on the board sixteen years; while F. R. Glover was a member from 1874 to 1897 inclusive, a period of twenty-four years, and since his retirement from the position has filled that of president, in all thirty-two years in the service of the association.

Seldom has an organization of this character maintained its usefulness and popularity through so many changing years or preserved its elevating influence.

XLVI.

TAXATION.¹

THE record of taxation not only shows the wealth or poverty of a town, but is a sure indication of its growth or retrogression. It indicates what public institutions are being added to its resources and how they are fostered, whether the population is increasing or decreasing, and various other points which might be enumerated.

The record of Littleton in this regard is no exception to the rule, although the early records are meagre as compared with those of the present day, and lead the reader many times to wish the town officials had left a fuller account of the doings of those days. for there are none now left to tell us what they were.

Chiswick was granted in 1764. The charter lapsed in 1769, when by mutual agreement between Governor Wentworth, the grantees of the lapsed Chiswick grant, Moses Little, and others, the territory was regranted under the name of Apthorp, Colonel Little and his associates being the proprietors. Neither Chiswick nor Apthorp was an organized town; under the former charter there was no population, and under the latter there were but four families in town.

It will be seen that under these conditions the towns had no taxing machinery, and if there had been such it is improbable that the few people here would have been able with their slender resources to meet the demands imposed upon them by the State.

Notwithstanding these hard conditions, the town has been regularly apportioned for taxes from 1777 to the present time. In 1777 the apportionment was £1 16s. 5¾d., and remained the same for three years. It is apparent that this sum would have exhausted the specie in circulation, as only three or four families were settled here. A protest from Captain Caswell reduced this apportionment in 1780 to 15s. 2d., at which figure it remained

¹ An article under this title was prepared by George C. Furber, some of which has been retained. Many additions have been made, and omissions have been rendered necessary because the same ground has been covered elsewhere.

until the organization of Littleton and Dalton in 1784, when it was increased to £1 2s. 8^d. A book-keeping blunder on the part of the State treasurer caused the town to be still entered on the list as Apthorp until 1789, when it is recorded under its proper title.

In 1780 the town was taxed eight hundred and fifty pounds of beef for the army, and in January, 1781, ten hundred and sixty pounds were demanded. In August of the same year a tax of seven and one-half gallons of West India rum was levied, with the provision that New England rum could be substituted in the proportion of six quarts of the latter for one gallon of the former. For each gallon not furnished, the town should pay one Spanish milled dollar or its equivalent in other coin.

After the division of Apthorp attention was forced upon the people by the reiterated demands of the treasurer of the State for the payment of accumulated taxes, and in response to one of these demands Captain Caswell, in behalf of the town, sent the following communication : ¹ —

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

LITTLETON, June 3^d, 1786.

To the Honourable General Court of s^d State to be Conven'd at Concord on the first Wednesday of June instant —

Humbly sheweth the Inhabitants of Littleton in the County of Grafton & State aforesaid ; that they were at the Commencement of the late war just beginning Settlement on said tract of land which has until very lately been known by the name of Apthorp, that they, being poor and much expos'd to our Enemy during said war never paid any taxes into the Treasury of said State — That notwithstanding the Division of said Apthorp into two Towns Precepts have lately been sent to the Selectmen of Apthorp for sums much too Large as may appear by our return herewith exhibited — we therefore pray that our Doomages may be taken off and the Selectmen of Littleton be enabled to assess and collect any and all sums of money now Due, within the lines thereof on the proprietors of said Littleton or otherwise as may appear Just — and your petitioners will pray &^c

NATHAN CASWELL

For and at the request of said Inhabitants

This letter and other representations led the General Court to pass a relieving act June 29, 1787. By its provisions all taxes, except the portion laid on lands from 1776 to 1784, were abated, and those on lands were reduced one-half. The proportion of Littleton in the Apthorp arrearages was fixed at seven-twelfths. State taxes, accruing prior to the division, were to be levied in the

¹ State Papers, Vol. XII. p. 425.

manner first indicated, and those accruing subsequently were to fall on both real and personal property. Distinct tax bills were to be provided for the two periods, and the extents of the State treasurer were stayed until the next session of the General Court.

At the town meeting held in March, 1788, Capt. Peleg Williams was made agent of the town to secure relief from the legislature in regard to the unpaid taxes, and to provide for a tax for building a highway through the town. After reaching Concord he presented to the legislature the following statement: —

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, 16th June, 1788.

To the Hon^{ble} Gen^l court of said state now setting —

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Littleton in said state humbly sheweth, that your Petitioners for eighteen years last past, have laid under many and grievous difficulties — your Petitioners cannot ascertain the number of acres of Land in said Littleton, neither can we find out the original Proprietors of said Town, so that we can not Tax said land except we have a special act of this Hon^{ble} court for that purpose, your Petitioners wou'd further inform your honors that although we were promised by said Proprietors or owners of land (as they call'd themselves) to have our land given us for settlement & that the compliment of settlers according to charter shou'd then soon be in Town, that they wou'd make good roads through said Town Build Mills &c — all of which is neglected by said land owners, and although it is eighteen years since said Town began to settle, there is but nine families in it at this time, and there is no mills in said Town, nor can we git at any under fifteen miles, the Publick Road that runs through said Town is eleven miles in length, and almost Impossible to pass in the same, which road your Petitioners have to travel to git to mill, to market, to courts, and almost every kind of Business — so that your Petitioners have got under such poor and difficult circumstances, that we cannot live in said Town nor move out of the same, except your honors will Interpose in our behalf.

Therefore your Petitioners most humbly pray that your honors wou'd take our singular Situation under your wise consideration, and grant that a special act of this court be made that said Town be settled according to charter in years from this date your Petitioners further pray your honors that a special act of this Hon^{ble} court be made, to assess and collect the taxes now due or that may be due from said Town — we further pray your honors that a committee be appointed by this Hon^{ble} court to lay out and make a road through said Town, and that the cost be paid by the land owners thereof and on their neglecting or refusing to pay said cost of laying out and making said road your Petitioners most humbly pray your honors to give order that so much land in said Town be sold as will pay the cost aforesaid or otherwise

as your honours shall think most expedient and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray —

PELEG WILLIAMS

In behalf of said Inhabitants

Supplementary to the above letter the voters of the town united in a petition to the General Court the following December, a copy of which has been preserved in the N. H. State Papers, Vol. XII. p. 480. It reads as follows: —

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, GRAFTON SS

LITTLETON, December the 12 — 1788

To the Honorable Gen^l Court of said State to be Conveaned at Exeter
on the 24 Day of Instant December —

The Petition of the Inhabitants of said Littleton humbly shews that it is Eighteen years since the Town began to Settle and the settlers were promised by the owners of the Land that they wood make a good Rode throw said Town erect and keep in good repair a grest mill and saw mill in said town and that they wood Soon have the Town settled with such a number of Setelers as to make it Convenient for your petitioners all of which they have neglected and thare is now in Town but nine families and the Country road through the same is twelve miles and is very wet hilly and Stoney, your Petitioners cannot git at any mill Short of twelve or fifteen mildes and if a Scarce time of grinden must wait for the Inhabine^t of the town to which the mill belongs to have thare grist ground first besides we have the aforesaid road to travel through without our horses being Shod as thare is no Blacksmith neigher than a mill your Petitioners are not only few in number but poor and must remain so Except the aforesaid Difficulties Can be removed all or almost all of said town is owned by two Gentlemen one of which Living in Massachusetts the other in Vermonnt¹ and we know not who ware the original Proprietors of said town or how much land thare is in the Same as it has been granted and regranted and Divided and Subdivided so that under every circumstances if your Petitioners Should be Cald on by your honours to do thare duty as others Towns it will be more than we Can possibly Do —

Wharefore your Petitioners most humbly pray your honors to take our Singelur Case into your wise Consideration and grant a tax of two pence on Each acre of Land in said Town for the purpose of making and repairing a road through the same and that a Committee be apinted by your honours to Carry the same into affect your Petitioners further pray your honners not to Call on us for any State taxes untill the town Shall be so settled that we Can possibly git a Living tharein but that the owners of Land in said town may pay all the taxes tharefrom untill the present time and that Some person or persons be apinted by your

¹ Moses Little, of Newbury, Mass., and Gen. Jacob Bayley, of Newbury, Vt.

honours for the purpose of assaing & Collecting the Same or that we may have releafe in Sum other way or manner which to your honours may apeare Just and reasonable and your Petitioners are in Duty bound Shall ever pray —

PELEG WILLIAMS

THOMAS MINER

SAMUEL LEARNED

NATHAN CASWELL JR

ROBERT CHARLTON

ISAAC MINER.

BENJ^{MN} NURS

NATHAN CASWELL

The above representations of their deplorable condition led the General Court to take prompt measures for the relief of the town. In January following legislation was enacted which enabled them to “assess and cause to be collected all publick taxes due therefrom, prior to the first day of January 1789, on the lands of the proprietors of said town, in one tax bill, in way and manner as taxes by law are collected of non-resident proprietors in other towns.”

That the above did not prove as effective as was anticipated is shown by the following petition : —

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened and now siting this 12th day of February 1781 —

The petition of the Selectmen of Littleton in said state Humbly shew that an act passed the General Court January 1789 — directing the Selectmen of said Town for the time being to assess and cause to be collected all publick Taxes due there from prior to the first day of January 1789 on the lands of the proprietors of said Town in one tax bill in way and manner as taxes by Law are collected of Non-resident proprietors in other Towns in this state which act your petitioners would have most chearfully complied with had it been in their power but said Littleton together with a Town or part of a Town known by the name of Dalton, was first granted by the name of Cheswich afterward by the name of Apthorp then divided into Littleton and Dalton to particular Gentlemen and not in proprietary shares as is usually the custom in other towns in this state — your petitioners would further Suggest that the act for taxing Lands in said Littleton and Dalton for the purpose of making and repairing roads therein is under the aforesaid Imbarisments —

Your petitioners would therefore pray your Honors to pass an act Impowering the Selectmen of said Littleton for the time being to assess and cause to be collected all publick taxes due from said Town in one tax bill on the lands therein not confining them to any particular rights but to sell as much of said Lands in one body as will pay said tax with Incidental charges also in the same way and manner to sell as much land as will compeat said road throug said Town as also that they may be Impowered in the same way and manner to sell as much land in Dalton as will complete the road leading through the same and give a reasonable time to levy and collect said Taxes or grant such other relief

in the premises as to your Honors may appear reasonable and Just and stay the extents against said Littleton untill a final determination be had and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray —

SAM^l YOUNG

in behalf of the Selectmen of Littleton & Inhabitants of Dalton.

The above request was not granted, but a general law was passed February 22, 1794, under which, in connection with the special legislation previously obtained, they attempted to lay a tax and raise money to meet the arrearages.

At the annual town meeting held March 10, 1795, it was "Voted for Mr. James Rankin to go to General Court to settle Back Taxes." On the petition of Mr. Rankin the General Court passed another special act June 18, 1795, relating to these arrears of taxes that had not been raised or paid to either State or county. It provided for the reduction of the paper taxes to seven shillings specie for every twenty shillings paper, and that the extents against the town be again stayed for a limited period, and powers were given certain officials similar to those granted by the act of February 22, 1794.

These arrearages were afterwards disposed of without further special action of the Legislature, but special acts were repeatedly passed in the few years preceding 1805 for the purpose of aiding the town, by way of extra taxation of proprietary and other lands, in the matter of providing highways and bridges for the accommodation of public travel.

In 1796, under relief legislation obtained from the State the town voted eighteen shillings each to Mr. Symonds, John Wheeler, James Rankin, Sen., to make up back taxes. At the same meeting the following taxes were abated: "allowed Isaac Miner Ozias Caswell's county tax when he was collector 3 shillings 1½d; Allowed James Williams highway tax on account of meadow farm \$1 off his rates; abated John Wheeler's highway tax on account of being off the road."—In 1797 occurs the first record of a delinquent tax sale when six large tracts of land were bid off for about \$500. This same year \$80 was raised for schools and town charges, but nothing for roads. In subsequent years the following sums were raised: \$50 for schools and £70 for roads in 1798, £70 for highways, \$60 for schools, \$15 for town charges. In 1800 \$100 for schools, \$10 for town charges, and £80 for highways. In 1802 the total tax was \$370; in 1805, \$450; in 1804, \$540. This year a long list of delinquent taxpayers was published, indicating hard times, but there is nothing further in the record to

substantiate this supposition. It is interesting to note the period of transition from the old English currency of pounds, shillings, and pence to our more convenient and familiar dollars and cents, and to examine the original record and see the evident perplexity of the writer in the earlier records of the decimal system. It was probably at that time regarded as a great and needless trouble to change their methods of computation and book-keeping.

It will be evident to even the casual reader that the highways of the town were the principal source of expense, and that the inhabitants willingly taxed themselves heavily to keep them even in a passable condition. Next to the highways the schools received the largest financial support, showing that the people of those early days realized the importance of educating their children and giving them a proper start in the world. During these years several times money was appropriated for preaching, as then it was common to support preaching by taxation of the whole people, the practice coming from the mother country.

Commencing with the year 1805, the town records include an invoice of the property of the town and the total money tax raised for all purposes each year to the present time. All the statistics of taxation from that time, so far as practicable, have been compiled, and will be found in Tables 2 and 3 of this volume.

Aside from the taxes raised as shown in the table the town of Littleton received its proportion of the "Surplus of 1836," distributed under what was known as the "Distribution Act." This surplus was a sum of money amounting to \$25,000,000, or \$30,000,000, which had accumulated in the U. S. Treasury from the sale of public lands, and by act of Congress was distributed among the various States in proportion to their congressional representation, with the proviso that it should be returned to the United States if called for. The State of New Hampshire voted to distribute its proportion among the several towns according to population, taking a bond from each for the return of the same if called for. The State records, as well as those of our own town, do not give the amount received, either by the State or the town of Littleton, but the recollection of our older citizens fixes the amount that was received by this town at from \$3,000 to \$4,000. The town treasurer's book for that period cannot be found, but the town clerk's records, without giving any definite figures, show what was done with Littleton's share of the surplus. We give several extracts from the clerk's

records bearing on this subject. The first is from the records of a town meeting held February 2, 1837, and reads as follows:—

“*Voted* to receive the proportion of money to which this town is entitled by virtue of a Law of this state pass^d at the November session of the General Court, A. D. 1836; and approved January 13th, 1837, entitled

“‘An act providing for the disposition of the public money of the United States which shall be deposited with this state on the terms and provisions of said act.’

“*Voted* to pledge the faith of this town for the safe keeping and repayment of said money in the mode prescribed by said act.

“*Voted* that the agent who shall be chosen to receive this money shall procure a sufficient bond for the faithful performance of that trust and deposit the same with the selectmen.

“Chose by ballot Truman Stevens agent to receive said money and execute certificates of deposit therefor according to law.

“*Voted* that the agent pay over said money to the selectmen on his receiving the same, and that the selectmen loan the same in sums not exceeding two hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

“*Voted* that said money be loaned on personal security only such as shall be good as bonds, and for a term of time not exceeding one year, and said notes to be on demand.”

At a town meeting held March 14, 1837, it was “voted to let the interest that shall accrue from the surplus revenue money remain for the present with the principal.”

Further action regarding this surplus was taken at the annual town meeting held March 13, 1838, when it was

“*Voted* that the interest on the surplus money as fast as it accrues be appropriated to pay town charges. *Voted*, also, that the selectmen be authorized to place the amount of the surplus money deposited with this town in the hand of some individual, who shall give the town satisfactory security for the same and pay to the town six per cent interest thereon, when required; and who will engage to furnish to the town at six per cent interest such amount of money as may be needed not exceeding the amount of such surplus money.”

At a special town meeting held February 11, 1839, for the purpose of building a bridge across the Ammonoosuc River, the last of the surplus was disposed of, as will be seen by the following entry under that date:—

“*Voted* to erect a bridge across the Ammonoosuc River in Littleton Village near John Bowman’s house; and chose a committee of three by ballot to superintend and carry into effect said object. Isaac Abbott, S. B. Johnson, and S. C. Gibb constituted said committee.

“*Voted* to appropriate for the above purpose the remainder of the unappropriated surplus money which belongs to this town, consisting, as was supposed, of about one thousand dollars.”

Whether or not the surplus was all carefully husbanded and paid out for legitimate expenses the records do not show, the one thousand dollars in the last paragraph being the only definite sum mentioned. That amount beyond question went for a good purpose, and saved the people of that time taxation to what was then a considerable amount.

Next to the highways the schools of Littleton have received more consideration from the taxpayers than any other object. The early settlers realized the importance of schooling their children, and gave liberally from their scanty means for this purpose. Their descendants have not retrograded in this respect, and a liberal number of district schools was maintained up to 1866, when the need of something better than the common school in the three districts comprising the village of Littleton was realized. A charter for a union district was accordingly obtained, and May 12, 1866, a meeting was held in Rounsevel Hall to see what should be done about building a school-house and raising money for the same. It was decided to go ahead. The resolution offered by John Farr and adopted showed that the voters endeavored to limit the expenditures of the committee and the burden in the way of taxation they were taking upon themselves. The resolution was as follows:—

“*Resolved*, that the building committee be instructed to keep down the cost of building the school-house to as low a figure as practicable, and in no event to graduate it on such a scale as to make the whole expense of buildings, grading, and land to exceed the sum of \$10,000.”

It was voted to raise \$3,000 of this amount on the inventory taken the April preceding, and \$7,000 on notes of the district at a rate not exceeding $7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent, \$3,000 to become due October 1, 1867, and \$2,000, each, the 1st of October, 1868 and 1869, the finance committee to issue the notes and keep a list of the dates, amounts, and when and to whom payable.

The building was erected and finished on the lot where it now stands at the corner of High and School Streets. It is an excellent structure, but its cost far exceeded what was expected, and there was much ill feeling and many bitter words spoken in consequence. A meeting was held, and it was voted to have a detailed list of the expenditures printed and distributed among the taxpayers. This was done, and it was found there had been,

Bills audited and paid by the finance committee amount-	
ing to	\$23,025.61
Unpaid bills outstanding	5,260.58
Other expenses as per finance committee's report	2,077.17
	<hr/>
	\$30,363.36
Indebtedness of district	6,084.51
Estimated expense to finish	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$37,447.87

Articles sold, \$56.98.

Such a revelation as this must have astounded those who had not kept informed as to the condition of affairs. There was no escape, however, except to pay the bills; so bonds were issued running a long series of years, and the last of them was recently paid.¹ It was a heavy burden in addition to the expense of maintaining the school, but it has been manfully borne, and Littleton has a school of which any town might well be proud.

It is not necessary to follow further the details of taxation in the town, as they will be found in Table 3 of this volume.² That the tables may be understood, we will state that the reduced valuation of a poll in 1805 was \$1.30; in 1831 it was changed to \$1.10; in 1833, increased again to \$1.50; and remained at this figure until 1852, when it was reduced to \$1.20; in 1868 it was still further reduced to 75 cents and in 1872 to 50 cents, where it has since remained. The assessed valuation was double the amount given. While this valuation indicates the material growth of the town, the actual wealth was much greater. Owing to the vicious system of assessing property in this State arising from a disregard of the law, property is not assessed at its real value, but varies according to the conscientiousness of the Selectmen in the various towns, and it has become a rule to undervalue taxable property anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. In this town it is the practice to place the valuation at $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Assuming that this rule has been uniformly followed, the Selectmen of 1890 considered the total valuation of the town to be \$2,260,134, instead of \$1,506,756, as returned. In 1900 it was \$2,555,391, instead of \$1,703,594. Nor is this all, as the Selectmen never succeed in discovering all the taxable property. "Cash on hand," "Money at interest," or otherwise invested abroad but taxable in the town, eludes their search. A conservative estimate of the actual value of these

¹ This was written in 1896.

² For some reason the statistician did not deem it necessary to give the valuation of the town prior to 1877, probably because of the labor involved in ascertaining the amount of that valuation, as the totals are not given in the town records.

items would double the valuation of the town as returned by the Selectmen.

It will be seen from the table above referred to that the first village district tax was levied in 1850, when the town rate was \$1.12 on a hundred of the valuation, and in the village it was \$1.46. A similar tax was raised in 1852 and 1853, when the town rate was \$1.15 and \$1.05 respectively and the village rate \$1.20 each year. No further district tax was assessed until 1866, when Union School District was organized and the rate in the village was increased to \$3.20.

The high-water mark of indebtedness antedating 1894 was reached in 1870, when the debt of the town was \$71,973.66, and that of Union School District approximately \$30,000, a total of \$101,973.66. The assets of the town cannot be accurately stated, but were probably about \$9,000, consisting of sums due from the tax-collector and collectors of previous years, from the county and other towns for sums paid for the maintenance of the poor by this town and chargeable to the county and certain towns. Practically the assets may be considered as cash. Thus estimated, the combined debt of the town and Union School District was \$92,973.66. The valuation of the town was \$807,668; the State apportionment, \$5.61; the local tax rate in the town, \$2.70, and that of the village, \$3.85. At the close of the fiscal year March 1, 1871, the town debt had been reduced \$10,276.87, and then amounted to \$61,696.79. In the same period the indebtedness of Union School District had been decreased about \$1,300. The total income of the fiscal year was \$30,833.26; the expenditures, \$29,331.02; cash in the treasury, \$1,172.24. The principal items in the expenditure account were: town poor, \$529.96; county poor, \$721.61; a litigated pauper claim in favor of the town of Lyman, \$1,117.10; for the support of schools, \$8,425.91; debt and interest, \$11,310.23; coupons on bonds, \$1,944; town officers, \$388.50; collector of taxes (percentage), \$349.33; police officers, \$40.

The financial event of the decade ending with December, 1879, was the refunding of the bonded debt of the town in 1878. The first bonded indebtedness was created in 1864, when bonds to the amount of \$32,000 bearing interest at the rate of six per cent payable semi-annually were issued. In 1878 the Selectmen were authorized to refund the indebtedness at four per cent interest, — a low rate for town bonds at that time. Early in May John M. Mitchell, for the Selectmen, issued a circular calling for subscriptions to the new bonds. The total issue was to be \$25,000, of which \$2,000 were to be redeemable on the first of July each year,

beginning in 1881. The exchange was satisfactorily made, resulting in a saving to the town in its interest account of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. A sinking fund for the extinguishment of the indebtedness was also established.

The fiscal year ending March 1, 1880, showed the financial affairs of the town in good condition. The debt of the town during the decade then ending had been reduced from \$61,696.79 to \$19,083.99, deducting the assets, which were cash due the town from various sources.

The receipts during the fiscal year had been \$26,005.97; the disbursements, \$24,442.19. The chief items in the expenditure account were: State tax, \$2,732; county tax, \$4,599.31; precinct tax, \$1,200; Union School District, \$1,868; legal expenses in Sargent case, \$412.65; town officers, 1,243.08; town poor, \$262.22; county poor, \$2,160.52; highways and bridges (in addition to the half of one per cent paid in work), \$264.96; incidental expenses, \$603.52; debt and interest, \$4,040.52.

In this period the average annual receipts had been about \$26,000, until 1880, when they were \$36,046.24. The increase is partly accounted for by the appropriation in March, 1888, of \$2,000 to defray town charges, the purchase of a part of the Moulton farm for park purposes, and the payment in cash of one-half of the money raised for the repair and maintenance of highways.

The tax rate in 1880 was as follows: town, \$1.90; village, \$2.54; State apportionment, \$6.83. In 1890 it was: town, \$1.80; village, \$2.14, and the State apportionment \$7.27. The decrease in the town debt in the ten years was from \$19,083.99 to \$615.67. Union School District had built the Mitchell School-house on the south side, and the debt thus entailed had been practically extinguished.

The last decade of the century witnessed a remarkable change in popular sentiment in regard to public expenditures. For more than a hundred years the influences that had directed the finances of the town had been most conservative. Citizens were slow to venture upon a system of public improvements that involved the creation of a town debt. "Pay as you go" had always been their motto, with two exceptions. In the beginning they were poor, and could not meet the demands of the State treasurer, and in the war for the preservation of the Union to have raised by taxation the large sums required would have been a herculean, if not an impossible task. But through that trying period they raised by taxation far more than their share of an expense that was incurred in part for the benefit of distant generations to whom all the

financial burdens it imposed might well have been transmitted. Then a town debt was not regarded as a blessing, and when the demands of the hour led them to depart from the frugal custom of years and incur a debt, it was discharged at the earliest moment.

In March, 1894, the auditor's report stated that the town was free from debt and had a surplus of \$643.27 in its treasury. For many years there had been a strong sentiment in the town in favor of many needed public improvements, but it was deemed by the majority impolitic to inaugurate such a system until the debt had been paid. The public was paying an annual rental of \$625 for the use of such rooms or buildings as were required for its use, and it was then deemed a suitable time to make a beginning in the direction of town ownership of public utilities.

The financial results of this policy are easily traced through the pages of the annual reports of our municipal officers issued since the inauguration of the system. Before the close of the decade the combined debt of the town, village precinct, Town School District, and Union School District aggregated \$127,000 above their available assets, and the rate of taxation in the village precinct has been as high as \$2.87 on each hundred of valuation.¹ This was the highest rate, and that of 1899 of \$2.48 per hundred the lowest since 1894.² In the same period the valuation increased from \$1,578,334 to \$1,751,778.

The practice, once rare but now quite common, of exempting from taxation the capital and plant of manufacturing concerns has been in vogue in this town for nearly forty years. Votes, both general and specific, for such purpose were adopted before 1871, but were not effective, as the conditions named therein were not complied with. In March, 1871, it was voted to exempt from taxation for ten years any establishment for the manufacture of hoes, shovels, scythes, or either of them. Under this vote the scythe factory built on the present site of the Pike Manufacturing Company's shop was exempt from taxation for the period named. When the same property passed into the possession of C. F. Harris & Co. in 1887, it was again, by vote of the town, exempted from taxation for ten years, and, when taken over by the Pike Company in 1903, was exempt for the third time and for a like period. When this term expires in 1913, this real estate will have been free from taxation for thirty years of the forty-two which have passed since the town first granted this special privilege.

¹ This rate was in 1897.

² This was the rate in both 1898 and 1903.

In 1878 the town passed a general vote exempting from taxation for ten years the capital invested in any establishment erected for the manufacture of fabrics of cotton or wool or articles of wood or iron when such capital should exceed the sum of \$5,000. By virtue of this vote the Granite State Glove Company, the Eureka Glove Manufacturing Company, and the White Mountain Glove Works were not taxed for several years, it being supposed that the general vote of exemption was valid. In the case of the Cox Needle Co. *v.* Gilford,¹ the Supreme Court held such a vote insufficient, and at a special meeting held April 14, 1884, it was voted that each of these corporations be exempt from taxation for the term of ten years from the date when each began business, all parties to the original transaction having acted in good faith, believing they were within their right under the law.

The old Kilburn foundry was exempted in 1883 for the usual period, when a sum not less than \$5,000 had been invested in converting it into a factory for the manufacture of cotton or woollen goods. This action was in contemplation of the property being used by Tilton & Goodall in making knit underwear. The business was continued less than two years. At the same meeting exemption was refused the Chiswick Inn property on the ground that the statute did not contemplate the exemption of that class of property. In 1889, however, this policy was reversed in the case of the Maples, a summer hotel, and in 1899 the town voted not only to exempt, but also to grant a largess of lands or money, or both, to a hotel company which proposed to build a summer hotel on Pine Hill.

There has been a notable increase in recent years of the number of purposes for which towns are authorized to raise money. The fathers were parsimonious, and by the acts of February 8, 1791, and September 15, 1792, limited the power of towns to raise money by taxation to the following objects: "To the settlement, maintenance, and support of the ministry; schools; meeting houses; school houses; the maintenance of the poor; for laying out and repairing highways; for building and repairing bridges, and for all the necessary charges arising within the said town."² The first grant of power named in this law was repealed by the passage of the Toleration Act of 1819. Otherwise for more than half a century this act prescribed the purposes for which towns were permitted to raise money by taxation. Beginning with the grant to aid in procuring enlistments during the war of 1861-1865,

¹ 62 N. H. Reports, p. 503.

² Laws of New Hampshire, ed. of 1815, p. 243, sec. 10.

the powers of towns have been enlarged from time to time until the statute now reads : —

“To encourage volunteer enlistments in case of war or rebellion ; to procure and erect a monument or memorial building to perpetuate the memory of such soldiers belonging thereto as may have sacrificed their lives in the service of their country, including a suitable lot therefor and fence for its protection ; to defray the expense of decorating the graves of soldiers or sailors who have served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, not exceeding two hundred dollars yearly, to be given to or expended by committees appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic so long as they shall continue the services of Memorial day as originally established and at present observed by that organization, and thereafter to such persons or organization as shall continue such service in the several towns ; to provide and maintain armories for military organizations stationed therein which form a part of the New Hampshire National Guard or reserved militia, not exceeding \$200 yearly for each organization ; to provide means for the extinguishment of fires ; to establish and maintain public libraries and reading rooms for the free use of all the inhabitants of the town ; to establish cemeteries, or parks, or commons, and to improve the same ; to provide and maintain receiving tombs ; to set out and care for shade and ornamental trees in highways, cemeteries, commons and other public places ; to provide and maintain suitable coasting and skating places, not exceeding five hundred dollars yearly ; to procure the detection and apprehension of any person committing a felony therein ; to prepare and publish the history of the town and record weather observations ; to establish hospitals therein ; to provide a free hospital bed for the use of such inhabitants of the town or city as are entitled to receive assistance from said town, not to exceed three hundred dollars ; such sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the permanent endowment of a free hospital bed for the use of such inhabitants as are provided for in the preceding section, and a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars for public band concerts.”

The first burdensome debt of the town was that incurred for war purposes in 1861–1865. The amount of these liabilities cannot be accurately stated, but they were not less than \$70,000 nor more than \$75,000. A sinking fund was created for its extinguishment, and this was accomplished, as has been stated, in 1894. In order to meet the requirements of the sinking fund the tax rate in the years from 1865 to 1894 was large, falling below two per cent only in the years 1883–1884 and 1885,¹ and then but a few cents below, and in eight years it was above three per cent, varying between 3.25 and 4.06 on a hundred of valuation.

¹ The rate here given is that of the village which pays the largest share of the tax.

Comparisons are not always valuable for the light they cast, as conditions are variable, but they are interesting. These figures are taken from the auditor's report covering the fiscal year ending March 1, 1891, and show the cost of the administration of the town government without including payments on account of debt and interest, except interest on temporary loans made in anticipation of taxes.

State and county taxes	\$6,212.92
Schools	9,743.65
Town officers	1,524.31
Highways and bridges	9,548.06
Library	600.00
Electric lights	1,067.20
Town poor	693.56
County poor	2,034.66
Miscellaneous	912.68
Fire precinct	2,800.00
Interest on temporary loans	182.83
Sheep killed by dogs	183.00
Watering troughs	122.43
	<hr/>
	\$35,625.30

The item in regard to county poor should perhaps be treated as an unliquidated asset, as much if not all of it was repaid to the town.

For the fiscal year ending February 15, 1901, the expense of municipal administration was:—

State and county taxes	\$7,058.65
Schools	15,491.26
Town officers	1,395.50
Highways and bridges	6,118.06
Library	800.00
Electric lights	1,355.50
Town poor	54.67
County poor	488.02
Miscellaneous	634.00
Village precinct	8,810.98
Paid for sheep killed by dogs	24.00
Watering troughs	109.00
Dependent soldiers	57.95
Expense town building	1,321.89
Park and hotel committee	295.00
Town history	809.09
	<hr/>
	\$44,823.57

The total income of the town for the fiscal year ending February 15, 1891, was \$44,789.89 ; for the year ending February 15, 1901, it was \$51,200.77. The sum represented by the difference between receipts and expenditures was mainly applied on the debt and interest account. These sums represent the money raised by taxation by the town, the village precinct, Union School District, and the Town School District. The expenditures include the cost of maintaining each of these departments, if they may be termed such, and in the income of the town as given is also included the sums raised at the annual meetings of these departments as well as that raised by the town.

The village district pays, in round numbers, 75 per cent of all the money raised by taxation. The total valuation of the town in April, 1904, was \$1,802,713. Of this amount \$1,335,306 was assessed on property within the village district, and \$467,407 in the town district. In the statistical history are given the valuation and the rate of taxation in every year since 1877, and in that of every census year prior to that date.

PLAN OF LITTLETON, N.H.
Reduced from B. & O. 1875

Reduced from P.C.Wilkins

Plan of 1877.

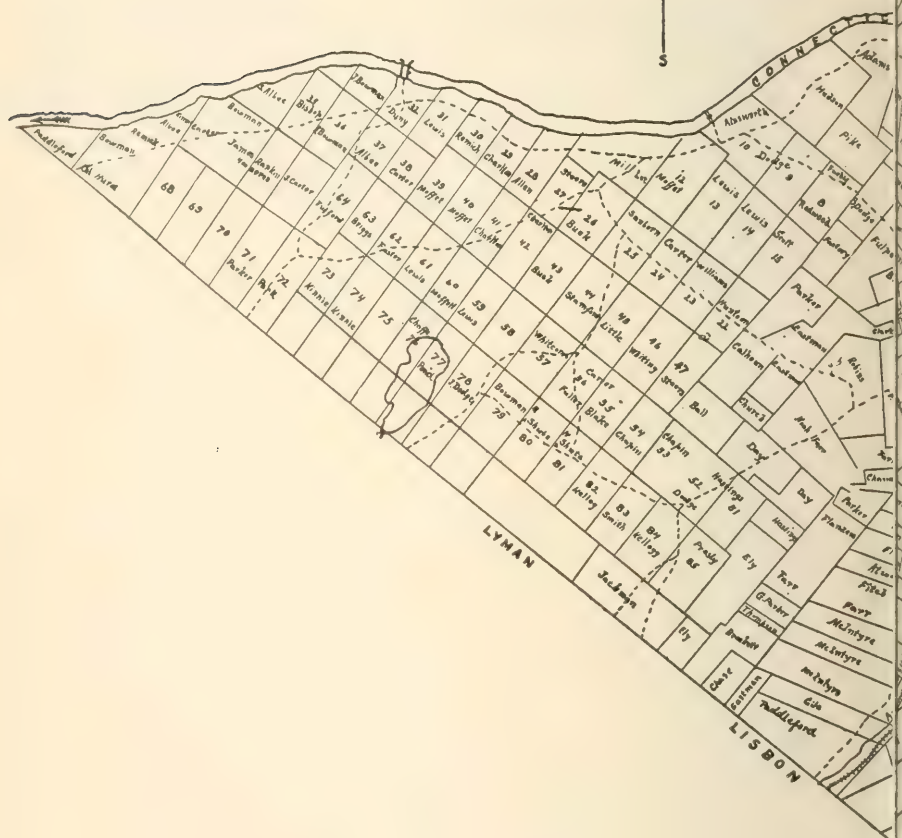
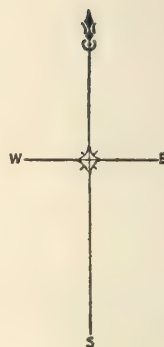
BY

Ray T. Gile.

1882

Scale about $213\frac{1}{2}$ Rods = 1 inch

-----Highways.





XLVII.

SURVEYS.

BY ADAMS MOORE, A.M., M.D.

I HAVE found no evidence that the entire outlines of Chiswick were ever run according to the original charter, farther than they had been fixed by surveys of the towns adjoining. No record of distances has been kept, except what appear on the back of the charter. If the boundaries of Lyman, Concord (Lisbon), and Lancaster had been marked, their bounds, with the Connecticut River, would be the bounds of Chiswick.

The first authentic survey was made by Dudley Coleman¹, in 1769, as a preliminary step for obtaining the new charter of Apthorp. The marks which he made on trees at that time were visible eighty years after, and by removing a block of the wood over the original scar the number of grains could be counted which showed the exact age of the line.

Disputes between towns as to their boundary lines are very frequent, and great carelessness, if not intentional fraud, has in many cases been practised. Between Littleton and Lyman there has never been any trouble in following the line. It was described by Coleman in 1769 to run from the northeast corner of Lyman to the Connecticut River, north 57° west. That line now² runs north 53° west. From the southeast corner of Apthorp, when run out at that time, it followed the line of Gunthwaite (now Lisbon) north $57\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west to the northeast corner of Lyman. The line now³ existing between the towns of Littleton and Lisbon, which should be the line then existing between Apthorp and Gunthwaite run north 58° west.⁴ The known variation of the magnetic needle accounts for the difference in the first line. The same

¹ Coleman was of Newbury, Mass., and had been employed by Colonel Little to survey much of his land.

² 1860. The present (1903) is N. 49° $43'$ W.

³ 1860.

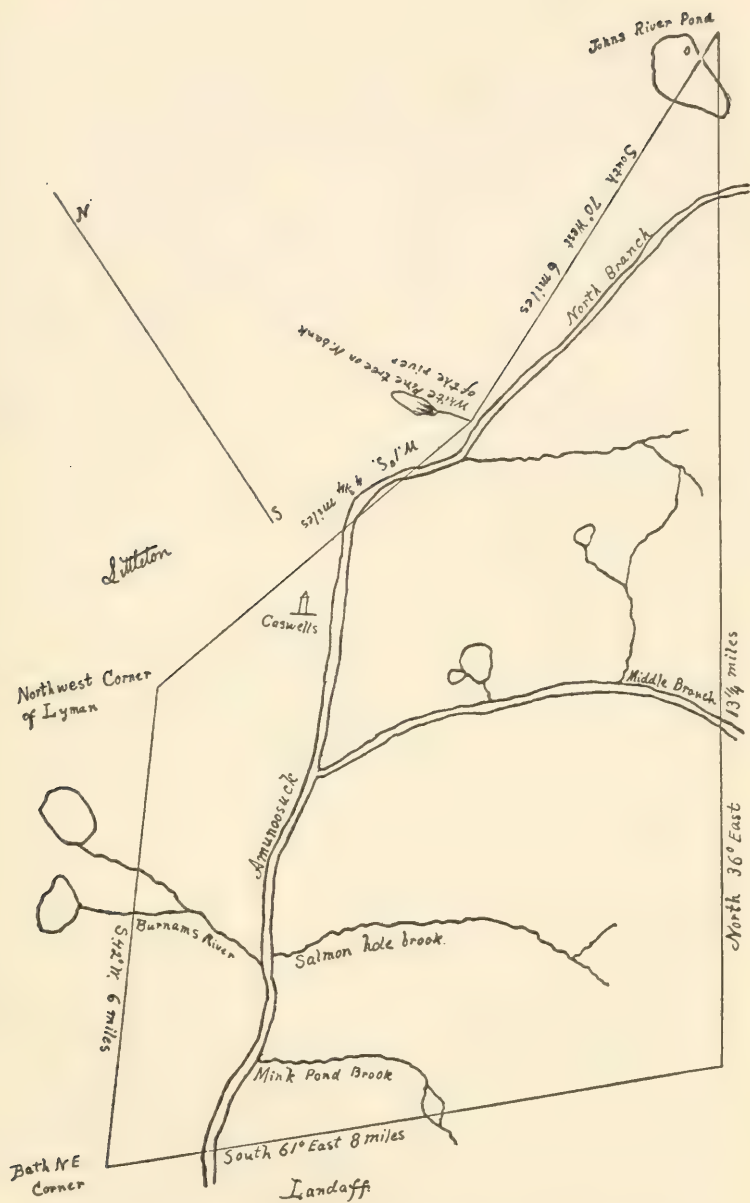
⁴ The present (1903) course is N. 51° $53'$ W.

variation would make the later line north $53\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west. The reason of this discrepancy arose from the fact that those who settled the line between the towns of Littleton and Concord (now Lisbon) commenced at Lyman Corner and ran back at a later period, making no allowance for the variation of the magnetic needle. The consequence was that they brought the line at the south-westerly corner of Littleton about forty rods into Littleton, which mistake has never been rectified. The proprietors of Littleton were thus deprived of about one hundred and thirty acres of land. This was probably done by the ignorance of the Selectmen of the two towns, and the neglect of the proprietors of Littleton to protect their interests. The southeasterly line of Apthorp was run by Coleman in his survey of 1769 from its northeasterly corner south 56° west. That line now¹ bears south 58° west, showing the same westerly variation of the magnetic needle.

In 1780, ten or eleven years after Coleman had run the outlines of the township of Apthorp, a surveyor named Ebenezer Willoughby was sent by the proprietors to allot the central portion of the town into tracts of four hundred acres each; one object of making the lots of that size was the fact of their being six specific grants of that amount. He commenced at the lower corner of Lancaster on the Connecticut River as there located, and ran a straight line of Colonel Hurd's tract, which was the old line of Lancaster, and found the distance to be three miles and two hundred and twenty rods. He then turned and ran on that line to its intersection with the southeasterly line of Apthorp on the northeasterly shore of Round Pond. He here turned and set his compass south 56° west, to follow Coleman's line towards Gunthwaite. The first half-mile was on the pond, and when he reached the southwesterly shore he was several rods to the right of Coleman's line, and continued to diverge from it on to Apthorp, until at the end of eighteen hundred rods to the right from Coleman's line, although professing to run the same points, viz. south 56° west. This line is now (1860) found to bear south 61° west, making about 5° variation.² His compass might not have been good, or the magnetic variation might have been greater than now. He pushed his survey of forty-five lots of four hundred acres each, leaving a gore between his line and Coleman's. Four years after this the town was divided into Dalton and Littleton,

¹ 1860. Its present (1903) course would be S. 62° 15' W.

² In 1903 the course is: Dalton Corner to Ammonoosuc River, S. 66° W.; Ammonoosuc River to Bethlehem Road, S. 64° W.; Bethlehem Road to Lisbon Line, S. 61° 45' W.; average course, S. 63° 55' W.



A PLAN OF CONCORD (LISBON) WHICH WILKINS ASSERTS IS
A COPY OF SNOW'S ORIGINAL PLAN

— Dalton taking the three upper ranges of this allotment with the Hurd tract, being one-third of it, leaving the remaining two-thirds in Littleton, and making a range line the division between the two towns. Bethlehem and Whitefield cornered about half a mile above the corner of Dalton and Littleton, both standing on the original line of Apthorp. In about ten years after the division it became incumbent on the towns, by their Selectmen, to perambulate and remark their town lines. Dalton and Whitefield began at the northwest corner of Dalton, followed the line originally made by Coleman to the southwest corner of Whitefield, and there stopped. This they repeated many times, as often as the law required.

Littleton and Bethlehem began on Gunthwaite, or Concord (Lisbon) line, and followed in the reverse course, taking the line made by Willoughby instead of that run by Coleman, followed it up to the corner of Dalton and Littleton to one of Willoughby's lot corners, being as far as the latter location was required, until about the year 1828 it was discovered that Dalton and Whitefield were perambulating one line, and Bethlehem and Littleton another,—the space between the corner of Littleton and the northwest corner of Bethlehem, being about half a mile. The line between Bethlehem and Dalton had never been perambulated. The main portions of both lines lay through a primitive forest. The mistake has been clearly demonstrated by which it appears that Bethlehem has taken from Littleton a strip thirty-four rods wide at one end and eighty at the other, amounting to eight or nine hundred acres, which, with what Lisbon holds, makes the area of Littleton less than it originally was by about one thousand acres.

Willoughby's allotment was abandoned in Littleton. The allotments made for the first settlers were into lots of one hundred acres each, with allowance for roads. The allowance was nominally three acres, or an addition of three rods to the width of each lot of the length of one hundred and sixty rods. Robert Charlton was the first surveyor, and allotted the west and north parts of the town bordering on the Connecticut River. His lots were designated by number only. They were characterized by one feature,—large measure: he was a very liberal-minded man, and always acted on the principle that there was land enough for all. He was an expert penman and draughtsman, but was not considered a finished surveyor. The lots above the junction of the village and river roads were not numbered, but pitched irregularly and disconnected by metes and bounds. The great

bend at the north part of the town back to Snow's head line was thus allotted, covering an area of about twenty-five hundred acres. This was divided into lots by Robert Charlton, and was occupied by early settlers. He never surveyed much beyond the limits of the town.

The east and west parts of the town were surveyed into one hundred acre lots by Nathaniel Snow about 1790. He made the line of Dalton his base (being N. 26° W., S. 26° E.). Charlton made Lyman line the base of his allotments in the west part of the town, namely, N. 57° W., S. 57° E. Mr. Snow was accustomed to survey large tracts. His custom was to run his range lines and mark the corner of his lots at the distance of one hundred rods, and not marking his check lines. Of course no chainmen were able to measure so accurately as to bring the corners in range when the check lines were run. Sometimes he would omit running the next range line and run the one beyond, marking his corners on that, thus making two corners at one end of his lots, and leaving the other end without corners or range lines. This procedure caused great confusion when the lands were occupied. He surveyed the lands southeast of Littleton, covering an area of sixty thousand acres. A part of it was soon incorporated into the town of Bethlehem. The land was sold by the State in lots according to Snow's survey, represented on a paper plan. The consequence was endless confusion, every claimant running out his lots to suit himself; and as the ownership was often changed, a lot would have as many sets of corners as it had had owners. Snow's work in Littleton was only partially done on the ground, but fully done on paper. There were many omissions to run his lines over the hills, causing irregularity in some of his lines. He was a man of easy conscience. His original survey of the State land was deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, as appears by the testimony of the late Stephen P. Webster. It was made on three or four different pieces of paper, according to each sale, of which there were four. These sales were made in the years 1787, 1792, 1794, and 1796. In 1799 a part of the land was incorporated into the town of Bethlehem, a plan was made resembling the original, but with material variations as to the number and localities of lots. This was certified by Nathaniel Snow, under oath, to be a correct representation of his original survey according to his best recollection. But the alterations were so palpable that no surveyor could believe that it was not a deliberate misrepresentation. A few copies of the original survey were kept in the hands of land speculators, and the spurious plan was



The
copied by

Connecticut



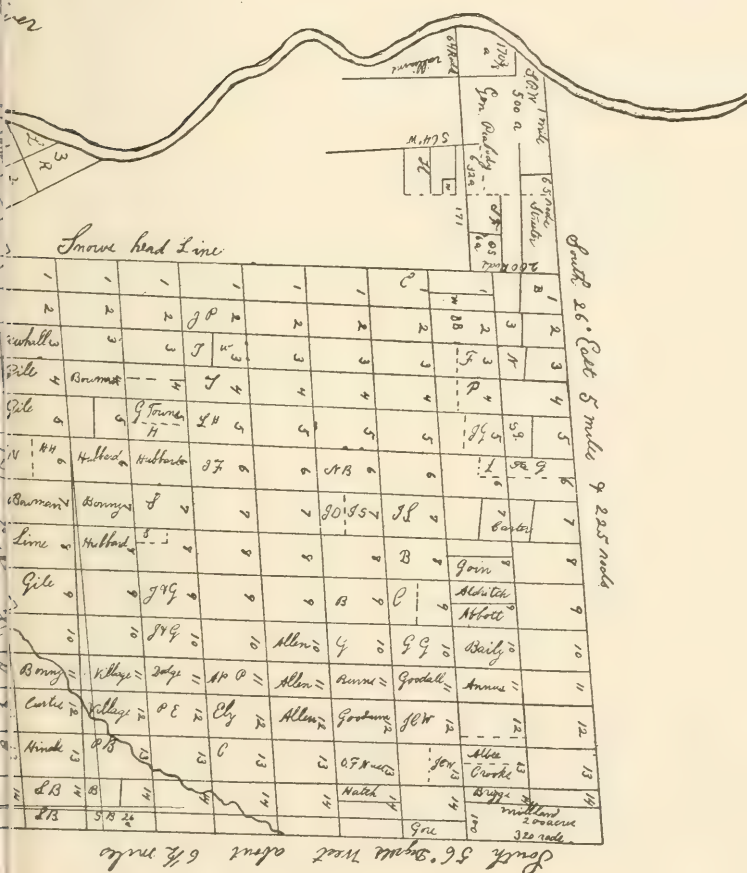
N.B. The course line down on the old plan of Concord says 62° instead of $57\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ 1 into Lyman

Sept. 1800
 of Jacob Baily Esq. the sum of twenty
 five shillings for surveying the lower
 part likewise the sum of Eight pounds
 dry lots formerly laid out

Robert Charlton

is a true copy of the original
 me June 17, 1836

Plc Wilkins



adopted by the town of Bethlehem, and has ever since been allowed by them. The original surveys have been sought in the office of the Secretary of State, but are not to be found.

The committee appointed by the State to make the sale were : Edwards Bucknam, of Lancaster, Andrew McMillen, of Conway, and John McDuffie, of Rochester. From the amount and manner of their sales, and their neglect to render their account to the State, they were called the "Unaccountable Committee." They were appointed by the State to sell land enough to make a road from Gunthwaite to the notch of the White Mountains. In doing this they sold a portion of the land belonging to the owners of Littleton. The purchasers never attempted to enforce their title beyond a demand and threats.

After the southerly portion of the town became populated, the surveying was done, so far as running out lots for settlers according to Snow's and Charlton's plans, by James C. Webster, up to the year 1832, when he left town and his place was taken by Philip C. Wilkins, who was an industrious and experienced surveyor. He kept a record of all the surveys he made, which filled several folio volumes.

No man is liable to be called to testify before a court oftener than the skilful surveyor, and no one is more liable to popular prejudice on account of his faithful testimony unless it is the skilful physician. The public mind is often unable to comprehend the data on which the impartial opinion of either is based ; and nothing is more common than to charge the surveyor as well as the physician with wilful perjury in giving his opinions. On this account some excellent surveyors have studiously avoided keeping records to prevent their being called to testify in court.

Dr. Moore's account ends with the last stated observation written in 1863. The doctor was a man of many accomplishments, not the least of them being his knowledge of mathematics and surveying. As the agent of the heirs of Moses Little, who was the father of his wife, he became familiar with land titles and allotments in this section of the State, and was probably better qualified to discuss the topic with intelligence than any other person in his time.

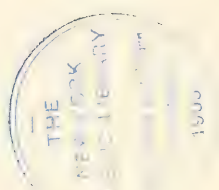
Since the death of Philip C. Wilkins, in 1880, Ray T. Gile has been the principal land surveyor for this and neighboring towns. He was graduated from the Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in 1877, and from the Thayer School of Architecture and Civil Engineering, two years later. A thoroughly trustworthy man, he has a large clientele.

William I. Richardson, a Dartmouth College graduate in the class of 1888, is a civil engineer of repute, who is making his way to the front as a safe and skilful surveyor.

At one time James J. Barrett did a considerable business as a surveyor, especially in the laying out of roads. He was not skilful, and was one of the class, referred to by Dr. Moore, who kept no records. He never assumed to be other than what he was in this respect, — one sufficiently versed in the art to run courses and do plain work.



RAY T. GILE.



XLVIII.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

THE early settlers of the town experienced many difficulties, extending through a long series of years, on account of their inability to build roads and bridges. Their trials arising from this cause have to some extent been related in another part of this narrative.¹

The refusal of the proprietors and inhabitants to build roads caused the towns north of Littleton and Dalton to petition the Legislature for a compulsory act to insure the building of a highway through these towns for their accommodation. Petitions for this purpose were presented at more than one session of the Legislature. The town was also in the midst of the controversy in regard to "back taxes," and one of its answers to the demand of the State was that the people were too poor to pay, and that the proprietors had failed to "build roads and mills," as promised, and the settlers should be empowered by special act to levy a tax on all the lands in the town for the payment of the State tax and to raise money for building roads. This proposition was opposed by the proprietors, and their influence was sufficient to postpone the day of reckoning for more than ten years.

It was under these circumstances that Capt. Peleg Williams was appointed agent of the town to wait upon the Legislature and present its case for consideration. On the 16th of June, 1788, he submitted to that body this petition : —

To the Hon^{ble} Gen^l court of said state now setting —

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Littleton in said State humbly sheweth, that your Petitioners for eighteen years last past, have laid under many and greivous difficulties — your Petitioners cannot ascertain the number of acres of Land in said Littleton, neither can we find out the original Proprietors of said Town, so that we can Tax said land except we have a special act of this Hon^{ble} court for that purpose, your

¹ Vol. I. chapters covering period prior to 1800.

Petitioners wou'd further Inform your honors that although we were promised by said Proprietors or owners of land (as they cal'd themselves) to have our land given us for settlement & that the compliment of settlers according to charter shoo'd then soon be in Town, that they wou'd make good roads through said Town, Build Mills &c. — all of which is neglected by said owners, and although it is eighteen years since said Town began to settle, there is but nine families in it at this time and there is no mills in said Town, nor can we get at any under fifteen miles, the Public road that runs through said Town is eleven miles in length and almost Impossible to pass in the same, which road your Petitioners have to travel to get to mill, to market, to courts and to almost every Kind of Business — so that your Petitioners have got under such poor and difficult circumstances that we cannot live in said Town nor move out of the same except your honors will Interpose in our behalf.

Therefore your Petitioners most humbly pray that your honors wou'd take our singular Situation under your wise consideration, and grant that a special act of this court be made that said Town be settled according to charter in years from this date your Petitioners further pray your honors that a special act of this Hon^{ble} court be made to assess and collect the taxes now due or that may be due from said Town — we further pray your honors that a committee be appointed by this Hon^{ble} court to lay out and make a road through said Town, and that the cost be paid by the landowners thereof and on their neglecting or refusing to pay said cost of laying out and making said road your Petitioners most humbly pray your honors to give order that so much land in said Town be sold as will pay the cost aforesaid or otherwise as your honours shall think most expedient and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

PELEG WILLIAMS

In behalf of said Inhabitants.

The allegations of the petitioners indicate that the real parties to the long controversy were the inhabitants and the proprietors.

Action on the petition was postponed to the December session, at which time another petition was presented covering substantially the same ground but with this additional statement: —

“ All or most all of said town is owned by two¹ gentlemen one of which lives in Massachusetts the other in Vermont and we know not who ware the original Proprietors of said town or how much Land there is in the Same as it has been granted regranted and Divided and Subdivided so that under every circumstances if your Petitioners Should be Calld on by your honours to do thare duty as other Towns it will be more then we Can possibly Do.

¹ Col. Moses Little, of Newbury, Mass., and Gen. Jacob Bailey, of Newbury, Vt.

They also asked that they be authorized to levy "a tax of two pence on Each acre of Land for the purpose of making and repairing a road through the same and that a Committee be apointed by your honours to Carry the same into effect."

The signers were Peleg Williams, Thomas Miner, Samuel Learned, Benjamin Nurs, Nathan Caswell, Isaac Miner, Nathan Caswell, Jr., Robert Charlton.

The General Court passed an act in the following January authorizing the levying "of a tax in the way and maner as taxes by Law are collected of Non-resident proprietors in other towns in this state." As the town was not divided into proprietary shares, but held in one body by Colonel Little and his associates, it was found impracticable for the town to avail itself of the law passed for its relief, and through Samuel Young,¹ of Concord (Lisbon), the General Court was asked for the passage of an act empowering the Selectmen

"to assess and cause to be collected all public taxes due from said town in one tax bill on the lands therein not confining them to any particular rights but to sell as much of said Lands in one body as will pay said tax with Incidental charges, . . . as will compeat said road through said Town."

The result of the joint efforts of the inhabitants of this town and the residents of the Coos country was the passage of an act creating the committee of which Edwards Bucknam, William Cargill, and Peter Carleton were members. This committee did the work of laying a road from Concord (Lisbon) line through this town and Dalton to the line of Lancaster in the summer of 1793.² This road, when completed, made a rough but passable thoroughfare between Haverhill and Lancaster. This, like nearly all highways in this section, was made to be travelled on horseback or on foot and by ox-teams. Fordable streams were not bridged, and swamps were sometimes corduroyed; stumps were cut close to the ground, but rocks were permissible in the best roads of that day.

The highway following the river from Monroe line to its junction with the county road at the Wheeler place was laid by the Board of Selectmen in November, 1793, and is the first laid in the town by the local authorities. At the line of what is now Monroe (then

¹ Then representative of the class.

² A map of the road as laid is preserved in the office of the Secretary of State, and a copy is reproduced in this work.

Lyman) it connected with the river road through that town and Bath to Haverhill, where the prosperous village of Woodsville now is. This was another thoroughfare from the Lower to the Upper Coos.

The next road to be laid was that which debouched from the county road at the Flanders place, then owned by Sylvester Savage, crossed the meadow diagonally to a point near the Ammonoosuc River, and up the north bank of that river to Mann's Mills. This was in 1798 and 1799. It was more than two miles in length, and all of it was discontinued before 1840, and that part east of the lower village bridge was abandoned but not legally discontinued till about 1885.

In 1801 the road from Rankin's Mills to the Foster place on Lyman line was built and opened a thoroughfare by the way of Parker Hill to Bath and Haverhill.

The most important thoroughfare in the town during the first half of the eighteenth century was that known as the Portland road. It passed through the town from the line of Lyman (Monroe) to Bethlehem. Its course was devious, and was laid out and built at different periods between 1793 and 1807. In 1801 its course from Rankin's Mills was by the farms of the Rev. David Goodall (home place), the Madison Sanborn place; Mr. Goodall's hill farm to Jonas Nurs's, then to Jonathan Parker's, following the side of the mountain, and up the river to Mann's Mills, thence to Bethlehem line; thence by Bethlehem Hill through Bretton Woods to the Notch of the White Mountains.

This route did not satisfy the public, especially that portion residing in Vermont traversing it annually to Portland. Prominent men of some of these towns united in the following petition to the Selectmen asking a change: —

To the Selectmen of Littleton in the County of Grafton, State of New Hampshire, The petition of the inhabitants of Barnet, Peacham and Danville in the State of Vermont respectfully sheweth:

That it being of the most consequence for the benefit of society, the promotion of agriculture and commerce that necessary highways be made and maintained in our infant country and it is the opinion of the publick that a road through the town of Littleton aforesaid of the following description will be a publick advantage begining at or near the dwelling house of Samuel Pierce in Lyman from there following the most practicable course to Mann's Mills in Littleton. May it therefore please the Gentlemen, Selectmen of Littleton to lay out, make and open a road to or highway as soon and as near the above mentioned descrip-

tion as they in their Wisdom shall think best and your petitioners will ever pray.

BARNET May 20th 1802.

JAS BUCHANAN
DAVID ELKINS
ENOS STEVENS
JOHN GILCHRIST

ALEXANDER HARVEY
WALTER BROCK
JOHN WALLACE
ARCHIBALD HARVEY
JOHN MCKNAB & C

(Records, Vol I. pp. 82-83)

The only result of this appeal of non-residents was the building in 1803 of the meadow road from the county road in the Jonathan Parker pasture to the village. That road still follows the same course, except that the west end was discontinued when the county road was changed from the hill to its present course on the meadows. This, however, was an improvement both in respect to distance and the character of the road-bed.

The volume of travel on this thoroughfare constantly increased, and appeals for change and improvement were as constantly made to the Selectmen of the town. But they fell on deaf ears, and in 1820 the question was taken to the court, and a committee consisting of Abel Merrill of Warren, Benjamin Baldwin of Bradford, Vt., and Nathan Pike of Waterford, Vt., was appointed to lay a road from Connecticut River to the line of Lincoln through the towns of Littleton, Bethlehem, Concord (Lisbon), and Franconia. The petition presented to the court upon which action was taken was signed by residents of Franconia and that part of Concord (Lisbon) known as Sugar Hill. The court committee began its work at the upper bridge on Connecticut River in the centre of the road, and laid a highway four rods wide. From the foot of the hill to the old meeting-house it was a new road laid through the woods. Just as the old road turned to pass through the brick-yard its course was changed again to a new route, that of the present highway passing the Jackson place; from there it followed the old road, with slight deviations, leading through the village which is now Main Street to Franconia. From the Bethlehem road on there were numerous changes from the then existing highway, and the course was shortened and otherwise improved.

It would seem that the question of land damages did not cause much trouble. The expense awarded by the committee for damage caused by laying more than five miles of new road was only \$30.07. Twenty dollars of this sum was awarded Josiah Little, of Concord (Lisbon), and ten to Jonas Little, Jr., who kept the tavern at the point where the new road turned from the highway

following up the course of the Connecticut River; Robert Charlton, Moses Little, John Gile, Levi Burt in this town, and Samuel Martin, Noah Burnham, Daniel Wilson, and the "New Hampshire & Franconia Co." one cent each.

The controversy passed through all the phases of an old-time "road fight." The towns postponed the constructive part of the enterprise for several years, and it was not until 1823 that work on the section in this town was begun. That part lying between the old meeting-house and the first bridge on Connecticut River was built in 1824-1825. It was divided into two sections, and John Gile had the contract to build half, beginning at the meeting-house, and Nathan Pike, of Waterford, Vt., the other half. In the mean time a warm contest was waged over building that part around Gile Hill which had been laid by the Selectmen, and several town meetings were held at which the action of the preceding meeting was reversed, but in June, 1826, the road was constructed. This road from the foot of Gile Hill to the Buck tavern passed through continuous woods, except the two-acre lot where stood the meeting-house, and much of it, especially that part on the flat below the Gile tavern, was difficult to build owing to the swampy nature of the land.

Franconia, too, was slow to take action. In 1836 Isaac Smith, then agent of the Iron Company, promised the people that if they would elect him to the General Court he would procure an appropriation from the State to aid the town in building the road through the Notch. The voters accepted his proposition and sent him as their Representative. True to his promise, Representative Smith secured an appropriation, and the Governor and Council appointed Putnam, also of the Iron works, agent to build the road.

The agent advertised for bids in the Haverhill paper, and by posting notices in post-offices and taverns in his own and adjoining towns asking for bids for constructing mile sections of the road. John Gile, Nathaniel Rix, Jr., Jonathan Rowell, and Isaac Abbott formed a partnership, and their bids were accepted for building three miles, and that of Parker and Horace Cushman was accepted for the mile beginning near the Profile farm. Rix & Co. had three sections beginning near the Lafayette House, the present site of the Profile House, and extending through the Notch. The company had camps along the way for their men, whom they paid \$12 a month and board. While the work was in progress the agent offered a prize of \$50 to the party who built the mile that at the end of a year had stood the best. This prize

was awarded the Cushmans. When this road was completed to Lincoln line, the agent had not expended the appropriation, but had a considerable sum left which was used in repairing the road the following year.

A movement was inaugurated in 1826, largely through the influence of Portland merchants who had become aware that some of their former trade had been diverted to Dover and Portsmouth by the construction of the Franconia Notch road, to shorten the route and avoid the hills of the road through Bethlehem. Little was accomplished for several years. In 1831 the Legislature of Maine passed an act appropriating \$3,000

“for the purpose of repairing and improving the road leading from this State, through the Notch of the White Hills, to the State of Vermont ; *Provided* that the the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, shall give consent thereto, and *Provided Also*, that the sum of \$2,000 be raised by voluntary subscription for the same purpose by the inhabitants of the town of Portland and the States of New Hampshire and Vermont.”

The conditions named in the act were complied with, and of the sum thus raised \$200 was paid to this town to aid the construction of the road up the valley of the Ammonoosuc to Bethlehem line near Alderbrook. The road through Bethlehem to connect with the old road to Carroll was built, and subsequently that from Wing Road to connect with the Whitefield road was opened. Before this time Littleton's connection with the Coos town was by way of Bethlehem street.

This link completed the thoroughfares through Littleton. Roads radiated from them in such directions as the public interest required, but this network of highways, known in former days as the County road, the Portland road, with its various changes, and the Franconia Notch road, have been the only ones dignified by the name of thoroughfares, and their building or alteration the only cause of public strife arising in this town on account of this class of public utilities.

Highway districts were erected as often as they were required, and were regarded as neighborhood affairs. The office of surveyor seems never to have been much sought except in recent years, when there was an exception to this rule in District No. 10, which extended from Bethlehem line to the Connecticut River including the village streets. This was regarded as one of the most desirable positions in the gift of the town. For more than a century the highway tax was paid in labor, — “worked out” was

the term by which it was designated, — and the road tax was usually subject to a reduction of from 15 to 33½ per cent when paid in cash to the laborer, or a fixed discount, which varied in different years, when paid to the surveyor. Until about 1870 the money raised for highways was appropriated in a fixed sum. Then the percentage method was adopted, the usual rate being one half of one per cent on the valuation. This gave a highway fund that has shown an annual increase. Stated in round numbers, it was \$6,000 in 1880, \$7,800 in 1890, and \$8,500 in 1900. Beside the general tax large sums in the aggregate have been added by the Selectmen from the fund raised for “town charges,” generally the purchase of lumber for building and repairing bridges; the cost of much of the stone work and such other material as was required and paid for in cash, came from this fund. In these two decades the price of labor was fifteen cents an hour for a man and ten cents for a yoke of oxen and a corresponding rate for a horse and cart.

The entire system, financially and practically, was vicious to an extreme. The cost was excessive, and it seldom or never resulted in permanent improvements. On the first of June in each year the surveyor, with such men as were notified to appear with a team, cart, plough, scraper, bar, pick, shovel, or hoe, was at work ploughing out the roadside ditches and scraping or shovelling the alluvial deposit of the year to the centre of the travelled road. It sloped toward the ditch on either side, into which it was sure to be washed again by the summer and autumn rains, and this was annually repeated for more than a century. During this time the only lasting improvements consisted in removing the stumps and rocks and bridging the streams and sometimes changing the course of the road. This was paid for at the maximum price, while the amount of labor obtained was the minimum. Repeated efforts were made to reform the system, but without avail until the village residents appealed to the Legislature in 1891 and secured the passage of an act erecting “The Village Highway Precinct,” which emancipated them from the thralldom of paying their highway tax in “labor,” and gave them an opportunity to inaugurate a system of permanent improvements which have since been executed.

The first sidewalk was built in the village in 1844, of stone drawn mostly from the Hinds lot or Brackett pasture on the Mt. Eustis road. This stone was quarried in slabs, some of them five or six feet in length and three or four feet in width. They were laid on the south side of Main Street, and in 1845 extended from

the Cobleigh tavern to Mill Street at the east end of Tilton's Block, which was then occupied by the small shop of R. H. Curtis. Previous to the building of this sidewalk there was a bank of earth somewhat above the level of the road and separated from it by the open gutter which served as a pathway for pedestrians. About the time of the close of the war between the States a plank walk was laid on the north side of the street from Jackson Street to Woolson's shop, and before 1870 the stone walk on the south side had also been replaced with plank. This in turn gave way to a brick walk which was laid in sections in the years extending from 1871 to 1884. In this period, too, plank sidewalks were built along nearly all the village streets and extended the length of Main Street. But the history of the advance of street improvements need not be recounted here, as it is told in the concluding chapter of the first volume of this work.

In importance as well as in cost the highways of the town have been second only to our public schools, and the long indifference of the people to the adoption of better and more economical methods in building, repairing, and improving them, must be regarded as one of the inexplicable incidents of town government.

An account has been previously given of the building of the early bridges crossing the Connecticut and Ammonoosuc rivers. It was not until 1810 that a substantial bridge crossed the river in the village. A freshet in the spring had torn the bridge from its foundations, and Ephraim Curtis, David Rankin, and Parley Robins were chosen members of a town committee to "examine the timbers" of the wrecked bridge and report their value to the next meeting. The bridge was rebuilt in the summer, and with occasional repairs did excellent service until 1826, when the wild storm that swept through the mountains, destroying the Willey family and all bridges on the mountain streams, also swept this away. It was a trestle bridge and was replaced by another of the same style. Each of these structures, so far as we can learn, cost less than \$1,000. For the purpose of building that of 1810 but \$400 was raised, and it appears that less than \$300 additional was expended in its erection. Much of the timber used in the construction of the bridges of 1810 and 1826 was cut on the banks of the river near by.

The high water in the spring of 1837 tore the bridge away, leaving not a vestige in its place to show that it once existed. At a special town meeting it was decided to rebuild a structure of similar character, and John Gile, Josiah Kilburn, and Isaac Abbott were made Building Committee. The new bridge was in use before

the close of the summer, and the report of the committee shows that it cost \$1,343.57. The bridge had a short life, for in February, 1839, the weight of a passing drove of cattle broke it down, and the restoration of the bridge was once more considered in town meeting.

These bridges were placed much nearer the water than were those built subsequently. They were but five or six feet above the level of the meadow on the south side, and the hill on the road at the north end had an elevation above the floor of the bridge that was nearly twelve feet above the present grade.

The town voted that the new bridge should be of a more substantial character than any of those preceding it. Isaac Abbott, Simon B. Johnson, and Stephen C. Gibb were appointed a committee with full powers. They decided upon a covered bridge, and the 15th of February contracted with Elias Nichols to build a lattice bridge to be 165 feet in length and 20 feet inside width, to be completed in May following. The town was to build the abutments and furnish all the timber and other material except the oak pins by which the lattice work was to be held together, which were to be supplied by Mr. Nichols. For his part of the construction he received \$725. Its entire cost was not far from \$1,500.

That it was an excellent structure is shown by the fact that it stood for a generation. The only serious accident in that long period occurred in 1849. A large drove of cattle being driven from Vermont to market while on the bridge broke into a run. The flooring gave way, and some of them were injured on the rocks in the bed of the river. This was soon repaired, and at the same time the structure was strengthened by a supporting arch on each side. Travel on the bridge was increased in 1853, and for the convenience of the public a sidewalk was built on its westerly side, and in 1868, when the bridge was practically rebuilt, a sidewalk was attached to the other side. At the time the town building was constructed, in 1894-1895, the scheme of improvements contemplated a new bridge of iron, and the existing one was condemned and torn down.

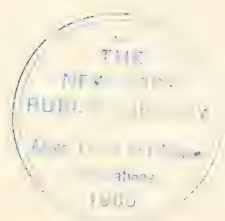
The erection of the present iron bridge required many changes. The approaches were regraded; on the south side bank, walls were constructed on each side of the road and the grade raised to within a few rods of the railroad crossing; on the north side extensive and substantial granite walls were built on the roadside, and changes made in the grade; that near Main Street was lowered, while that at the bridge end was raised several feet. New abutments were built of an enduring character, and many minor



MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST, BEFORE 1870.



OLD COVERED BRIDGE.



improvements made at this time that were not strictly required on account of the erection of the bridge. The stone work was by Smith & Getchell, of Plymouth, and the superstructure by the Schultz Bridge & Iron Co., of Pittsburg, Pa. The cost of the new structure, as shown by the town reports, was \$16,652.48.¹

In 1852 the covered bridge at Apthorp was built in contemplation of opening a new stage route to Bethlehem, but it was not opened until many years after. It was constructed by P. H. Paddleford, and is a substantial structure still, after having stood for more than half a century with but occasional inexpensive repairs.

The bridge crossing the river at the lower end of the village was built by the town in 1878, in partnership with Henry L. Tilton, who contributed \$500 to the fund for the project. Its cost was about \$3,500. The location was both inconvenient and expensive, and about the only benefit from its use the larger public has derived was on the two or three occasions when the old bridge was being repaired or the new one built.

The bridge at South Littleton was constructed by the Littleton Lumber Company in 1883, which was at that time operating an extensive plant at that place. The town contributed \$1,000. Since the destruction of the mill by fire the bridge has been maintained, as it has been found to be a necessary public utility.

¹ This bridge bears a tablet with this inscription : —

“Rebuilt in 1894 by the Selectmen of Littleton
Henry F. Green,
Frank P. Bond, George H. Lewis.
Designed by Edward S. Shaw, Engineer,
Schultz Bridge and Iron Co.

XLIX.

CEMETERIES.

THE first death in Littleton was that of Charlotte, daughter of Nathan and Hannah Bingham Caswell, which occurred on the day of her birth, April 20, 1778. The infant was buried in a field adjoining the log cabin, but the location of the grave is not known. The first adult known to have died in town was a man who was stricken with illness while making a clearing on Mann's Hill, probably on the Quimby place. He was unknown to any of his townsmen, and when discovered a few hours before his death was too weak to give his name. His remains were brought from the hill and interred in ground now traversed by Pleasant Street near its junction with Main. Another unknown grave was made near where Meadow Street debouches from Main Street. These deaths occurred before any burial ground had been provided by the people, — that is, before 1790, — and were solemn reminders that provision for such inevitable events should no longer be deferred.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1790, it was "voted that the Selectmen agree upon suitable places for Burial Yards." In compliance with these instructions lots were selected and donated by their several owners, and burial grounds established at each of the principal settlements in the town. That at Rankin's Mills was given by the proprietors of the township, that at North Littleton by Moses Dow, of Haverhill, and the one on the "Ammonoosuc Meadows" by Ephraim Bayley. These lots were in an exceedingly rough condition, encumbered with pine stumps, and that at the north end was also very rocky. In 1794, at a town meeting held on the 8th of December, it was "voted to alter the Burying Yard, or have a new one," and at the same meeting it was decided that it should be located "on the east side of the road adjoining Gen. Dow's land on Mr. John Wheelers land." The burial-place thus located was that at North Littleton now, by a change in the road, on the west side of the thoroughfare. No further

action was taken by the town in regard to its cemeteries for twenty-one years. They remained unkept and unfenced until 1816. In March, 1815, the town at its annual meeting "voted that the Selectmen have leave to take conveyances to the Town of all the Burying Yards in town and Build and Keep in repair fences round the same and refund the money paid out by the Inhabitants for making a fence round the Burying Yard on the Ammonoosuc Meadows last fall." It is presumed that the Selectmen followed instructions in so far as to procure deeds of the lots, but no fences were built until the following year, when the town at its March meeting raised \$75 to pay for the work, which was soon after executed.

What is now known as the Clark Cemetery on Mann's Hill was established by the town in March, 1816, when it was "voted that the Town accept a plot of ground for interment, in the neighborhood of William Burkleys when furnished by the neighborhood free of expense to the town." Other neighborhood burial grounds are those known as the Wilkins Cemetery, also on Mann's Hill; the Albee, at the west end of the town; the Hildreth and the Farr, on Farr Hill. The last two named being family grounds, it does not appear that the town has had jurisdiction over them. Glenwood Cemetery was founded as the White Mountain Cemetery in 1850. It is a private corporation. The Roman Catholic Church has its cemetery on the road leading from Apthorp to Bethlehem. It was established in 1888, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Father Hurley, then the clergyman in charge of this parish.

Neither legend nor record tells whose remains were the first to be interred in either of the grounds set apart by the town in 1790 for the burial of its dead. They slumber in peace in unknown graves covered by the gathered dust of more than a century. The first monument erected in town stands at the head of the grave of Soule Cushman, in the "burial yard" near Rankin's Mills. Time has effaced some of the ancient inscription, which once read:

"In Memory of
Mr. Soule Cushman,
died Nov. 15, 1795,
Æ. 46."

and beneath is this version of an epitaph that has many forms:—

"Afflictions sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till Christ was pleased,
To give me ease,
And free me from all pain."

Soule Cushman was an uncle of the late Parker Cushman. He was of the fifth generation from Robert Cushman, the Pilgrim, who came to Plymouth in the "Fortune" in November, 1621.

In the northwest corner of the grounds is now a granite headstone, placed there by direction of a great-grandson of those whose names it is designed to commemorate. It bears this simple legend, "James and Margaret Rankin." To those familiar with the rugged character of these Scotch Presbyterians the stone will be regarded as a peculiarly fitting memorial.

Not far away are the graves of the Rev. David Goodall and Elizabeth his wife, marked by plain but substantial marble slabs. Carved on that of the old "priest" is a text from which he once preached a funeral sermon, and which now truthfully proclaims his own best loved and longest remembered characteristics : —

"He hath dispensed, he hath given to the poor;
His home shall be exalted with honor."

In death, as in life, the first minister and the first doctor of the town are near neighbors. 'T is but a step from the grave we have just mentioned to that where rest the mortal remains of Dr. Calvin Ainsworth. The headstone bears no epitaph.

The mortuary inscriptions on the monuments in our graveyards are not original productions, most of them having served a similar purpose in many burial-places. Some are admonitions from the tomb, like this engraved on the stone that sentinel the resting place of Lieut. Richard Peabody, the minute man of the Revolution : —

"My loving friends as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I,
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

Another is a shout of joyous triumph, which the widow of Deacon Thomas Briggs caused to be engraved on his headstone :

"The gospel was his joy and song,
E'ne to his latest breath;
The trust he had proclaimed so long
Was his support in death.
Now he resides where Jesus is,
Above this dusky sphere;
His soul was ripened for that bliss,
While yet he sojourned here."

This widow, who outlived five of her six children, bore her afflictions with Christian fortitude, and this lengthy epitaph is written on her gravestone : —

“ Give glory to Jesus our head,
With all that encompass his throne,
A widow, a widow indeed,
A mother in Israel is gone.
The winter of trouble is past,
The storms of affliction are o’er,
Her struggle is ended at last
And sorrow, and death are no more.
The soul has overtaken her mate
And caught him again in the sky,
Advanced to her holy estate
And pleasures that never shall die.”

The grave of Zuriel Albee is designated by a stone slab bearing this version of what is a common epitaph : —

“ My mortal body from the grave
Friends nor physicians could not save
Nor can the grave confine me here
When Christ shall call me to appear.”

The same verse is carved upon the stone in memory of Priscilla, wife of David Richardson, an adjoining grave.

On the tombstone of Ezekiel Kellogg, of old-time militia fame, who departed this life in 1839 at the ripe age of eighty-six, is this command : —

“ Depart my friends, dry up your tears,
I shall arise when Christ appears.”

From the slab at the grave of Anna, wife of Jonathan Bowman, is copied, as there engraved, this epitaph : —

“ Death cease me and holds me fast
And you must soon the tyrant feel
Tho now as lothe yet you must yield
The arrow goes where they are sent
And soon the stubborn will relent
Then O dear reader now prepare
To welcome deaths grim messenger
That when he strikes the fatal blow
Your hope you may not then let go.”

Her son David, when a young man of twenty, died fifteen years before she was called to her reward, and this double quatrain is graven on his tombstone : —

“In bloom of youth behold I die,
Dear friends prepare, death may be nigh.
This grave's my house, here I must rest,
Till Christ shall call me from the dust.
The stroke of death hath laid my head,
Down in the dark and silent bed,
The trumpet shall sound, I hope to rise
And meet my Savior in the skies.”

On many of the stones in this graveyard are engraved brief and appropriate texts from the Bible. We transcribe but one, that which is given beneath the name of Robert Charleton, “A native of England,” who died in 1833, aged ninety years : —

“With long life will I satisfy him and show him my salvation.”

In these grounds repose the remains of Solomon Whiting, born in 1751, died in 1836, and those of his son Solomon, born in 1792, died in 1886, their lives covering a period of one hundred and thirty-five years from the birth of the elder to the death of the son, their united years being one hundred and seventy-nine. Near them sleeps Robert C. Whiting, a son of Solomon, Jr., who met his death suddenly in March, 1874, by falling upon the log-carriage in his sawmill and being decapitated by the circular saw. In September following his only son, an infant, passed away, and the aged grandparents in their bereavement inscribed upon the headstone of the last of their race bearing their name this pathetic lament : —

“Little Robert gone too.”

Solomon Whiting, Jr., married Maria, daughter of Robert Charleton, the pioneer. She died in 1882, aged eighty-eight years, being at that time the oldest native resident of the town.

Within this narrow enclosure repose the mortal remains of three hundred and twelve persons whose graves are marked by memorial stones. Of these the number who attained a great age is remarkable. Nine had passed their ninetieth year, — one, Mrs. Elizabeth Markley, being nearly one hundred and two years of age at the time of her death, — and ten others were more than eighty-five. The first list contains the names of Simeon Eastman, ninety years of age ; Robert Charleton, ninety ; Elizabeth Goodall, ninety-three ; Solomon Whiting and Ezra Foster, each ninety-four ; Laban Tift and Russell Steere, each ninety-six, and Sarah Williams, ninety-nine. In the other are found those of Joseph Tolman, Michael Shute, Jacob Markley, Solomon Whiting, Sr., Simeon Dodge, Timothy B. Hurd, Carter N. Huntoon, Maria Charleton, Daniel Carter,

Sylvia (Tift) Stevens, and Ezekiel Kellogg. These people, with one exception, passed their lives in the same neighborhood within a radius of less than two miles. There must have been something in their mode of living or their occupations which gave them a multiplicity of days; or perhaps it was the strong and health-giving breeze that constantly swept their little valley, lying almost midway between the Green and White Mountains, that brought to them the elixir which prolongs life beyond the threescore years and ten allotted to man.

In the graveyard at North Littleton, as in the others established in 1792, the name of the person who first received burial within its limits is unknown. There are several ancient mounds or depressions which mark the ground where slumbers the dust of some man or woman long since forgotten. In one of these neglected spots reposes all that is mortal of one among those for whom the first sod in this abode of the dead was turned. The earliest known grave is that of Enoch, son of Ebenezer Pingree, who departed this life in 1796.

Near this grave lie the remains of Ebenezer Pingree, Esq., and hard by are those of James Williams, Esq. These men were friends from youth, born in neighboring towns (Methuen and Andover, Mass.). They married sisters by the name of Merrill, and brought their brides into the wilderness at the north part of the town, and they are numbered among our pioneers. They were men of note in their day and generation, and served their town in many positions of honor and trust. The first was a justice of the peace, and in this capacity acted as magistrate for his townsmen; the other having a tendency for military rather than civil affairs, though honored in both, became the commander of a company and major of his regiment.

Though thus closely related, their children pursued their journeys through the world by widely diverging paths. The descendants of Esquire Pingree were dowered with intellectual tendencies, aspirations in which the ideal dominated the practical, and physical constitutions so frail that nearly all fell victims to consumption before they had lived out their allotted years. The children of the major were not burdened with ideas in regard to ethical questions, were intensely practical, and had frames that withstood the strain through many years of strenuous devotion to money-getting. But time eventually brought the cousins to the same temple, where they laid aside their broken hopes and sorrows or their treasure and greed to enter into their eternal reward. Which brought to the judgment-seat the richest fruitage from this troublous world?

Within the same enclosure rests what is mortal of Henry Bemis and Capt. Naboth Lewis, soldiers in the War of the Revolution, and Joseph W. Morse, who were among the pioneers of Littleton. Near them is a stone bearing the name of Ira Caswell, a grandson of the doughty captain. Here too lie the remains of "Hon. Nath. Rix, Jr.," and those of his father.

The graves in this ancient burial-place number little more than a hundred, and here too are found several who reached a great age : Parker Cushman, who was born before the Revolution, engaged in a foray into Canada in the War of 1812, and much to his regret, for his political opinions were strong, lost, through the fell stroke of death, the opportunity to cast his vote a second time for General Grant for President, and at the same time round a century of existence. He died June 4, 1872. Had he lived until December 31 of that year, he would have been one hundred years of age. William Fisk was ninety-four, and Amos Wallace ninety-one, when they had numbered the years of their mortal pilgrimage.

The people at the north end, if we are to judge from these records, were not much given to manifesting their grief through the medium of the epitaph. They have, however, in a few instances indulged in this practice, and in most cases in the conventional form. That on the gravestone of Major Williams is the verse beginning, "My living friends as you pass by," and that of his consort, who passed on two years before him, though different, is like unto it in respect to familiarity. Its first line is, "Death is a debt to nature due."

When Rylan E. Fisk departed this life, 1892, his widow recorded her sorrow in lines that may be both original and modern, certainly they contain but little of the ancient phraseology. They run thus :—

"He has gone from his dear ones, his child, his wife,
Whom he willingly toiled for and loved as his life,
Oh God ! how mysterious and how strange are thy ways,
To take from us this loved one in the best of his days."

None of the epitaphs graven on stones in this burial-place are from Holy Writ, and but one refers to the Bible. On that erected to the memory of Mary Elizabeth, wife of John A. Eaton, who passed away at the early age of twenty years, is carved a Bible with this verse :—

"The mines of earth no treasure give,
That could this volume buy ;
In teaching me the way to live,
It taught me how to die."

On the road leading from North Littleton to the village is a small burial-place known as the Wheeler graveyard, taking its name from the neighborhood in which it is located. In it are the remains of several generations of the Wheelers, from Silas the pioneer of 1796 to his descendants of the fourth generation. The pioneer died in 1823, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The remains of his wife, Sally, repose in an adjoining grave. But two bearing the name of Wheeler now reside in the neighborhood where a generation ago hundreds of fruitful acres near "the parting of the roads at the Wheeler place" were tilled by this family. The elders passed on to their reward; their children sought other fields; the lands were neglected and fell into decay, — for land, like the human body, must be fed in order to live, — and strangers came and possessed them.

Beside the Wheelers and their descendants of another name through the female line, very few people have found their final earthly resting place in this narrow field. Here are gathered some of the children of Amos Town, who lengthened the family name by adding the final "e," and the remains of Samuel Taylor Morse and his wife, who also represent in their lineage the pioneer families of Bemis and Miner, as well as that of the one whose name they bore.

A ramble through these grounds will disclose nothing in the way of epitaphs either quaint or otherwise peculiar. They are as a rule taken from the Scriptures, and inculcate the sound theological doctrines of the early settlers of the town.

For three-fourths of a century the people in the Ammonoosuc valley section of the town buried their dead in the graveyard on the meadows, two miles distant from the village. The grounds were selected at a time when there was not a break in the wilderness at the Ammonoosuc Falls, now the centre of population and business activity, and probably on account of the friability of the soil which rendered it particularly adapted for the purpose for which it was to be used. Here are buried many families who once played an important part in the affairs of the town. The names of Gile, Brackett, Robins, Allen, Hoskin, Fairbank, Nurs, Fitzgerald, Sargent, Parker, Curtis, and Thompson are found chiselled on its headstones.

In these narrow beds lie near each other the ashes of the first regular supply and the first settled minister of the Congregational Church of the town. The grave of the Rev. Mr. Hardy is marked by a small stone of slate, on which may still be traced, after eighty-five years of exposure and neglect, this legend: —

“ In Memory of
Mr. Nath'l Hardy, A.B.
(a candidate for the gospel ministry,)
Who died at Littleton
13, Oct. 1819 in the
43 year of his
Age.”

At the head of the other grave stands a large marble stone where one may read this inscription:—

“ Rev. Drury Fairbank,
Died
Jan. 11, 1853,
Æ. 80.
Servant of God, well done,
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter the Masters joy.”

A little to the left of the minister's resting place are those of his wives. Over the first is a stone bearing these lines, evidently prepared by her husband:—

“ Beneath
this monument
rest the remains of
Mrs. Lucretia
consort of the Rev. Drury
Fairbank who died at
Plymouth January 29,
1817, aged 41 years.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies.”

On the stone at the head of the third grave may be read the simple inscription:—

“ Sarah
Wife of
Rev. Drury Fairbank,
Died
May 21, 1856
Æ. 66.”

These ministers of the gospel have as neighbors Deacons Gideon Griggs and Noah Farr.

'Tis but a step from these mounds to that of one beneath which sleeps the dust of Samuel Clay, who was buried here in May, 1840. He was a soldier of the Revolution, as the story on the stone of slate proclaims in a line that fast-gathering lichen will soon render illegible.

Hard by are the graves of a long line of those who bore the

name of Robins, nineteen in all, the representatives of four generations who were of Littleton. With the exception of those on the headstones of the founder of the family in this town and his wife, the inscriptions are of a simple character, giving in brief form the name, date of death, and age. Douglass Robins died in 1822, at the age of seventy-five. His tombstone bids the reader "depart," "dry up his tears," and adds the assurance that he "shall lie here till Christ appears." The epitaph of his wife Keziah, which is engraved "*Kasia*," is the familiar stanza:—

"Hail, traveller, as you pass by
And view this mouldering clod
Prepare yourself for that great day
When you must meet your God."

On the stone at the head of the grave of Ebenezer W. Morse, a soldier of the Revolution, is an old-time epigraph which has appeared in many forms; this version reads:—

"Friends nor physician could not save
My mortal body from the grave,
Nor can the grave confine it here,
When Christ shall call it to appear."

On the gravestone of Maj. Ephraim Curtis is a paraphrase of the line from Pope; the truth of its application to the old merchant is affirmed by all who knew him:—

"An honest man, the noblest work of God."

On that which marks the grave of his relative, the widow of Dr. Joseph Roby, is recorded this tribute to her virtues:—

"Uniting an amiable disposition with a sound understanding she was constant, cheerful and judicious in the discharge of her domestic and social duties, and her life was a practical display of pure religion."

Resting on four substantial granite pillars is a marble slab of ample dimensions which attracts attention for this reason, as well as for the fact that it is the only horizontal memorial in the grounds. It bears this simple legend:—

"Truman Stevens
Sept. 3, 1803
Jan. 2, 1885.

Melvina A. Carleton
his wife
Oct. 25, 1807,
May 15, 1887."

The memorial is in harmony with the character of those it is designed to commemorate ; void of ornament, it has the beauty of simplicity, truth, and strength.

The remains of many persons originally buried here have been removed to Glenwood Cemetery that they might rest with those of their kith and kin. For this reason the casual visitor is apt to be surprised by the absence of many names they would naturally expect to find here. Another cause of surprise is the presence of the remains of so few who reached a great age.

Mary, widow of Nehemiah Hoskins, and ancestress of the numerous persons of that name in this section of the State, was the oldest ; she died at the age of ninety-three. Her home had been with her son Elkanah, a soldier of the French and Indian War, a sergeant in the Revolution, and captain of a company of the followers of Shays in his Rebellion. His widow lived to be eighty-six, having survived her husband twenty-eight years. Their son Salmon was ninety at the time of his death, his wife, eighty-four, having departed this life four years before her husband. Mary Thompson, wife of Deacon Asa Lewis, was eighty-nine ; Thomas Fuller, eighty-seven ; and Abijah Allen, the first of three generations of the same full name who have owned the Allen farm on Mann's Hill, was eighty-eight ; Anna Webster Stevens, ninety-three ; and Stephen Savage, eighty-eight. Not a long list, but it will suffice when we consider that not all the graves in this burial-ground are marked by memorial stones, and the names of many aged persons are included in this class.

This ancient burial-place has been neglected for more than a generation, and though the remains of many of its former occupants no longer repose here, there is little ground in this city of the dead that does not shelter "Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire," and the number of unmarked graves must equal those over which surviving friends have raised monuments in the vain hope of perpetuating to succeeding generations the names of those who have gone before. Many of these tokens of affection lie scattered and broken upon the ground ; others, though in place, are crumbling in decay, and over all the blueberry, juneberry, spurge, and cinnamon rose are weaving a fabric of wild beauty which makes it almost impossible to move from one part of the grounds to another to visit these silent abodes of the dead.

The residents of the village had long felt, and to some extent discussed, the necessity of having a cemetery near this centre of activity. The women connected with the "Female Sewing Society" of the Congregational Church were the first to make an

organized movement to secure such accommodations, and through their agency the lot of land which constitutes the nucleus of Glenwood Cemetery was purchased of Timothy Gile in 1853. This land was rough with a young growth of timber such as usually springs up where the primeval forest has been cut for some years. The decaying trunks of pine and hemlock and boulders of various size covered the ground, and the level field extending from the foot of the bluff near Main Street to the Meadow road was a tamarack swamp covered with a heavy growth of that wood, within whose dense and tangled thickets the village urchins cut their long and straight but heavy fishing poles.

Unkept and unimproved as the grounds of the new cemetery were, they received their consecration in November, 1853, when the remains of Clara Labaree, daughter of Charles W. and Lucretia Batchelder Brackett, a young child, whose earthly journey had continued but two years and one day, was laid in the Brackett lot on the brow of the bluff overlooking the winding valley of the Ammonoosuc and the snow-capped summits of the distant mountains.

It was two years before the women of the Sewing Society perfected their organization and adopted articles of association.¹

The original members of the association² were thirty-nine in

¹ These articles were as follows :

1. The undersigned hereby associate themselves together under the provisions and by the means provided by the 152nd Chapter of the compiled statutes, for the purpose of acquiring, possessing, improving, and holding in some convenient place in Littleton, suitable grounds and other conveniences for the burial of the dead.

2. Any member of the present female sewing society who has paid an initiation fee, may become a member, by signing the articles of association ; any other person may become a member by signing the articles of association and paying 25 cents annually.

3. Money may from time to time be raised in aid of the purposes of the association, by vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting, but in case of raising money, a proposition to that effect shall be submitted at the next meeting immediately prior to the one at which the vote is taken.

4. The first meeting of this association shall be held at the house of E. Irvin Carpenter, on Wednesday, the fifth day of December and called by three of those who may sign the articles causing public notice to be given at two public meetings previous to the day of the first meeting.

5. The first meeting shall be holden and organized by appointing a presiding officer and clerk.

² The following is the membership of the association :

Lorana Brackett, Harriet Carpenter, Sarah M. Eastman, C. Adelia Brackett, Lavinia H. Eastman, Sarah Eastman, Almira E. Clark, Adaline S. Kilburn, Caroline A. Weeks, Louise C. Balch, Susan F. Eastman, Grace Campbell, Lucretia L. Batchelder, Laura O. Tilton, Hannah D. Merrill, Sarah O. Savage, Elizabeth Merrill, Sarah E. Remington, Julia R. Brackett, Ann M. Rounsevel, Lucretia Brackett, Lovisa Bowman, C. L. Kilburn, E. B. Dow, S. J. Rounsevel, M. A. Hadley, L. H. Eastman, M. A. Bailey, Laura W. Hale, Elizabeth Clough, Naomi Sanborn, Harriet S. Green, Mrs. Lois Hosmer, Mrs. Sarah J. Shaw, Miss Mary Cleveland, Ruth Foster, Mrs. H. Thayer, Mrs. Josiah Kilburn, and Mrs. S. Wetherell.

number. They conducted its affairs unaided and with eminent success until 1870, when William J. Bellows, Josiah Kilburn, Cyrus Eastman, C. W. Rand, and M. L. Goold were called to their assistance in important matters relating to acquiring land for an extension of the grounds. These were the first, and for years, the only ones connected with the association.

According to notice, the members of the association met on December 5, 1855, at the house of the Rev. E. Irvin Carpenter, and organized. Mrs. Lorana Brackett presided, and the Rev. Mr. Carpenter acted as clerk.

An adjourned meeting was held January 16, 1856, when a code of by-laws was adopted, the burial-place being named White Mountain Cemetery. The first permanent officers were Mrs. Harriet S. Carpenter, president; Mrs. L. L. Batchelder, clerk; Mrs. Almira E. Clark, treasurer; Mrs. Lorana Brackett, Mrs. Susan F. Eastman, Sarah Eastman, trustees. There is no record of any further important action until May 5, 1870, when negotiations were opened with Jedediah Farmer for the purchase of a piece of land adjoining the southwest side of the cemetery, which indicates that the original tract had become insufficient to meet the demand for lots. Josiah Kilburn and Cyrus Eastman conducted the negotiations and made the purchase. About the same time the association appropriated \$200 to grade and improve the grounds. In 1872 a hearse was bought for the accommodation of those owning lots in the cemetery, which was maintained until June 20, 1894, when it was sold to Wells & Bingham, undertakers. July 14, 1877, the name of the cemetery was changed to Glenwood, and about that time a receiving tomb was built. In 1884 it became apparent that a farther addition to the grounds was necessary, and an attempt was made to purchase a large tract, much of which is now comprised in the Town and Driving Parks; but terms could not be made that were satisfactory to both parties. Various efforts were made to obtain additional land, but nothing was effected until June 16, 1892, when a proposition, made by the Littleton Driving Park Association, was accepted, which provided that the remainder of the plateau west of the cemetery, and known as Glenwood Annex, be transferred to the Glenwood corporation upon condition that they take down the fence between the two associations and give the lot-owners in the annex all the rights, benefits, and privileges that are now had by the lot-owners in Glenwood, they to pay the officers of the Driving Park Association 50 per cent of the gross receipts from the sale of the lots laid upon the plan made by Ray T. Gile, which are cut by

the fence, and 75 per cent of the avails of all other land as fast as sold, and no lot to be sold for less than the price marked upon the plan, the association to use their best efforts to make speedy sales.

In September, 1894, the corporation laid a water-pipe into the grounds and put in a fountain. Lovell Taylor, John W. English, and Charles Lovejoy have been the sextons during most of the time since the organization of the association, and it is owing largely to their efficient labor that the rough and unsightly piece of land has been made into the beautiful cemetery where lie our dead.

Nothing in the way of improvements on the land purchased of the town which lies between the northwesterly bound of the original cemetery and its first two extensions and the Waterford road was accomplished until 1903, when the work was placed in charge of Daniel C. Remich, who expended all the funds available for that object in grading and rendering ready for use a number of lots next adjoining the old grounds, in building bank-walls, offsets, setting out trees in the grounds annexed by purchase from the town, and changing the course of the Farr Brook from its winding way through the cemetery, to one of angles fixed by rough stone walls, which destroy all the beauty which the brook once lent to the scene. These extensive improvements are still unfinished, and the women who so long controlled this beneficent enterprise have given its management over to men, no longer feeling able to cope successfully with the many difficulties which the conduct of the business of the association entails.

In Glenwood rest the remains of many of the town's historic personages. Among them is Dr. Burns, who came here in 1806 and became the first village physician, and saw the "settlement at the falls of the Ammonoosuc" grow from a hamlet of less than a half-dozen dwellings and a store, to become the largest and most thriving village in all the north country. Here too sleeps his last sleep one who was his pupil, professional associate, and life-long friend, Dr. Adams Moore; near him rest two daughters of Moses Little, who were his consorts, and the monument bears the name of another of the Moore family whose inscription reads:

" William Adams
Killed at the Battle
of Fredericksburg
Dec. 13, 1862
Æ. 20 yrs. 8 mos.
Capt. in 5th Regt. N. H. Vols."

His mortal remains do not rest here. His dust mingles with that of many comrades in a trench fronting "the stone wall" in the outskirts of the Virginia city.

Near the entrance to the cemetery on the right of the roadway stands the monument erected to the memory of Evarts W. Farr. It bears the following inscription:—

"In Memory of
Major Evarts W. Farr,
Born Oct. 10, 1840.
Died Nov. 30, 1880.

"Captain of Co. G 2^d Regt N. H. V. Lost his right arm at the battle of Williamsburgh, Va. Was promoted Major of the 11th Regt. N. H. V. Served until the close of the war. Was elected a Representative to the 46 Congress and elected to the 47. He fought the battles of his country and aided the councils of the Nation.

"To live in hearts we love is not to die."

In this cemetery lies all that was mortal of a large number of those who enlisted in the war for the Union from this town, as well as many others who became citizens of Littleton after the close of that war and died here.

In a lot adjoining that where lie the remains of Major Farr are those of his personal friend but stern political foe, John G. Sinclair. In these grounds are buried William Brackett, Simeon B. Johnson, Otis Batchelder, Deacon Merrill, Harry and George A. Bingham, John Farr, and many others who helped build the town and whose names and fame still survive the fast vanishing perspective of time.

There is little mortuary poetry engraved on the memorial stones. The few epitaphs are mostly brief lines from the Bible, and there are few, or none, of the doleful, admonitory character so common in the older graveyards.

Here are recorded the names of many persons whose days far exceeded the limit of threescore and ten years. Among the familiar names of those who were more than fourscore when they entered into rest are found those of Josiah Kilburn, Amos Town and his wife Betsey, Jonathan Eastman, Solomon Goodall, and his wife, who was eighty-six; Solomon Fitch, eighty-seven, his wife was eighty-three; Edmund Carleton, T. A. Edson, Elanson Noble, Jonathan Eastman and his wife Caroline, Dr. Burns, Mrs. Burns, Samuel Goodwin, Nathan Applebee, Thomas White, William Jackson, and Hannah Aldrich were ninety; Hannah D. Lotsrill and Joel Bronson were each ninety-one; Amos Hubbard,

ninety-two ; Asa Weller, ninety-four ; Capt. John Pierce, ninety-six, and the record says that Honora Harrington was ninety-seven at the time of her death.

The northeast corner is set apart for the burial of persons without family or strangers in the town, and in this part lie the remains of Sergeants William Seeley and William Stevens, who belonged to the signal corps of the United States Army, and were at the time of their death stationed on Mount Washington. The former met his death in an attempt to descend the mountain railroad.

The Roman Catholic Cemetery is located in Bethlehem on the road leading from Apthorp to that town, and is about two miles distant from the town building. The land for this cemetery was purchased by the Rev. Father Hurley in 1888, and was consecrated by Bishop Bradley, July 20, 1889. Several interments were made here before that time, but the first marked by a tombstone is that of John McLaughlin, who departed this life July 1, 1889.

The situation of the grounds is elevated above the road and commands a fine view of the valley. In marked contrast to the gravestones in other cemeteries of the town, these are seldom marked by an epitaph, and, with rare exceptions, such as there are bear the simple legend "May her soul rest in peace."

L.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE fire department took organic form in 1829, when Isaac Abbott, Truman Stevens, George Little, Adams Moore, and Guy Ely were chosen fire wards. These officers were residents of the village, when fires had not been frequent. As a matter of fact, in the hundred years embraced in the nineteenth century, but one building on the south side of what is now known as Main Street, the first Hazeltine shop, was destroyed by fire. On the north side of that street the residence of John Farr, on the site of the brick house now owned by Cyrus Young, the Palmer house at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, and a vacant store at the corner of Main and Maple Streets were destroyed, and the stone blacksmith's shop was seriously damaged by fire, as was the Union House on the south side of Main Street. The absence of serious loss from this cause only led the people to regard such a catastrophe as deferred, and they took measures to render it as light as possible when the visitation came. The organization of 1829 was maintained uninterruptedly until 1851. In 1851 and 1852 no fire wards were appointed by the town, and, excepting 1853, no organization was maintained until 1873, since which time a more or less effective force has been in existence for the prevention of loss by fire.

The town purchased a fire-engine as early as 1832 or 1833. It was a hand, or crank machine such as was in common use at the time, and though not very effective, judged by those now in use, it was an improvement on those of a still earlier period. A fire company was not organized at that time. On the 14th of April, 1834, the fire wards called upon those interested in the formation of a company to meet at the store of W. & A. Brackett. Guy Ely was chairman, and Aaron Brackett secretary of the meeting. The following persons were then enrolled as members of the company: John Merrill, Elijah S. Woolson, Francis Hodgman, Samuel A. Edson, Nat. Allen, Thomas Sawyer, William C. Brackett, Elijah

Fitch, Joseph Roby, Charles W. Roby, Roswell H. Curtis, Charles B. Allen, George B. Redington, Moses W. Burnham, Prescott White, Calvin Ainsworth, Jr., William Hibbard, and George W. Ely. It seems that authority was at the time vested in the Selectmen to appoint a limited number of persons to membership in the company, and the board named Luther T. Dow, Peter Fitzgerald, Austin Taylor, and Freeman Bailey as firemen, and the company membership thus completed proceeded to perfect its organization by electing John Merrill, foreman, and George B. Redington, clerk. Francis Hodgman, Prescott White, and Elijah S. Woolson were a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the company.

In June, 1834, an act of incorporation was procured from the Legislature, which was accepted by the company at a meeting held on Saturday, August 2, of that year. The same meeting adopted a constitution and by-laws reported by the committee. The preamble would indicate that the company was created primarily as a charitable institution and the constitution and by-laws following it support this assumption. The preamble is given in full, as it offers a wide contrast, in more than one respect, to modern methods attending the formation of fire companies.

“It is the duty of mankind in their various relations to each other to endeavor to promote their general welfare by every means in their power which will tend to relieve their wants or administer comfort in their distress; in all situations of danger to extend a helping hand and never to turn a deaf ear to the tale of affliction; but to feel a sense of the high obligations devolving on them in the cause of humanity. With these considerations in view we are formed into a company for the express purpose of assisting our fellow-citizens in case of fire by endeavoring to use our best exertions in extinguishing the same, hoping that within the precincts of our little band there never may be found one who, forgetting the duties allotted to him by his Creator, will not fully co-operate with us in the undertaking we thus voluntarily set out upon; and whose heart is so callous to the fine feelings of his brethren as to withhold from them that assistance which it is his duty to bestow.”

“Aware that in all well regulated companies for charity, or otherwise, there may be found those who possess but too little philanthropy and who should be subject to some law, we have adopted the following constitution and to it we have affixed such penalties as we think may tend to preserve unity and harmony of feeling among us. Let all endeavor to conduct themselves in accordance with the letter and spirit of the following articles of agreement, so essential to the welfare of an association like ours.”

The constitution prescribes the usual rules relating to such organizations. The officers were to be a foreman, assistant foreman, clerk, and treasurer. The company was to be self-supporting, its funds being derived from a membership fee of one dollar and fines imposed upon members absent at a first and second roll call at stated meetings and at fires. These fines were fixed at twelve and one-half cents at roll calls, and fifty cents for absence on an occasion of fire; assessments were authorized for the purpose of procuring such material as was necessary for the use of the engine; a member leaving the engine when the company was assembled was subject to a fine of twenty-five cents. The records show that this system of raising funds was successful, as many members were absent at the first roll call, and the fines were usually paid to the proper officer.

The first officers of the company were: John Merrill, foreman; Prescott White, assistant foreman; George B. Redington, clerk, and Elijah S. Woolson, treasurer.

This company continued in a well-ordered existence for about fifteen years. Its records were complete, and contain many items to indicate that it lived up to the purpose announced in the preamble of its constitution. Funds were often appropriated for charitable purposes, usually for the relief of widows or orphans. The largest sum thus given at one time was five dollars, and the usual sum was three dollars.

About the time the company received its charter, it built an engine house on the meeting-house lot close to the line of the brick house owned by William Hibbard, where it stood many years, and was torn down at a time when extensive improvements were in progress on the meeting-house in the seventies.

In 1838 or the following year three reservoirs were constructed on the north side of Main Street; one was at the foot of Meeting-House Hill, one nearly opposite Thayer's Hotel, and the other in the street near Kilburn's Block. These were about twelve feet square and six feet in depth, and were covered with plank. Their main water supply was received from springs in the hill above the street, or its natural drainage, though that at the foot of Meeting-House Hill was also fed by the swamp at the foot of what is now Maple Street. These reservoirs were kept in fair repair for about thirty years, after which they were neglected and left to slow decay.

The membership of the old company was composed of business men, many of whom have borne an important part in the history of the town. In the pages of its records are found the names of

Guy and George W. Ely, George B. and Henry C. Redington, Curtis C. and Isaac W. Bowman, Aaron and William C. Brackett, Joseph and Charles W. Roby, George and Albert Little, John Merrill, Francis Hodgman, Calvin Ainsworth, Jr., Otis Batchelder, Samuel A. Edson, E. S. Woolson, M. L. Goold, John Farr, Joseph L. Gibb, Isaac Abbott, Frederick Hazeltine, Elijah Fitch, Hamilton M. Bailey, Franklin J. Eastman, Philip H. Paddleford, Isaac B. Smith, Ellery D. Dunn, John W. Balch, Franklin Tilton, N. C. Farr, Fry W. Gile, and many others who have been factors in town affairs.

Of the men who were active in the organization of the company, John Merrill, Francis Hodgman, and George B. Redington alone continued with it until it was disbanded. The only survivor of the many whose names appear on the rolls of the company is Isaac W. Bowman.

The closing records of this company cannot be found, and it is not known when it disbanded, but it was probably in 1849. For two or three years the town was without a fire company or any other adequate means of fire protection.

In 1853 the sum of \$300 was appropriated for protection against fire. A part of this was used by the fire wards in the purchase of a Hunnewell fire-engine, which was a more powerful machine than the old one that had been in use for a long time. This was operated by hand brakes or sweeps. A company made up of the young men of the village was organized, and held regular meetings and drills for little more than a year. An ineffective organization was kept up for two years, when it fell to pieces through loss of general interest, and removal from town of a few of the most active members.

When it was apparent that this company would not be re-established, one was formed of young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one. Francis Smith was its foreman, and James R. Jackson, clerk. This company was uniformed with red shirts, white trousers, and tarpaulin hats. During the first summer it was out for practice each alternate Saturday evening. It went out of business before the close of 1856. This was the last effort made to secure protection against loss by fire through the instrumentality of fire-engines under the control of a fire company. In the end both engines were sold to be used for the purpose for which they had been built.

During the time these last named organizations were continued the town made several small appropriations to be expended in guarding against damage by fire. Two old reservoirs were repaired

and in season of drought water was drawn from the river to keep them filled. A similar cistern was built at the Scythe Factory Village, and pipe laid from springs to supply it with water, and other precautions taken, but no considerable sum was expended in this cause.

Soon after the close of the war the Littleton Woollen Company for its own protection placed a force pump in its factory, and subsequently entered into a contract with the fire precinct for its use by the precinct. Another pump was placed in the Kilburn Foundry, a third in the Grist Mill, and a contract for their use made by the district. A sufficient quantity of hose was purchased to protect the buildings between Main Street and the river by means of this system. It was not however an effective method and was abandoned as soon as promise of a better was presented.

The Aphthorp Reservoir Company was chartered and organized in 1878. The men who established the company were citizens of the town. Doubtless the hope that such a company might prove a remunerative financial investment had its influence in promoting the formation, but the utterly inadequate means at hand to protect the property in the village from a disastrous conflagration and to furnish a supply of water for domestic uses were more potential factors in its consummation. This corporation gave the fire precinct the benefit of a system of hydrants to which water was supplied from a reservoir situated on Pine Hill, having an elevation of two hundred feet above Main Street and a capacity of five hundred thousand gallons. The water supply was at times insufficient to meet the requirements guaranteed by the contract between the company and the precinct, and for this reason the directors of the water company sold the property to a brokerage firm in New York which had also acquired the title to the electric light company, and the corporations were consolidated under the name of the Littleton Water and Electric Light Company.¹ This company purchased the Cate saw-mill property at Aphthorp, and there built a pumping station to reinforce the supply at the Pine Hill reservoir, and the district then, for the first time, had an abundant water supply for fire purposes.

In the meantime the fire precinct, created by virtue of an act of the Legislature in 1872, was organized in February, 1873,² and its bounds have since been enlarged from time to time by addition of village territory. Without attempting to accurately define the

¹ Acts passed June session, 1883, June session, 1887, and January session, 1901, cover the legislation concerning this company.

² Town Records, vol. viii. p. 583.

boundary lines of the district, it is sufficient to state that prior to 1885 it extended from the old school-house lot in District No. 8, on Union Street, then occupied by Charles C. Smith, on the east, to the junction of Main and Meadow Streets on the west, and from the southerly side of High Street to the river on the south. In 1885 the bounds were so far extended as to reach the Baptist Church, taking in the Bowman meadow north of the railroad, and the west end was extended to the easterly line of Dr. Tuttle's home place. Again in May, 1887, an addition was made; the westerly boundary was fixed at Auburn Street, the northerly line of this addition running through the lands of Dr. Tuttle and Eli D. Sawyer, down Auburn to the cemetery, thence from Main Street to Meadow Street, crossing the river and following its southern bank to the Curtis Brook and up that stream to the Mount Eustis road, including within its bound all the territory on the south side extending from the above line to Willow Street and the river. Another change was effected in 1892, when the south side boundary was moved to the junction of the Bethlehem road with Cottage Street, the easterly line was fixed at the point where Palmer Brook crosses Union Street, and its northern boundary extended to Ira Parker's greenhouse lot at one point and the Wallace place on Pleasant Street at another.

An act of the Legislature approved February 28, 1893, authorized the union of the fire district and highway precinct, and their consolidation was effected on the twenty-seventh day of March in that year. By this union the fire department passed to the jurisdiction of the Littleton village district, whose executive board was styled the District Commission. The board of fire wards then passed from existence.

When the force-pump system for extinguishing fires was inaugurated, the fire wards organized a hose company, consisting of eight or ten members, over which they assumed immediate control. It was not until 1874 that the department was effectively equipped with hose, an appropriation of \$2,500 having been voted for that purpose by the district. A hook and ladder company was also organized at this time, and well equipped for its duties. From 1874 to 1890 inclusive, the sum of \$17,000 was raised for the maintenance of the department.

The hose and hook and ladder companies when first organized were officered or directed by the fire wards, and had no rules of their own making. They were to some extent rivals, and the harmony of the department was disturbed in consequence. For some years the members were volunteers and served without pay.

The first record of a payment for services is found in the treasurer's report of 1884, when it appears the company received the sum of \$62.25 on account of salaries, and \$6 for two fire alarms.

For some time the hose was stored at the mills, ready for immediate connection with the pumps. In 1883 Henry L. Tilton fitted up a hose house on Mill Street in rear of his block which was used by the fire company a number of years. The location was not the best; there was a sharp rise in the hill leading to Main Street which delayed the company at the start when summoned by an alarm. For this reason principally, the company removed to the granite house, where rooms for its use were rented. Here it remained until June 29, 1895, when it removed to its present quarters in the town building.

The fire wards in 1884 consolidated the Hose and Hook and Ladder companies, and the company then consisted of the following members, who were appointed by the fire wards on the twelfth day of May: Elliott F. Sawyer, Frank P. Burleigh, Lorenzo I. Brown, Bernice Pennock, Elbridge Greenleaf, Fred W. Berry, Warren Burt, Orrin C. Northey, Elmer Goodwin, Horace F. Richardson, and Frank O. Simonds. The company organized by the election of Elliott F. Sawyer, foreman, and Frank P. Burleigh, clerk and treasurer. Lorenzo I. Brown was appointed janitor. In 1889 Elbridge E. Young was chosen foreman (the title has been since changed to chief engineer), and has held the position to the present time. Samuel W. Hodgman, Albert E. Strain, Hugh D. Wilkins, J. W. Yeaton have served as assistant firemen, and Hugh D. Wilkins has been clerk and treasurer since 1898. The company now has twenty-two members.

The water supply is ample for all purposes. There are seventy hydrants conveniently located, so that all parts of the district may be reached by hose. In 1891 Benjamin H. Corning, Otis G. Hale, and John A. Fogg were made a committee to procure an electric fire-alarm system. After mature deliberation the Stevens system was selected and duly installed, at an expense of \$1,000. Strikers were located in the towers of the Congregational and Methodist Episcopal churches; six fire-alarm boxes were located at convenient points for the accommodation of the district, and the number has since been increased to fourteen; four and a half miles of wire have been strung to connect the alarm boxes with the strikers, the residences of the chief engineer and the firemen; extension ladders have been purchased, and the most recent acquisition to the department is a one-horse chemical fire-engine.

The water supply comes from the heights of Mount Garfield (the Haystack), ten miles distant, and the distributing reservoir is located more than two hundred feet above the level of Main Street.

The citizens of the district have made every effort to improve this department until it is rendered as nearly perfect as time, care, and money can make it. As a result, property has a protection from the devastations of fire which meets every just and reasonable expectation, and the insurance rates are as low as any written by the insurance companies.

LI.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE
WAR OF 1812.

ENVIRONMENT made soldiers of the men who were residents of the territory now constituting Littleton during the War of the Revolution. Their lot was cast in a region remote from the old settlements, and on one of the trails travelled by the hostile Indians of Canada. The constant danger to which they were subjected compelled them to be vigilant and ready at any moment to assemble for the common defence.

It was under these conditions that the Caswells and Hopkinsons became soldiers. The record indicates that they were in the service many times, but for brief periods, from 1775 to 1782. As a matter of fact, however, their service may be regarded as having been continuous during the war. They were not always enrolled or under pay, but whether at home, on the march, or in the log palisades, then called forts, they were guarding the frontier and warding off a stealthy and cruel foe.

Great difficulty has attended the search for a complete record of the services of these patriots, which has been successful in but few instances. Much confusion has arisen from the fact that there are many persons of the same name on the records whose place of residence is omitted.

The following names are arranged in alphabetical order.

Ephraim Bailey, son of General Jacob, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, holding a commission in Col. Seth Warner's regiment. He took part in the engagements at Bennington and Saratoga.

Henry Bemis (Bemies in the Massachusetts records) was of Packersfield, now Nelson. When the news of the Lexington alarm reached that place, he started at once to join the force gathering for the defence of that colony. He enlisted April 21, 1775, in Capt. Jeremiah Stiles' company, of Col. John Stark's regiment. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the last men to leave the rail fence. By command of General Washington,

there being twelve companies in Stark's regiment, and commissions for officers in but ten, Stiles' company was transferred to the Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Col. Paul Dudley Sargent, and served until the close of the year. He was paid off at Watertown. In June, 1776, he again enlisted under Captain Parker in Colonel Wyman's New Hampshire regiment, serving five months at Ticonderoga, when he returned to Packersfield. In July, 1778, he volunteered for three months with Captain Lewis, in Colonel Hale's regiment, which joined the expedition under General Sullivan to Rhode Island. He came to Littleton in 1787, and settled on the farm still known as the Bemis place. His dust rests in the graveyard at North Littleton.¹

Nathan Caswell was a private in Capt. Samuel Young's company, Bedel's regiment, from February 26, 1776, and is said to have served with the northern army in Canada. He was also a member of Capt. Jeremiah Eames' company of rangers from July 13 to October 13, 1776. He was again a member of the same company until April 13, 1777. For eleven months and twenty-two days, from April 9, 1778, he was a member of Capt. Luther Richardson's company of Bedel's regiment. July 10, 1779, he was elected captain of a company of rangers stationed at Stratford. His remains rest in a burial ground at Compton, P. Q., Canada.

Nathan Caswell, Jr., was a private in Sergt. James Blake's party organized for the defence of the frontier at the Upper Cohos. This was a scout of twelve men that served from April 13 to November 30, 1782. He had previously accompanied his father on his expeditions to the Cohos country, and did a soldier's duty, though not of an enlistable age. He is buried at Melbourne, P. Q., Canada.

Osius Caswell was a private in Capt. Luther Richardson's company of Bedel's regiment, serving nine months and twenty-two days from June 8, 1778. He lived for many years in Brompton or Melbourne, adjoining townships in Province of Quebec, Canada; but the last few years of his life were passed at Lyndon, Vt., where his remains are interred.

Samuel Clay was long a resident of Littleton. He served as a private in Capt. Ezekiel Worthen's company of Col. Stephen Peabody's regiment, raised in New Hampshire for continental service in Rhode Island, from April 20, 1778, to January 4, 1779. He was also a recruit in a New Hampshire regiment of the continen-

¹ It is stated in the genealogy that Henry Bemis was wounded at the battle of Lexington. This is evidently an error, as no mention is made of such an incident in the affidavits filed in the pension department at Washington.

tal line from July 1 to December 16, 1780. His remains are buried in the Meadows graveyard.

Henry Crooks served in a Massachusetts regiment, and his name appears in Vol. IV. of the Revolutionary Rolls of that State, p. 143, as a member of Capt. Amos Perry's company, Colonel Harris' regiment, in 1778. In his old age he went to Canada to live with a son, and is buried at Coaticook, P. Q.

Jonathan Eastman was a private in Capt. Joseph Hutchins' company in continental service against Burgoyne. From December 15, 1777; to March, 1778, he was a private in Capt. Samuel Young's company. He is also credited with a previous service of two months and one day in Capt. Thomas Simpson's company of rangers. He is buried in the Rankin graveyard at West Littleton.

Obediah Eastman was also a member of the company commanded by Captain Hutchins in the Burgoyne campaign, from August 18 to September 10, 1777, as well as that of Captain Young of Bedel's regiment from December 15, 1777, to February 28, 1778, in the expedition to Canada. He resided at Bath during the Revolutionary period, but lived in this town for some years and died here. His remains rest in the North Littleton graveyard.

Ezra Foster, then of Tewksbury, Mass., first enlisted in Capt. Samuel Fay's company, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel West, September 12, 1781, and was discharged December 1, 1781. He again enlisted May 29, 1782, for three years, and was discharged January 1, 1783. He lived near Lyman line and is buried in the Rankin graveyard.

David Goodall, while pursuing his college course, enlisted in Captain Curtis' Independent company of Hanover, and served in the expedition against St. Johns, Montreal, and Quebec, under General Montgomery in 1775. He afterward served at different times until the close of the war as a bearer of despatches. He lived on the farm now owned by Frank C. Albee, and the house he built is still standing. He is buried in the graveyard near his former residence.

Joseph Hatch, the first of the name in this town, was a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted first in Captain Eddy's company, Col. Gamaliel Bradford's regiment, a Massachusetts corps, in which he served three years, 1777, 1778, and 1779; next in Captain Lincoln's company of the same regiment, in which he served through 1780 and part of 1781. Near the close of 1781 he enlisted in Capt. Zebulon King's company, Lieut.-Col. John Brooks' regiment, from which he was discharged in 1782.

He seems to have been venturesome and inclined to disobey the rules of discipline, and was twice court-martialled: first, for stealing a pig, and again for stealing cider, both offences being committed on marauding expeditions in which some of his comrades participated. For the first offence he was sentenced to receive one hundred lashes and fifty for the second. He lived for thirty years at the west part of the town near the Rankin Mills, but in his old age returned to Thornton to live with his son, Ansel, and is there buried.

Jonathan Hopkinson, Sr., and his four sons, Jonathan, Jr., John, Caleb, and David, served in Capt. Luther Richardson's company, Bedel's regiment, from April 7, 1778, to April, 1779, and as scouts at other periods both before and after this time. Their residence was at North Littleton until the close of the war, when they went to the Upper Coös. In 1786 the two Jonathans and John were living in Lancaster. It is not known, but it is probable, that the elder died and was buried there. The later life of the other two is not known. David was long a prominent citizen of Guildhall, Vt., and his remains rest in the lower cemetery in that town. Caleb moved to Coaticook, Canada, in 1786, and is buried in that town.

Elkanah Hoskins was a soldier in the French and Indian War, and later in the Revolution. He was also prominently connected with Shays' Rebellion, and came to Littleton about the time of the failure of that enterprise in 1796. His Revolutionary record is as follows. He was a member of Captain Crossman's company, Colonel Leonard's regiment, Massachusetts service, which marched from Taunton, Mass., to Roxbury, at the time of the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, in which command he held the rank of sergeant. This service covered twelve days. He enlisted June 20, 1775, in Captain King's company, Colonel Brewer's regiment, in which command he also held the rank of sergeant. He was a member of this company as late as November 6: it is not known when he was discharged from this service, but his name appeared with the rank of sergeant on the muster and pay roll of Capt. Edward Blake's company, Col. George Williams' regiment, for service on the occasion of the Rhode Island alarm, enlisting December 8, 1776, and was discharged January 2, 1777. He also appears among those who were with General Spencer on an alarm in October, 1777. His home was on the farm now owned by Noah Farr, and his ashes are buried in the Meadows Cemetery.

Caleb Huntoon was the son of Nathaniel Huntoon, a captain in the French and Indian War, and in the Revolution also. The son

enlisted in May, 1775, in Capt. Philip Tilton's company, Poor's regiment, in which he served from May 25 to August 1, 1775, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. He afterwards became a sergeant in Capt. Abel Walker's company, Col. David Hobart's regiment, Stark's brigade, and was at the battle of Bennington, having enlisted July 21, and served until September 20, 1777. He settled in Littleton after the war, and is probably buried in the West Littleton Cemetery.

Samuel Hudson lived on the farm on the Connecticut River still known by his name; it was once the property of Captain Caswell, having been deeded to him by Colonel Little for his son Apthorp, the first child born in town. Mr. Hudson enlisted for one year's service, July 20, 1779, from Walpole, in Captain Ellis' company, of Colonel Seamund's regiment, and served the full time. His remains are buried in the Rankin graveyard.

Ezekiel Kellogg was of Salem in this State, but served in Massachusetts in the War of the Revolution. His first enlistment was in Capt. Samuel Taylor's company, Col. Nicholas Dyke's regiment, in 1776, where his service covered twenty-four days. In 1777 he was enlisted for brief terms; it was a year of alarms, and he enlisted in four different regiments and six separate companies during this year. They were the companies of Captain Goodale, of Colonel Wells' regiment, Captain Fitch, of Colonel Ashley's regiment, Captain Goodrich's company and that of Captain Ingalls in the same regiment, Captain Spoor's company, Colonel Symonds' regiment, and the company of Captain Noble, of Colonel Brown's regiment; some if not all of these regiments were of Berkshire County, and were called into active service at the time Burgoyne was marching to his doom at Saratoga. Captain Kellogg was subsequently commander of one of the companies of militia in this town connected with the Thirty-Second Regiment. He resided at the west end, and was buried in the burial-place at Rankin's Mill.

Wadleigh Leavitt, who a hundred years ago was an influential citizen of the town, residing on the Connecticut River below the bridge, was a soldier of the Revolution from Northfield. He enlisted April 17, 1781, as a private under Captain Whipple, in a company of a Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonels Rufus Putnam and Vose, successively, and served until May 24, 1783; he made application for a pension August 14, 1832, stating therein his age to be sixty-seven years, and his residence Melbourne, Lower Canada. The pension was granted. From this record it appears that he was born in 1765, and at the time of

enlistment was but sixteen years of age. He came to this town before 1792, and resided here until 1809, when he followed the Caswells and one of the sons of Elder Rankin to Canada. While living here he held several public positions, among them collector of school tax, committee to repair school-house, and Selectman.

Three men bearing the surname of Lewis were Revolutionary soldiers; they were Asa, Jonas, and Naboth. We have met the first of these more than once in these pages. He was of Francis-town, and served in Colonel Nicholl's regiment. He did not become a citizen of Littleton until sixteen years after the close of the war. He lived in the "old Bowman house," which he built. His ashes repose in the cemetery on the Meadows.

Naboth Lewis came to this town from Connecticut, and bought the Samuel Learned farm, long subsequently owned by James W. Merrill. He served in regiments raised in his native State, first in 1776, in Captain Hart's company, of Col. Erastus Walcott's regiment, and secondly in Captain Stanley's company, of Col. Fisher Gray's regiment, raised in June, 1776. His time expired on Christmas day of that year, and on the same day he re-enlisted under Capt. Benjamin Tallmadge, in Col. Elisha Sheldon's regiment of light dragoons, and was discharged in June, 1783, with the rank of corporal. He received a sword wound. Corporal Lewis was a noted teacher at Middletown, Conn., after the war, and had among his pupils Eleanor Savage, afterward wife of Peter Bonney, her brother Sylvester Savage, and Phebe Roberts, whom he married in 1786. He was buried at North Littleton.

Jonas Lewis became acquainted with Col. Moses Little while both were in the service of their country in the Revolutionary War, and were from that time more or less intimately associated in business. When the war began he was living at Needham, Mass., and enlisted in Captain Kilton's company, Col. John Patterson's regiment, 1775, again the same year in Captain Bachellor's company, Colonel Bridge's regiment, and in Lieutenant Richardson's company, regiment not named. At the time of this last enlistment he was of Royalston, Mass. Each of the foregoing enlistments was for three months. In 1778 he again entered the service for three years, in Captain Battle's company, Col. William McIntosh's regiment. Soon after the close of the war he came to this town, and as miller was in charge of the Rankin grist-mill for some years. He is buried in the graveyard at that place.

Thomas Miner, the pioneer, was at Haverhill during most of the period covered by the war. His journal states that he was a scout with Ezekiel Wheeler in July and August, 1776, by direc-

tion of Col. John Hurd, the Grafton County member of the Council and Committee of Safety; his name also appears on the roll of Capt. Josiah Russell's company of rangers in 1776, from October 12, one month and twenty days. This company served in the regiments of Colonels Chase and Morey. Thomas Miner is named as a sergeant in one of these rolls. In his old age he made his home with his son William at Lyman, where he died and was buried in 1810.

Isaac Miner, son of Thomas, was living in Hopkinton, R. I., in 1776, and between October of that year and May, 1777, he served six tours of from one to two months each for himself, or as substitute for others, under Captain Wells, whose company was attached to Colonel Maxim's Rhode Island regiment acting as coast guard at Point Judith. After his discharge in 1777 he rejoined his parents at Haverhill. He lived in this town more than forty years. He was buried at Whitefield.

Obediah Morse had a long service covering many enlistments in the war. He was born in Methuen, and was a resident of that town at the time of the Lexington alarm, to which he responded and served four and one-half days in Capt. James Mallone's company. He soon enlisted in Capt. Seth Ballard's company, Col. John Smith's regiment, and a little later served in Capt. Ezra Badlam's company, Col. L. Baldwin's regiment, in 1775 and 1776. He served afterwards in different companies as follows: In Capt. Aaron Guild's company, Col. Lem. Robinson's regiment, in 1776, and under the same captain in Col. Josiah Whitney's regiment in the same year; in Capt. Sam Johnson's company, Colonel Johnson's regiment, in 1777, and in 1780 in Capt. Nathan Thayer's company, Col. Ebenezer Thayer's regiment; from 1781 to 1783 in Capt. John Lincoln's company, Col. Joseph Webb's regiment; and in the latter year in Captain Knapp's company, Colonel Tyler's regiment, thus showing a continuous service during the seven years of the war. After coming to New Hampshire he resided in Haverhill, Lyman, where most of his children were born, and for a time in Lisbon. He came to Littleton about 1840, and from that time lived with his children who were residents here. He died August 11, 1850, and is buried beside his wife in the Meadows burial-ground.¹

Ebenezer Pingree, the pioneer magistrate of the north part of

¹ The record as given in the genealogy (pp. 250, 251) concerning this family is singularly inaccurate. It states that "it is not certain that he [Obediah] ever res. in L," when it is clear that he both lived and died here, and his tombstone in the Meadows Cemetery is proof that he was buried there.

the town, was of Methuen, Mass., at the time of the beginning of the war, but at one time before its close was living at Charlestown, or No. 4. He first enlisted in the company commanded by Capt. John Davis, February 14, 1775, and as appears on the Revolutionary War rolls in archives of Massachusetts, served eight months; the entries are in Vols. XII. p. 39; LVI. p. 5, and LVII. File 1. This company was in the regiment of Col. James Fry. He was at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and was frequently enrolled for service at other times during the war, but no detailed account of such service can be found. He is buried in the graveyard at North Littleton.

There is no doubt of the fact that Jonathan Parker was a soldier in the war. He died in 1802, and left little traditional information concerning his services beyond the general statement that he was a minute-man in the Revolution. He is believed to be identical with Jonathan Parker whose name appears in the Massachusetts rolls first as of Ipswich and then of Newton, but who in four after enlistments gave no place of residence. This record is: (1) Joshua Parker's company, Col. William Prescott's regiment, 1775; (2) Capt. Zaccheus Wright's company, Colonel Brooks' regiment, 1776; (3) Capt. Joseph Fuller's company, Colonel Thatcher's regiment, 1778; (4) Capt. John Walton's company (no regiment named), 1778; (5) Continental Army, 1780; (6) Capt. Ames Foster's company, Col. Cyprian Howe's regiment, 1788. Mr. Parker lived on the Meadows, and is buried in graveyard there.

In the burial-place at the Rankin Mill rest the ashes of Lieut. Richard Peabody, who was born in Woodstock, Conn. He was an ensign in Capt. Nathaniel Morey's company, and served in the Lexington Alarm, 1775. He was also ensign in Capt. Stephen Lyon's company, (the 5th) 6th Battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, 1776. This battalion was raised to reinforce Washington in New York, was stationed at Flatbush Pass, L. I., August 26, was engaged in the battle of the following day, and narrowly escaped capture; engaged at White Plains, October 28; was in New Jersey at the time of the battle of Trenton; his time expired December 25, 1776. Lieutenant Peabody resided in Lyman after the war.

Nathaniel Rix, Sr., was a private in Capt. Joseph Hutchins' company from August 18 to Sept. 10, 1777; sergeant in Capt. Samuel Young's company, Colonel Bedel's regiment, from December 15, 1777, to March, 1778; and drummer in Capt. Luther Richardson's company, Colonel Bedel's regiment, eleven months, twenty-five days, from April 6, 1778. The last years of his life were passed in this town. His remains are in the graveyard at North Littleton.

Lieut. Daniel Rowell was in the service early in 1775 as a private in Capt. Samuel Hayes' company, Colonel Wingate's regiment. He was also in Colonel Frye's regiment at Bunker Hill, participated in the battle of Saratoga, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. His farther service cannot be stated in detail. He is buried in the Meadows Cemetery.

Stephen Savage was of Connecticut, and served in the organizations from that State in the war. His first enlistment was in Colonel Belden's regiment stationed at Peekskill, N. Y., from April 12 to May 19, 1777. September 5, 1777, he enlisted for the war in Captain Wilcox's company, Baldwin's regiment, as an artificer. The artificers in Baldwin's regiment were a battalion drawn from the ranks of the several companies, and were skilled men who followed with the baggage train. This regiment was at Germantown, Monmouth, and other fields in the Jerseys. He lived on the Meadows, and is buried in its cemetery.

Silas Symonds, who lived on the Adams place on the Connecticut River, served three years in the war and was credited to Swanzeey.

John Wallace, the ancestor of the family of that name, prominent not only in this town but also in Bethlehem, Dalton, and Franconia, was of Colerain, Mass. He enlisted September 22, 1777, in Capt. Hugh McLallen's company, Col. David Wells' regiment; the descriptive list states his "age as 41 years; stature 5 ft, 6 in., hair gray; term of enlistment 9 mos." He also appears on the muster and pay rolls of Capt. Joshua Woodbridge's company, Col. Nathan Tyler's regiment, and served in the Rhode Island campaign.¹ He participated in Shays' Rebellion. He lived at North Littleton, but died and is buried in Franconia.

Lieut. Peleg Williams was lieutenant in Capt. Jason Wait's company, Colonel Cilley's or Scammel's New Hampshire regiment of Continental line. His commission bears date November 8, 1776. He was quartermaster in the Bennington campaign, and participated in the battle of Bemis Heights, and was wounded in the shoulder. He resigned May 10, 1778. He came to this town in 1781, died at Salem, March 20, 1821, while journeying to Providence to draw his pension. He was buried in the cemetery at Salem.

Among the residents of the town Samuel Douglass, Archippus Wheelock, Michael Fitzgerald, and James Williams, tradition affirms, were soldiers in the war, and in each instance the supposition is probably correct. It has been impossible to identify

¹ See *Revol. Rolls of Mass.*, vol. xxi. p. 35; vol. xxiii. p. 194; vol. xxiv. p. 141, and vol. xlii. p. 127.

these men with the record of soldiers bearing the name farther than that the Massachusetts rolls have many of the name of James Williams, and one of them is undoubtedly that of our townsman. Archippus Wheelock also appears there on a receipt for a bounty. The Michael Fitzgerald on those rolls is identical with the Michael of Littleton. That record is that he served in the regiment under the command of Colonel Brooks, successively in the companies of Captains Allen, Gleason, and Maynard. He moved to Maine, where he died in the thirties. Samuel Douglass, of Townsend, Mass., in 1775 commanded a company in Col. James Prescott's regiment, and he is supposed to be the same person who lived on the Meadows. Our Capt. Samuel Douglass was a captain of a company in the war, according to the statements of old residents who knew him, but had no recorded evidence to support their statements.

Such too is the only authority for the belief that Penuel Leavens was in the Revolutionary service. He stated, and all who knew him believed, that such was the fact.

The list of soldiers in the War of 1812-1815 who were at the time or afterwards residents of Littleton is not complete either in numbers or in respect to the service rendered. Such as it is, it is given here. Ezra Abbott, Stillman Batchelder, William Copp, James Dow, Jonathan Dyke, William Fisk, Ezra Foster, Obed S. Hatch, James Lewis, Solomon Lewis, Charles Lougee, John W. Millen, Obediah Morse, Ebenezer Webster Morse, Oliver Nurse, Ezra Parker, Stephen Peck, and Joseph Shute.

Stillman Batchelder resided at the time in Bethlehem, and his service was rendered in the New Hampshire detached militia in guarding the northern frontier.

James Dow enlisted in the Twenty-Fifth United States Infantry April 12, 1814, participated in the battles of Chippewa, Bridge-water, and Fort Erie; in the last-named engagement he was wounded, and discharged for disability, March 24, 1815.

We have no particulars as to the service of Jonathan Dyke. He was in the service, however, for more than a year.

William Fisk enlisted in the Twenty-Fifth United States Infantry, and served the full term of his enlistment. He lived to the great age of a hundred years.

Ezra Foster, a soldier of the Revolution, was also in the service in the War of 1812-1815.

Obed S. Hatch was a resident of Littleton at the time of his enlistment in Crawford's regiment, Sixth United States Infantry.

James Lewis, son of Jonas, enlisted in this war and served for two years.

Solomon Lewis, a brother of James, enlisted and served for the same length of time.

Charles Lougee, then of Sanbornton, served one term of three years as a member of Capt. Ware Dearborn's company, Colonel Sise's regiment.

Obediah Morse, a soldier of the Revolution, also enlisted in the War of 1812.

Joseph Shute was an enlisted man in this war in Capt. Ware Dearborn's company, but for how long a time we have not been able to ascertain.

William Copp, John W. Millen, Oliver Nurse, and Stephen Peck served in Capt. John Bassett, Jr.'s, company of Colonel Sise's regiment.

In what service Webster Morse and Ezra Parker were enlisted we do not know. The fact, however, that they were enrolled is well authenticated.

No resident of Littleton enlisted for service in the war with Mexico. John Ramsdell, Guy Carleton, and perhaps others, who subsequently lived here, were enlisted men in that war.

LII.

THE MILITIA IN NORTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.¹

By ALBERT STILLMAN BATCHELLOR.

AT the close of the French and Indian War the military system of the province of New Hampshire was in a state of marked efficiency. It was definitely established by law. The several organizations were well equipped and well officered. Nearly all of them were numerically strong, and geographically distributed with judicious reference to considerations of organization, instruction, and mobilization. The personnel of the militia of that day had the benefit of a traditional spirit, which was developed, stimulated, and intensified by the dangers attendant upon actual frontier service through generation after generation, for a period of more than a hundred years. The hereditary aptitude of the people in military enterprise had been well proven by the requirements of many arduous campaigns in the long war which was terminated by the peace of 1760, and by which all the French possessions to the northward were acquired. Immediately after this event an overflowing population, seeking new fields for settlement, poured into the unoccupied lands in the northern and western parts of the province, and over the Connecticut River upon the New Hampshire grants.

By an act of the Assembly five counties were erected in 1771, but Grafton and Cheshire were not organized till 1773.² Contemporaneously with the establishment of a county administration of civil affairs, it seems that the militia system was extended over the same territory.³ Two additional province regiments were accordingly created, with headquarters for the first at Plymouth and for the second at Haverhill. The field officers of the Second Grafton Regiment were Hon. John Hurd, of Haverhill, Colonel;

¹ The reader is referred to the address of Mr. Batchellor, published in volume ii. of the Proceedings of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for an account of the ranger service and other active military operations in the northern valley of the Connecticut River in the period of the Revolution.

² "History of Administration of the Law in Grafton County," *Child's Gaz.*, p. 32.

³ Mills and Hicks' *British and Am. Reg.*, 1774.

Asa Porter, Esq., of Haverhill, Lieutenant-Colonel; and William Simpson, Esq., of Orford, Major. For the first regiment Hon. John Fenton was Colonel, David Hobart Lieutenant-Colonel, and Jonathan M. Sewall Major. Colonel Hurd, then holding the offices of chief justice of the court of common pleas, receiver of quitrents, county treasurer, and register of deeds, was the most prominent citizen of the Coös country.¹ At this time regiments for military purposes were territorial designations. Fenton's regiment embraced approximately that part of the county which is now known as the eastern judicial district, and was numbered eleven; and Hurd's occupied the remainder. Hurd's regiment at this time was numbered twelve, and was so designated on the official records afterwards, while it was under the command of Morey and Johnston.²

In 1774 another regiment was constituted of the towns of Hanover, Lebanon, Lyme, Orford, Cornish, and Plainfield, with Samuel Gilbert, of Lyme, as Colonel.³ Probably Lyme was not retained in this regiment, as at later dates it appears as a town in Morey's regiment.⁴ Colonel Gilbert having died, Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Chase was made Colonel by act of the Assembly August 30, 1775.⁵ The north regiment is sometimes mentioned by Colonel Potter as the Sixteenth, but this is not in accord with the references to the regiment made in the acts and votes in the Assembly and Council in the war period and down to the last of the year 1784.⁶

There is evidence that a company was organized in the Coös country before the county of Grafton was created or a regiment established, and that the settlers thus became an organic part of the province militia as early as 1768.⁷

With the development of the revolutionary movement the status and disposition of the militia became an important consideration. The royal governor, in the disposal of the civic offices of the county, may not have entertained the idea of placing the officers of the two regiments under a sense of obligation to him-

¹ Biography, by William F. Whitcher, Proceedings Grafton and Coös Counties Bar Association, 1888, vol. i. p. 467; Proceedings N. H. Society of Colonial Wars, 1902.

² Province and State Papers, vol. viii. pp. 834, 972; State Papers, vol. xv. p. 924.

³ Chase's Hanover, p. 327.

⁴ State Papers, vol. xiv. p. 556.

⁵ Chase's Hanover, p. 329.

⁶ Council Records, MSS. VII. 112; House Journal, MSS. XI. 351, XII. 419; Province and State Papers, vol. viii. pp. 834, 972; Potter's Mil. Hist. N. H., 2 Adj.-Gen's. Report, 1866, p. 284; State Papers, vol. xiv. p. 558.

⁷ Letter, Gov. John Wentworth to Timothy Bedel, August 5, 1768, manuscript among the Bedel Papers, in custody of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

self as representative of the crown, but it happened that no one was commissioned as a field officer who did not hold one or more civil offices of honor and emolument for the county. Besides the bestowal of the five important positions to which Colonel Hurd had been assigned, the governor made Colonel Fenton judge of probate and clerk of courts, Major Sewall register of probate, Lieutenant-Colonel Porter and Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart judges of the court of common pleas, and Major Simpson sheriff. When, however, the governor was compelled to abandon the province in 1775, Colonel Fenton, alone of all those recipients of executive favor, cast his fortunes with his chief and attempted to depart with him.¹ He was, however, intercepted by the State authorities and detained for a considerable period as a State prisoner. Colonel Porter was of the same mind, but more politic as to taking a stand openly against the revolt of the province. Major Simpson and Major Sewall took a conservative course and were non-committal. Colonel Hurd and Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart espoused the cause of independence promptly, openly, and effectively. Hobart was eventually made Colonel of Fenton's regiment, and Hurd became Councillor and member of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety for Grafton County.

The imperative necessity of a reorganization of the militia was manifest as soon as all reasonable hope of obtaining a redress of grievances without a final appeal to the arbitrament of war had vanished. Among the field officers, all having been appointed by the royal governor, a certain element, as might have been expected, remained in sympathy with the mother country, lukewarm in the cause of independence, or in doubt as to the expediency of the movement. The last recorded session of the old Assembly is on July 18, the governor having retired to the fort July 11. The Fourth Provincial (Revolutionary) Congress had, after the final dissolution of the last (royal) province Assembly, an open field as the only representative body exercising legislative powers in the province. Colonel Hurd was a member in attendance in the July session. This body, by vote on the 24th of August, 1775, the very day on which Governor Wentworth sailed for Boston on the "Scarborough," reorganized the regiments with strict reference to the exigency by which the Commonwealth was confronted. Timothy Bedel and Israel Morey, as well as Colonel Hurd, were influential Grafton County members of this congress. Morey was of Orford, and was made Colonel of Hurd's regiment, with

¹ Biography, by Charles R. Corning, *Proceedings Grafton and Coös Bar Association*, vol. i. p. 151; *Proceedings N. H. Society of Colonial Wars*, 1901.

Charles Johnston, of Haverhill, as Lieutenant-Colonel, Jonathan Child, of Lyme, as First Major, and Jonathan Hale, of Haverhill, as Second Major.¹ Colonel Morey was an energetic officer and a conspicuous citizen during the entire war period. Besides the organization and command of his regiment, constant attention to the defence of the frontier which it occupied, and compliance with calls upon his territory for oft-repeated levies of men and material for operations abroad, he acted as one of the chief executives of the commissary department in the Connecticut Valley. The records are fragmentary and incomplete, but the following abstract will indicate something of the importance of this regiment in contributions for various lines of service in the course of the long conflict: —

In 1776 the Assembly voted to raise 2,000 men for "the service," of which the Sixteenth (Twelfth) Regiment, Col. Israel Morey, of Orford, was to furnish forty-three.²

Men raised to fill up the three continental regiments, March, 1777 (total 2,063).

Col. Israel Morey's regiment, forty-three.³

Apportionment of men to be raised for service in Rhode Island, 1779 (total 280).

Colonel Morey's regiment, six.⁴

June 16, 1780, the Legislature passed an act ordering 600 men to be raised to recruit the three regiments in the continental army from this State; of these

Colonel Morey's regiment, sixteen.⁵

In the latter part of June, 1780, the Legislature voted to raise 945 men for a term of three months, to reinforce the army at West Point; of these

Colonel Morey's regiment, two officers, twenty-six privates.⁶

June 22, 1780, the House of Representatives voted to raise 120 men to be sent to the "western frontiers of this State" to reinforce Major Benjamin Whitecomb. These men were to serve six months; of these

Colonel Morey's regiment, five.⁷

"In October, 1780, a great alarm was occasioned by the destruction of Royalton, Vt., and from a report that 4,000 British troops had crossed Lake Champlain with the intention of proceeding to Connecticut River. At this time Mr. [Absalom] Peters marched at the head of

¹ Province Papers, vol. vii. p. 578.

³ State Papers, vol. xiv. p. 559.

⁵ State Papers, vol. xvi. p. 58.

⁷ State Papers, vol. xvi. p. 166.

² State Papers, vol. xiv. p. 256.

⁴ State Papers, vol. xv. p. 655.

⁶ State Papers, vol. xvi. p. 104.

six companies from the northern part of New Hampshire to Newbury, Vt., the place designated for their rendezvous, and on his arrival was appointed aid to Major-General Bayley, which office he sustained until the close of the war.”¹

April 5, 1781, the House of Representatives voted to raise two companies, to consist of sixty-five men each, to rendezvous at Haverhill by the 1st of June, and to be under the command of Lieut.-Col. Charles Johnston. It was subsequently voted not to send them so early; but on the 30th of June a vote passed requiring them to be raised and forwarded immediately. The men were to be raised from the militia regiments commanded by Colonels Ellis of Keene, Chase of Cornish, Morey of Orford, Webster of Plymouth, and “the regiment of the late Colonel Bellows” of Walpole, and were to serve six months.²

From the Vermont records it appears that, in a call for 1,500 men for the defence of the northern frontier against the common enemy in 1781, 310 men were apportioned to the regiments on the east side of the river, two officers and forty-three non-commissioned officers and privates being required from Morey’s regiment.³

Other calls of a like character, of which no record has been preserved, would undoubtedly enlarge the account to the credit of Morey’s regiment as an important factor in the great struggle.⁴

The local military government of the towns in the lower part of Morey’s regiment all through the war period, which was also the period of their disaffection against the Exeter government, was very largely managed through the instrumentality of delegate conventions from the towns on both sides of the river. The details of the proceedings of these assemblies must be sought in the State Papers and historical collections of New Hampshire and Vermont.

The supreme effort on the part of New Hampshire in behalf of the cause of independence was made in 1777. Morey’s regiment, on account of its location, was naturally subject to urgent calls for the reinforcement of the army by which General Burgoyne’s forces were invested. David Hobart, of Plymouth, Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of militia, commanded one of the provisional regiments of Stark’s brigade at Bennington. His record in that battle was highly commended by General Stark. His fame in

¹ Coll. N. H. Hist. Soc., vol. iii. p. 245.

² State Papers, vol. xvi. p. 249.

³ Records of Governor and Council of Vt., vol. ii. p. 87.

⁴ See also State Papers, vol. viii. *passim*.

later years, however, was obscured by the fact that Stark's despatches made the name appear to be "Hubbard." Belknap, Barstow, and other historians have followed the error. Whiton does not mention Hobart by either name. He died, soon after the war, in Haverhill, Mass., to which place he had removed.¹

The roll of the men of Stark's brigade, compiled by Col. George C. Gilmore, 1891, in which the residence of each individual is given by towns, credits Morey's regiment with a contribution of fifty men. Nearly or quite all of this contingent served in the regiment commanded by Colonel Hobart. Davenport Phelps, of Lyme, was Quartermaster on the regimental staff. Charles Johnston, of Haverhill, was Hobart's Lieutenant-Colonel, and Johnston's dramatic valor is still a conspicuous feature of the story of the battle.²

Colonel Hurd writes from Haverhill, under date of September 30, 1777, to the Committee of Safety as follows:—

"I congratulate with you on the success of our army to the Northward & the glorious prospect there now appears of destroying the whole Force of our Enemys both North & South, & compleating the business of this campaign; if the people do but continue their spirit & exertions. 'Tis rather unlucky tho' that General Stark's Brigade is so soon broke up, w^{ch} has struck a panic into the Enemy they will never recover;—more of our men this way however are turning out at the earnest request of General Bayley from Castleton, & by orders of Col^o Morey, who I hear was going off himself. I am extremely chagrin'd that my infirm Limbs will not permit me to share the Toils & dangers of the field with my countrymen. I have spared two of my family & sent them off with horses and provisions for near a month;—one of them, my son Jacob, tho' hardly of age sufficient, but a well grown lad of good heart & disposition, to supply his father's place."³

No account is here taken of the so-called Ticonderoga alarms in the early part of 1777, to which due response was undoubtedly made by the men of Morey's regiment for the brief terms which characterized those somewhat desultory movements.

Gen. Jacob Bayley forwarded the following letter to Colonel Morey, dated September 22, 1777:—

"S^R—Success attend us as yet, in part we have cut of their Communication—we have taken Tic. side except the old fort hope soon to

¹ Potter's Mil. Hist. N. H., p. 320; Farmer's Belknap, p. 374; Barstow's N. H., p. 257.

² State Papers, vol. xv. p. 142; Granite Monthly, vol. xv. p. 85; Biography of Charles Johnston by J. Q. Bittinger.

³ State Papers, vol. viii. p. 700.

have all Lake George — Taken about 500 Prisoners we want help much our Division is only 1500 men General Lincoln's gone to Join General Gates you and all the militia Eastward must turn out with Horses and one months Provisions which will I hope put an end to the dispute this way. Gen^l Arnold fought a battle two day ago on the Left of Gen^l Gates great numbers fell on both sides he took 250 Prisoners and three field peaces and the field — Pray turn out — ”¹

Writing from Cornish, October 1, 1777, Colonel Morey makes the following report to Gen. Jonathan Chase: —

“SIR — This is to inform you that I have collected what men I could out of my Regiment (in so short a time) I marched them as far as this place hoping to find you at home — but as you was gone forward & as I have rec^d new orders from the Court of this state thro' the Hands of Brigadier Gen^l Whipple to exert myself to the utmost & send all the Militia that can possibly turn out, I concluded to turn back & raise another Company & send forward as soon as possible — Cap^t Chandler commands the men which I have sent forward — I have directed him to put himself under your Command — my Adjutant Simeon Goodwin is gone forward & will serve if needed & he is a Man that may be relied on for his punctuality & fidelity — Gen^l Bayley will show you what further I have wrote respecting the men and soforth — I send my son Israel with the Men he is to wait on Cap^t Hayward when he comes — ”

By reference to the rolls in State Papers, Vol. XV. pp. 379, 383, 385, we are able to identify the volunteers from Morey's regiment to whom the Colonel refers.

The officers of Morey's regiment with this battalion at the outset were Major Jonathan Child, of Lyme; Adjutant Simeon Goodwin, of Haverhill; Chaplain Obediah Noble, formerly of Orange; Capt. Jonathan Chandler, of Piermont; Lieut. Jonathan Derby, of Orford; Ensign James English, of Lyme; Capt. Joshua Hayward (or Howard), of Haverhill; and Lieut. Thomas Hibbard, of Haverhill. Major Child and Surgeon Frederick Obrey appear to have served in General Lincoln's command.²

Lieutenant-Colonel Webster of Hobart's Plymouth regiment accompanied this contingent with a company of twenty-four officers and men from that regiment under Capt. John Willoughby.³

There were thirty men in Captain Chandler's company, and thirty-six in that of Captain Howard, besides the three officers of the field and staff. The detachment served under Colonel Chase.

¹ State Papers, vol. xvii. p. 136.

² State Papers, vol. xv. p. 366.

³ State Papers, vol. xv. p. 381.

The rolls of Chase's men give the number in this particular service as 142. Chandler's contingent and Willoughby's company gave Colonel Chase a regiment of 235 men.

The following certificate of service relative to the regiment is preserved :¹ —

H. Q. SARATOGA, Oct^r 18th 1777.

These may Certify that Col^o Chase with a Regiment of Volunteers have faithfully serv'd until this date in the Northern Army, and are now Discharged with Honor.

By order of General Gates,

JACOB BAYLEY *Brig^{er} Gen^l.*

Another company of thirty-eight officers and men were engaged in this campaign under Capt. Joseph Hutchins, of Haverhill. General Bayley certifies that they were in his brigade. Capt. John Sloan's company, raised in Lyme, Orford, Piermont, and the vicinity in Coös, twenty-seven officers and men, were also in the same service.²

The roll of officers for Hutchins's company is given in Potter's Military History, Part II. p. 386. The officers named by Colonel Potter are: Joseph Hutchins, Captain; Timothy Bedel, First Lieutenant; Joseph Howe, Second Lieutenant; Ezekiel Ladd, Ensign.

The period of service was from August 18 to October 5. This roll should be read in connection with that of the rank and file printed in State Papers, Vol. XV. p. 279.

It makes the full number of the company 38, and by that much increases the aggregate of men furnished from Morey's regiment for the Saratoga campaign.

In July, 1777, it appears by the record that 50 men were recruited from this regiment for the continental regiments, and the names, residences, and regiment to which each man was assigned are given in detail.³

These enlistments were in ample time for the Saratoga campaign, in which all the New Hampshire continental regiments which are referred to participated. The total strength of Morey's regiment being 347, as already officially stated, it is now shown by actual reference to the rolls and names of the men that nearly two-thirds of the regiment (234) volunteered for the Bennington and Saratoga campaigns, and that was equivalent to two-thirds of

¹ State Papers, vol. xvii. p. 150.

² State Papers, vol. xv. pp. 277-281.

³ State Papers, vol. xv. pp. 424, 425.

the entire body of men of military age within the territorial limits of the regiment.

In a letter addressed to Lieut.-Col. David Webster, reproduced in Hon. Alfred Russell's biography of that officer in the "Granite Monthly," Vol. XXX. p. 93, General Bayley formally thanks Colonel Webster for the services of himself and his regiment: —

HEADQUARTERS, SARATOGA,
Oct. 18, 1777.

These may certify that Col. Webster, with a regiment of N. H. Volunteers, have faithfully served in the Northern Army until this date, and are discharged with honor.

By Gen. Gate's order,
JACOB BAYLEY, *Brig. Gen'l.*

The letter does not specify the regiment to which reference is made, whether to the regiment with which Colonel Webster served or a regiment which he commanded. It could not have been the Eleventh, or Plymouth regiment of militia, for the same reason that two companies volunteering out of Morey's regiment were not Morey's regiment, and 142 volunteers from Chase's were not Chase's regiment.

Colonel Bedel's first regiment, 1775, serving in Canada, and the second, 1776, also operating in the same region, both contained companies raised within the area of Morey's regiment. Bedel's third, 1777, and his fourth, 1778, also contained large enlistments from Morey's militia, although Bedel's later regiments, with the exception of the contingent of 100 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Wheelock called to Albany, N. Y., in 1778, were not actually engaged in field service outside of New Hampshire or Vermont. Add to this exhibit the recruitments from the northern militia for many companies of rangers, of which the official rolls afford evidence, and it may fairly be assumed that the number of men in active service assignable to Morey's regiment very largely exceeds the numerical strength of the regiment, notwithstanding the somewhat paradoxical nature of the claim.

The militia was governed by the existing province laws, modified in some particulars by occasional legislation, until September, 1776, when a new system was established by act of the two houses of the Assembly. This law created two classes in the militia, the training band and the alarm list. All the able-bodied males in the State, with customary exemptions, between sixteen and fifty years of age, were included in the train band, and an alarm list in which the liability to military duty in emergencies was extended

to sixty-five years.¹ The companies, including those upon the alarm list, a field officer presiding, were to choose a captain, two lieutenants, and an ensign to each. The non-commissioned officers were chosen by the companies.

Each officer and private soldier was "to equip himself and be constantly provided with a good firearm, good ramrod, a worm, priming wire and brush, and a bayonet fitted to his gun, a scabbard and belt therefor, and a cutting sword or a tomahawk or hatchet, a pouch containing a cartridge-box that will hold fifteen rounds of cartridges at least, a hundred buckshot a jackknife and tow for wadding, six flints, one pound of powder, forty leaden balls fitted to his gun, a knapsack and blanket, a canteen or wooden bottle sufficient to hold one quart." Each town was to provide and deposit in some safe place, for use in case of an alarm, a specified number of spades, axes, and picks, and to provide arms and equipments for those unable to provide for themselves; and parents, masters, and guardians were to provide for those under their care. Each company was to muster eight times a year, including the regimental musters.²

The law imposed very serious burdens upon the people, not only in personal services, but in the expense of equipment. A census taken in the fall of 1775³ indicates approximately the amount of arms and military supplies in the hands of the people. The table on page 541 is an abstract of their returns, limited to the towns in Morey's regiment.

In a short time after Colonel Morey assumed command of the "North Regiment" it furnished a large contingent of men and military equipment for Bedel's regiment of rangers, which was ordered to Canada early in the winter of 1775-1776 to reinforce Montgomery's army. In the absence of Colonel Bedel and Lieutenant-Colonel Wait a part of this ranger regiment was surrendered at a fort called "Cedars," under circumstances most discreditable to Major Butterfield, who was in command.⁴ This necessarily resulted in a serious loss of equipment which had been drawn from the western New Hampshire militia contributing the men and material for Bedel's regiment. The burden of replacing

¹ A Conway return of June 10, 1775, in which all the men able to bear arms from sixteen years upward are enumerated, shows 61 men, with 10 on the alarm list, a total of 71. Of this 61, moreover, 11 were reported as already gone to the war. This may indicate approximately the respective proportions of men in the two classes in other northern towns. State Papers, vol. xiv. p. 246.

² Potter's Mil. Hist. N. H., Adj.-Gen.'s Report, 1886, vol. ii. p. 281.

³ Province Papers, vol. vii. pp. 724-784.

⁴ Potter's Mil. Hist. N. H., Adj.-Gen.'s Report, 1866, vol. ii. p. 287.

the loss in arms and accoutrements from this disgraceful affair was a serious matter for the farmer soldiers of the frontier.¹

The numerical strength of Morey's regiment can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy. The record, reprinted in State Papers, Vol. XLV. p. 556, which gives the statistics of enrolment for an apportionment of recruits called for to fill the three continental regiments in 1777, is apparently complete except as to Colonel Morey's regiment. The total strength of the regiment is given as 347. This is manifestly based on the census of the returns of the fall of 1775.² The part which remains in the original manuscript

Names of towns.	Fire-arms fit for use.	Guns wanted.	Powder in- habitants have.	Powder town has.	Lead and bullets, etc.	Pistols.
Orford	13	29		30 lbs.		
Lyme	30	31		38		
Bath	8	24	8 lbs.	15		
Cockburne (Columbia). .	3	2		3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Colebrook	1			4		
Haverhill			6	50		
Piermont	1	31		16		
Stratford	7	7		11		
Apthorp (Littleton and Dalton)						
Gunthwaite (Lisbon) . .		6		14		
Northumberland	7	15		10		
Lancaster	8	7		11		
Lyman					{ 3 lbs. lead, 2 dozen flints.	
Landaff	1					
Morristown (Franconia and Lincoln)	3			3 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 10 lbs. lead, 20 flints.	

is indicated by italics. The part in Roman is reconstructed from the census returns above mentioned. The result is so nearly that given in the record summary that we have a right to assume our method of reconstruction of the statistics of enrolment for the regiment to be sufficiently accurate.

Orford	47
Lyme	69
Bath	35
<i>Carried forward . . .</i>	<i>151</i>

¹ Memorial of Charles Johnston, Joseph Hutchins, Simeon Goodwin, and Joshua Howard, State Papers, vol. xii. p. 187; Memorial of Officers of Bedel's Regiment addressed to Major-General Gates and dated at Ticonderoga July 17, 1776, American Archives, series 5, vol. i. pp. 398, 399.

² Province Papers, vol. vii. p. 724.

	<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	151
Cockburne		6
Colebrooke		1
Haverhill		86
Piermont		43
Stratford		16
Apthorp (estimated) ¹		5
Gunthwaite		11
Northumberland (State Papers, vol. xiv. p. 559, 7) . . .		20
Lancaster (State Papers, vol. xiv. p. 559, 6) . . .		17
Lyman (State Papers, vol. xiv. p. 559, 6) (estimated) .		9
Landaff		9
Morristown		6
Reconstructed summary		378
Record (official)		347
Variance		31

The difference in the record statement ² of the number of men in Lancaster, Northumberland, and Lyman, and the statistics as corrected by the census returns ³ with the uncertainty taken into account as to Lyman and Apthorp, from which necessarily only estimates are given, is not very important, and, due allowance being made according to the apparent requirements of the case, no serious historical error will be possible.

It may therefore be assumed, for the purposes of this narrative, that we have the territorial extent of the regiment outlined, and its numerical strength also, as nearly as it is practicable to state it from the records, read in connection with the census of 1775.

We are also enabled to locate most of the companies which constituted the regiment, and to give the roster of field and company officers with the exception of one or two companies. This statement refers to the organization as it stood in September, 1775.

A LIST OF THE 12TH REGIMENT OF FOOT, COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Sept. 5th, 1775.⁴

Commissioned 5th Sept., 1775.

Israel Morey, Esq., Colonel.
Jonathan Child, Esq., Major.

Charles Johns[t]on, Esq., Lt.-Col.
Jonathan Hale, Esq., 2d Maj.

¹ See Province Papers, vol. vii. p. 672, for authority for estimates.

² State Papers, vol. xiv. p. 559.

³ State Papers, vol. vii. pp. 724-781. ⁴ State Papers, vol. xvi. p. 924.

Haverhill First Company.

Joshua Hayward, Capt.	Samuel Ladd, Lt.
Ebenezer Rice, 2d Lt.	John Ladd, Ensign.

Orford 2nd Company.

Daniel Tillotson, Capt.	Peletiah Bliss, Lieut.
Eldad Post, 2d Lt.	Jonathan Derby, Ensign.

Lyme 3rd Company.

John Sloan, Capt.	Benjamin Grant, Jr., Lt.
Jabez Vaughn, 2d Lt.	James English, Ensign.

4th Company

(Name of town and roster not in original.)

Piermont 5th Company.

Jonathan Chandler, Capt.	John Weed, Lt.
Azariah Webb, 2d Lt.	Burgess Metcalf, Ensign.

Gunthwaite 6th Company.

Luther Richardson, Capt.	Jacob Shuff, Lieut.
William Martin, 2d Lt.	Timothy Bagley, Ensign.

Bath 7th Company

Samuel Titus, Capt.	Daniel Bedel, Lieut.
Henry Hancock, 2d Lt.	Aaron Bayley, Ensign.

Bath, Commissioned 20th June 1780

Ebenezer Sanborn, Capt.	Thomas McConnell
Joshua Sanders 2d Lt.	Job Moulton, Ensign.

It is apparent from the statistical view that there would be serious practical obstacles in the way of an organization of a company of militia in the scattered townships to the north of Gunthwaite. Neither Lancaster nor Northumberland, the two most populous settlements, had enough men of military age for a company of the strength required by law. It is hardly to be supposed that people so much dispersed could effect very much for the purpose of maintaining a company of militia. The theory that they did not so unite in the early years of the Revolution seems to be sustained by the fact that the Coös forts were garrisoned by companies or squads of rangers sometimes recruited from the northern towns within a wide circuit, and sometimes sent in from distant places. We may assume, in the absence of contemporary records, that the service constantly required in guarding and scouting this frontier, and in contributing to the requirements of a more general service, was a sufficient test of the devotion of these pioneers to the cause of independence, and that their duties in the fields and in the forts left no opportunity

or occasion for further organization into a company or companies in Morey's regiment of militia, to which territorially they would be constituent. Conditions did not change materially till the end of the war.

There are certain facts in the official records, pertinent in this connection, which have not been overlooked. It appears in the State Papers as early as January, 1776, that Edwards Bucknam, of Lancaster, in a vote of the Legislature appointing coroners for the county of Grafton, is accorded the title of captain. This may indicate that he had such command before he settled at that point or afterwards. No evidence is accessible to settle the question. Furthermore, in 1779 it appears that the settlers in those parts chose Nathan Caswell to be captain of some sort of local military organization. Whether it was merely a temporary measure or intended as an extension of the militia system is not disclosed by the record.¹

The history of Morey's regiment derives interest from events which had a peculiar significance in the politics of the towns embraced within its limits. A number of the leading men in these settlements were from Connecticut, and their ideas of government were naturally in accordance with their education and experience in the Commonwealth from which they had emigrated.

Hanover, with its college and faculty, which constituted a Connecticut colony of itself, was the intellectual centre for this movement, which took substantial form early in 1776. The form of government adopted for the time being by the Fifth Provincial Congress was not acceptable to the majority of the people in the towns now constituting the western part of Grafton County. Colonel Hurd and Lieut.-Col. Charles Johnston, however, were not partisans of the views which generally prevailed on this subject in their vicinity. Colonel Morey and Colonel Bedel were conspicuous among the opposers of the party in power in the so-called Exeter government. The group of towns which included Gunthwaite on the north and Lebanon on the south, in Grafton County, organized themselves by town groups and local committees for the management of civil and military concerns, and formally declined to recognize the new State government of New Hampshire. It will not be found useful to pursue the history of this controversy at length in this connection. It may be remembered, however, that the Independents of the Connecticut Valley manœuvred with skill and persistence to accomplish such a union of Vermont towns with New Hampshire as promised either to augment the

¹ State Papers, vol. viii. p. 21; *Id.* vol. xiii. pp. 474, 475; *Id.* vol. xv. p. 705.

influence of the western part of the State and to diminish in a corresponding degree the political power which the eastern section had acquired, or to sever themselves from New Hampshire and join with the proposed State of Vermont or New Connecticut under more favorable conditions than they could expect from New Hampshire. At two periods between 1776 and the close of the war — that is to say, in 1778 and 1781–1782, — these towns were in active union with Vermont as far as the formal action of both parties could accomplish such a result.¹

Colonel Bedel, of Haverhill, and Colonel Brewster, of Hanover, were members of the Vermont Board of War,² and Colonel Morey recognized the civil and military authority of Vermont, and as far as his authority and influence were effectual, his regiment was a component of the Vermont militia. Colonel Bedel's regiment, which had been organized under continental authority, was discontinued by vote of Congress November 27, 1778. There is evidence that Colonel Bedel's connection with the Vermont controversy was a moving cause in this result.³ He represented the

¹ Briefly stated, the contention of the New Hampshire party was that upon the dissolution of political relations between the colonies and the mother country, and more especially in respect to the territory in controversy between New York and New Hampshire, the towns, between the political units and the original sources of political authority, were invested with the right to determine for themselves the question whether to accord allegiance to the one or the other of the disputing States, or whether to erect themselves into a State independent of the mandate of any other association of towns or committees formed for the purposes of government. They urged that inasmuch as the New Hampshire Constitution of 1776 had never been submitted to the people or to the towns for ratification, and had been accepted by a part of the towns only, it was operative only upon such as had elected to ratify its provisions. The protesting towns took care not to do any act which could be construed as a ratification of that form of government in the six years from early in 1776 to 1782. Their argument was presented in the controversial and official literature of that time with great skill and effectiveness. They succeeded in making themselves felt as a political force to be reckoned with by three established States and the Continental Congress, as well as the prospective commonwealth of Vermont.

A number of the more important collections of documents and historical treatises relating to this subject in its various aspects are mentioned in the preface to *State Papers*, vol. xxvi. p. ix. Several valuable contributions to the history of the same controversy are embodied in recent biographies of historic personages of that time. Among them the following are especially noteworthy: Elisha Payne, by William H. Cotton, *Proceedings Grafton and Co's Counties Bar Association*, vol. i. p. 497; Samuel Livermore, by Charles R. Corning, *Id.*, p. 365; John Sullivan, by Alonzo H. Quint, address at the dedication of the Sullivan monument at Durham, *Proceedings of that occasion*, published by the State, p. 53; Meshech Weare, a Monograph, by Ezra S. Stearns, pamphlet, 1894; *Id.*, *Proceedings N. H. Society of Sons of the American Revolution*, vol. i. p. 62.

² *Records of Governor and Council of Vt.*, vol. ii. p. 89.

³ See letters of Lieut.-Col. John Wheelock and General Washington on this subject, both of date November 20, 1778, and the comments of the historian of Hanover, Chase's *Hist. of Hanover*, p. 395.

adjoining towns of Bath, Lyman, and Morristown, as well as Haverhill, in the Vermont Assembly in 1781.¹

¹ Colonel Bedel was the most prominent figure from the region of western Grafton in the continental service. He was principally occupied in guarding this frontier and co-operating with the northern army. He ceased to be active in the field, after Congress in November, 1778, declined to continue his regiment under authority of the confederacy. Col. Moses Hazen was in a measure his successor, with a regiment partaking of the characteristics of the ranger service and with continental commission. The two men were in intimate relations, and Colonel Bedel was often called upon, after his formal retirement, to aid in the collection and forwarding of military stores in and from the Coös country. (Bedel Papers, State papers, vol. xvii. *passim*.) He was not in favor with President Weare, the executive head of the New Hampshire Revolutionary administration (Letter to the Delegates in Congress, August 19, 1778, and Vt. State Papers, 303, and in Vermont politics he was a strenuous opponent of the party represented by Governor Chittenden and the Allens. The Haldimand correspondence discloses an attempt on the part of the British-Canadian diplomats to enlist Colonel Bedel in co-operation with the leaders of the Bennington party in the truce that was proposed, with a cessation of hostilities against Vermont. (Coll. Vt. Hist. Soc., vol. ii, pp. 267, 273.) In view of the attitude of his political associates in the valley (*Id.*, p. 173) the eventual conclusion of Colonel Bedel in respect to such a convention between Governor Haldimand and Governor Chittenden, the Allens and Fay, could be foreseen with comparative certainty.

As already stated in the text, Colonel Bedel was a member of the Vermont Board of War in 1781-1782. From the standpoint of military strategy no one could better appreciate the importance of the fertile and populous middle and upper valley of the Connecticut as a source of supply for the continental army than Colonel Bedel. He was keenly alive to the necessity of keeping a strong force well in hand in that region at all times; otherwise invasion would be invited, and its disastrous consequences in the depopulation and devastation of the valley inevitable. Colonel Bedel's insistence upon this policy undoubtedly caused the discontinuance of his command. (Memoir of Gen. John Stark by Caleb Stark, 1877, pp. 161, 166, 179.) If he was afterwards in any sense a party to the negotiations with Governor Haldimand, it was without doubt moved by his skepticism as to the efficacy of the measure sanctioned by Congress for the defence of this region and a conviction that it was justifiable in the prospective failure of other protection to keep the enemy beyond our own boundaries by recourse to the methods of diplomacy. With the failure of the Independents of the valley as a controlling force, either in the politics of the one State or the other, which immediately followed the settlement of the boundary at the west bank of the river, Colonel Payne of Lebanon, Judge Woodward of Hanover, Colonel Bedel, Colonel Morey, and their associates found themselves in irretrievable political defeat and squarely face to face with the inevitable. With a few exceptions these men loyally adapted themselves to the settled conditions. Colonel Potter, in a note to his Military History, states that Bedel was a major-general of the second division of the N. H. militia after the war, and this statement is adopted by Governor Harri-man and other writers. (Adj.-Gen's. Report, N. H., 1866, vol. ii. p. 242; "Granite Monthly," vol. iii. p. 513.) Noting the absence of any record to verify the assertion taking into account the significant fact that he is always designated as "colonel" in the Journals of the House in 1784-1785, while those known to have been commissioned as generals in the militia are invariably given the title in the same record whenever a military designation is attached, and considering the attitude of Colonel Bedel towards New Hampshire authority in the later years of the war, we are convinced that on this point Colonel Potter was in error. There was but one major-general in command of the New Hampshire militia at any one time until about the date of the decease of Colonel Bedel, and this office had but two incumbents until 1786, first General Folsom and later General Sullivan. No official record mentions Colonel

Colonel Morey, notwithstanding his open and persistent support of the independent movement, continued in command of the Twelfth Regiment until hostilities reached the verge of armed collision between New Hampshire and Vermont over the jurisdictional issue. He was then, on the 11th day of January, 1782, summarily removed from his command by the New Hampshire Legislature, and Lieut.-Col. Charles Johnston was made Colonel. This, the last experiment in any form of a union of the towns on the east side of the river with Vermont, shortly resulted in a definite and unqualified failure. The leaders in the movement generally acquiesced in the result, but Colonel Morey could not bring himself to such compliance with the logic of events. He removed at once and permanently into Fairlee on the Vermont side of the river. There he passed the remainder of his days, and occupied a commanding position for many years both in civil and military affairs.

Colonel Morey was undoubtedly a consistent partisan. In antagonism to the Exeter party in New Hampshire his attitude was unequivocal and his conduct straightforward. In the politics of the new State of Vermont he was the same sturdy and persistent opponent of the Bennington party. This is not the place for a treatment of the negotiations between the Vermont leaders and the British-Canadian authorities in the latter part of the war period.¹ As indicating the position of some of the prominent men on the east side of the river, then claimed as a part of Vermont, an extract from a report of one of the commissioners, dated September 30, 1781, is given:—

“I find that Congress are much alarmed, and have lately at great expense employed a number of emissaries in Vermont to counteract underhand whatever is doing for government. The principal of these are General Bailey, Colonels Chas. Johnston, Moron (Morey?), Brewster, and Major Childs on Connecticut River.

Bedel as a brigadier or major-general. In the two years intervening between the failure of the union with Vermont and the inauguration of a State government under the Constitution of 1784, the animosities and disappointments engendered by the struggle between the States for jurisdiction over the territory between the Green Mountains and the Masonian line were becoming less appreciable before other interests and fresher issues. Colonel Payne for Lebanon and Colonel Bedel for Haverhill were returned to the new Legislature, and were at once accorded recognition commensurate with their character and ability. (*State Papers*, vol. xx. *passim*.)

Colonel Bedel died in 1787 in the full prospect of supplementing a useful and distinguished military career by one as honorable on the civic side in public affairs. (See also Biography of Timothy Bedel by Edgar Aldrich, *Proceedings N. H. Hist. Soc.*, vol. iii. pp. 194–231.)

¹ Haldimand Papers, Coll. Vt. Hist. Soc., vol. ii. p. 55.

“This junto, of which General Bailey is the soul, are endeavoring to set the populace against their present leaders by insinuating to them that they are tories and intend to sell Vermont, &c.”¹

It is entirely to Colonel Morey's credit that he was the subject of such criticism as this at the hands of the British-Canadian officials. Indeed, all the evidence which throws light on the character of the man at that time vindicates the loyalty and patriotism of Colonel Morey in the cause of independence.

The circumstance in which he was placed and the attitude he assumed in State politics put him at a serious disadvantage in his relations with the dominant party in New Hampshire.²

In November, 1779, Capt. Joshua Howard, of Haverhill, was promoted to be second major in place of Major Hale.³ In the records this officer's name appears occasionally as Hayward, as well as Howard. There is nothing to indicate that any changes were made in the field officers of the regiment after the advancement of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston until March 1, 1783, when the House of Representatives voted: ⁴—

“That Capt. Ebenezer Green [of Lyme] be and hereby is appointed Lieut.-Col. of the twelfth regiment of militia in this State.”

“That Joshua Howard, Esq^r [of Haverhill] be and he hereby is appointed first Major of the twelfth regiment of Militia in this State.”

“That Capt. Edwards Bucknam [of Lancaster] be and he hereby is appointed a Second Major of the twelfth regiment of Militia in this State.”

The Council records, as now preserved, do not indicate a concurrence in these votes by this body. Perhaps there was an error of omission at this point on the part of the recording officer. It will be noted that Capt. Edwards Bucknam is named by his title. This may and probably does indicate that a company or companies had at this date been organized farther north than Gunthwaite (Lisbon),⁵ and that Captain Bucknam had been in command of one of them. There is significance in the appointment of a major to be located in the north part of the territory of the regiment. It presupposes a development of the organization either already in progress or expected in that direction.

The numbering of Morey's regiment in the Vermont military establishment has not been ascertained with absolute certainty,

¹ Coll. Vt. Hist. Soc., vol. ii. p. 178; Amory's Life of John Sullivan, p. 305.

² Biography of Israel Morey by ex-Gov. Roswell Farnham, Proceedings N. H. Hist. Soc., withheld for reconstruction and revision.

³ State Papers, vol. viii. p. 834.

⁴ State Papers, vol. viii. p. 972.

⁵ State Papers, vol. viii. p. 21.

though it was assigned as a regiment east of the river to the brigade of Gen. Peter Olcott. Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, according to the historian of Hanover, became the third in the Vermont arrangement, and Morey's was probably the first.¹

From the date of Colonel Johnston's advancement to the colonelcy in January, 1782, he continued in command, and his regiment existed territorially as it had been during the war until the State government had been reorganized under the Constitution of 1784.² In the latter part of that year the laws governing the militia were remodelled on a peace basis, and a resulting rearrangement of regiments and reappointment or reassignment of officers ensued.

Twenty-five regiments of infantry were established, besides several regiments of artillery and cavalry. The northern regiment became the Twenty-Fifth, and contained the towns of Lyman, Landaff, Lincoln, Concord (alias Gunthwaite), Cockburne (Columbia), Franconia, Littleton, Dalton, Lancaster, Dartmouth (Jefferson), Northumberland, Stratford, Colebrook, and Percy (Stark). Joseph Whipple, of Dartmouth, became Colonel, and held the command until the reorganization in 1792.³ Bath was included in the Haverhill (Thirteenth) regiment in 1784, with Moses Dow as Colonel.

This was an interesting and progressive period for the militia. John Sullivan was Major-General from 1784 to 1786, and subsequently commander-in-chief for three years by virtue of his office as president of the State.⁴ The prestige of General Sullivan's name and his active influence promoted a healthful *esprit de corps* in the militia of the new State. With a general revision of the laws and reorganization of the militia in December, 1792, the towns of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment, with little change and with the adoption of a new feature, the battalion arrangement, became the Twenty-Fourth. Concord (Lisbon), Lyman, Littleton, Franconia, Lincoln, and Dalton were the first battalion, and Lancaster, Northumberland, Dartmouth, Percy, Coleburne (Colebrook), Cockburne (Columbia), Stewartstown, and Stratford constituting the second. In 1793, Concord (Lisbon) and Lyman were severed from the Twenty-Fourth and joined with the Thirteenth Regiment. At the same time the battalion division was altered, and Lancaster, Littleton, Dalton, Franconia, State Hill (Bethlehem), and Jefferson constituted the first battalion, and the towns above them the

¹ Records of Governor and Council of Vt., vol. ii. p. 88.

² Biography by J. Q. Bittinger, *Granite Monthly*, vol. xv. p. 85.

³ Biography by Chester B. Jordan, *Proceedings N. H. Hist. Soc.*, vol. ii. p. 289.

⁴ Amory's *Life of John Sullivan*, p. 437.

second.¹ This was the status of the regiment until December, 1804. Coös County had been established in the previous year. The towns of Coös County were continued in the Twenty-Fourth Regiment, while Bath, Lyman, and Landaff were made a first battalion, and Littleton, Bethlehem, Lincoln, and Franconia constituted the second of the newly formed Thirty-Second Regiment.² This regiment was now an established feature of the general arrangement continuing practically unchanged for half a century.

The commanders of the Twenty-Fourth Regiment in their order from 1793 to 1804 were Edwards Bucknam, of Lancaster, 1793; Jabez Parsons, of Colebrook, 1799; Joel Barlow, of Stratford, 1801; and Richard C. Everett,³ of Lancaster, 1804.

Benjamin Kimball, of Bath, in 1805, when the organization of the Thirty-Second Regiment for Northern Grafton was effected, became the first commandant.⁴

In estimating the number of enrolled militia in any town in the period succeeding the Revolution, it must be remembered that the Militia Act of March 18, 1780, continued the existing provision for two classes, — the train band, composed of youth and men from sixteen to forty years of age, and an alarm list, composed of men from forty to sixty years of age. By the Act of December 28, 1792, the alarm list was abolished and the military age was from eighteen to forty. It was made sixteen to forty in 1795 (June 10). This was the age for a long period afterwards. By the Act of June 24, 1786, towns which could furnish thirty-two privates and the proper number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers (thirteen) were required to establish one company; but when a town had less than thirty-two privates and a sufficient number of officers they were joined to such other corps as the field officer might think proper.

By Act of December 24, 1792, which was really a new military code, the number of privates for a company was fixed at sixty-four, with no provision for a less number for the first company or a greater for the second.

Littleton, therefore, at some time between 1790 and 1800, as the census statistics would indicate, became entitled to a full com-

¹ Compiled Laws of 1805, p. 246.

² Compiled Laws of 1805, p. 251.

³ Biography of Richard C. Everett by Chester B. Jordan, *Proceedings Grafton and Coös Counties Bar Association*, vol. i. p. 437.

⁴ From 1792 to 1816 regimental commanders were, by law, accorded the rank of lieutenant-colonel commandant, and the incumbent held rank equivalent to that before and after that period accorded to a colonel. An aid to the governor in the same period was also designated and ranked as a lieutenant-colonel commandant.

pany of sixty-four privates, independently of other towns. Persons in disability and the classes exempt by law would render the available enrolment less than the census might seem to permit.

A peculiar feature of the re-enacted provision of the law of 1780 relating to the body of reserves designated as the alarm list, and which existed with various modifications from 1775 to 1792, at one time including men from fifty to sixty-five years, at another those from fifty to seventy years, and at another those from forty to sixty, was a provision that a captain of a company in the alarm list should hold rank as colonel, lieutenant as lieutenant-colonel, and ensign as major. The reason for this peculiar rule in the rank of these officers is not apparent. At the date of the repeal of this law, Littleton could have had but a small contingent for the alarm list. The organization of this branch of the service, requiring certain military duties from men between the ages of forty and sixty, fifty and sixty-five, or fifty and seventy, was an outgrowth of the necessities of revolutionary conditions, and ceased to be a feature of the system within a few years after the settlement of permanent State and federal governments with reasonable certainty of continuing peace.

The population of Littleton is not given in the census of 1785. It is not known that any town organization existed for this municipality till 1787. It may be assumed, however, that the neighboring towns sparsely settled, while the war was in progress, like Littleton, Dalton, Franconia, Lincoln, and Lyman, but afterwards steadily increasing in population, were now adopting methods of organization in the militia under existing laws, and that men and officers were distributed in some practicable way consistent with prevailing conditions. By the census of 1790 Littleton had a population of ninety-six. This would presuppose a military enrolment of about twenty. In 1800 the population was three hundred and eighty-one, and the enrolment might be estimated at seventy-five. Doubtless the settlers maintained their connections after the war with the military, supplied a due complement of men, and were accorded official recognition in the companies. This supposition would account for some of the military titles that were borne by prominent men of this settlement. Among these were Capt. Peleg Williams, Capt. Thomas Miner, Capt. Samuel Learned, Capt. David Lindsey, Capt. Elkanah Hoskins,¹

¹ Hoskins was a soldier of the Revolution, and subsequently a participant in Shays' Rebellion. He came to northern New Hampshire after the failure of this uprising and on account of his connection with it. This possibly is where he acquired his military title.

Capt. Ebenezer Pingree, Capt. Caleb Hopkinson, and Capt. Samuel Hudson, neither of whom, so far as any record now extant shows, with the exception possibly of Peleg Williams, had acquired the rank of captain in the active service in the Revolution. At some time between 1790 and 1800 the town was accorded a separate company. Capt. James Williams, Lieut. Nathaniel Webster, and Ensign Jonas Nurse were its officers. This is on the authority of Mrs. Martha (Nurse) Goodwin, a daughter of Ensign Nurse. She recollected the occasion of their first training. The men were entertained by the officers at the public tavern. Each of the officers, it may be noted, was an innkeeper. Mrs. Goodwin remembered that the officers dined in the house and the men were treated with nutcakes and cheese on the outside. In her reminiscences Mrs. Goodwin made no superfluous allusion to the subject of supplementary refreshment. In those days this was *sine qua non* at trainings and musters. Those affairs took place at the tavern kept by the several officers in town.

In time the growth of population allowed a division into two companies, — one in the north part, including the village; and the other in the southwest part, taking in the Rankin Mills region and West Littleton. This was not later than 1814, and perhaps earlier. No State record of the appointment of company officers is extant for the years between the close of the Revolution and 1816. From the latter date for a period of about forty years, they are recorded in the office of the Adjutant-General at Concord. Prior to that time casual records and traditions are the source of such information as we have as to the personnel of company officers.

The date of the organization of the first separate military company at Littleton may be fixed approximately by the first mention of James Williams as Captain in the town records, which was in 1799. The succession of commanders of the company, according to the same test, would be, (2) Capt. Nathaniel Webster, (3) Capt. Andrew Rankin, (4) Capt. Perley Robins, (5) Capt. David Goodall, Jr., (6) Capt. Noah Farr, (7) Capt. David Rankin, (8) Capt. Guy Ela, (9) Capt. Elihu Sargent.

It will not be understood that this statement of the official succession in the first Littleton company or companies has the sanction of definite records, and it is of course quite possible that the first organization of a separate company in town was at an earlier date than is indicated by the evidence on which our supposition is based.

The assumptions here given preference are those that seem the most probable when the record is read with reference to traditional evidence which is apparently authentic and reasonable.

David Rankin had become Major of the regiment in 1814, and of course had previously been Captain of his company. Guy Ela is remembered as a Captain by persons now living, as is James Williams. Descendants of Elihu Sargent exhibit his commission, and in the instrument (1814) he is named as Captain of the *second* company in Littleton. James Williams became known later as Major, perhaps acquiring the title by a staff appointment. George Little, a village merchant of a subsequent date, had the same title. Possibly he obtained it before coming to Littleton. Certain reliance is placed upon the significance of the mention of a person in a public record in the early times by a military or other title of honor, because they were considered important and a misapplication in formal documents was not tolerated. In tables given elsewhere in the work, the full roster of Littleton men in commission in the militia is elaborated.

This review of the relations of the people of the town and the regions with which it was associated in military affairs has been developed with careful reference to authentic historical records and publications, and with special scrutiny of the laws of the province and State which governed the subject. The absence of certain information at several important points is an embarrassment which is fully realized. Nevertheless, in the general outline of the narrative and in many important features the course of events has been traced with care and scrupulous attention to the available sources of local and State history. Without this effort some lines of inquiry might have remained obscure and some important facts might have passed beyond recovery.

LIII.

FREEMASONRY.

BY ALBERT STILLMAN BATCHELLOR.

THE institution of Freemasonry gained an organized establishment in New Hampshire in 1736. This was in St. John's Lodge at Portsmouth. It received its authority and privileges immediately from a deputy of the Earl of London, then Grand Master of England. A long period of war and political commotion intervened between this event and the conclusion of the War of the Revolution. In such times it would not be expected that an institution having for its great objects "the restraint of improper desires and passions, the cultivation of an active benevolence, and the promotion of a correct knowledge of the duties we owe to God, our neighbor and ourselves," would find the general temper and disposition of men at all congenial to its advancement. Until the reign of peace fairly began, Freemasonry seems to have accomplished little more than to hold its own in this State.

Five lodges preceded the establishment of a Grand Lodge. This was effected in 1789, and the eminent soldier and statesman, Gen. John Sullivan, then President of the State, became the first Grand Master.

After the organization of a Grand Lodge, the extension and increase of Freemasonry kept pace with the general prosperity. Lodges multiplied, and attracted the best men and strongest minds of the principal communities. It is said that fifty of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence had been members of this fraternity. For a long period no imitative organization arose as a rival to this order. The location of subordinate lodges of course followed the centres of population and municipal prominence. Littleton continued to be one of the "least of the cities of Judah" for nearly seventy-five years from its first settlement in 1770. Northumberland, Lancaster, Bath, Haverhill, and Waterford, Vt., had meantime enjoyed superior positions as local "capitals."

Freemasonry and other similar institutions which take root in the social character of man do not assume the form of active and

efficient organizations until they find the advanced fruits of industry and civil progress at their disposal. Hence the first organic work of the institution is exemplified in the more advanced communities. The lodges first established in this vicinity were North Star, at Northumberland in 1797; Union, at Haverhill in 1799; Meridian Sun, at Bath in 1815; and Morning Dawn, at Waterford, Vt., in 1818. The relations of these lodges to Freemasonry in this section, and particularly Littleton, will be considered in their order.

Northumberland gained early importance as a military post. It had a fort in the French and Indian War, and another in the Revolution. Here the settlers assembled for safety in times of alarm. The town became a centre of trade and occupied a position of importance as compared with the other early settlements in the vicinity. Several Freemasons who had become residents of the "Coös Country" obtained a charter for a lodge, dated the eighteenth day of December, 1797, to be designated as North Star, No. 8, and to be established at Northumberland. The lodge was continued at this place only until 1800, in which year it was moved to Lancaster. Two citizens of Littleton appear by the returns and records to have been recipients of the degrees at Northumberland. These were Levi Aldrich and James Rankin, Jr.

The first Freemason of Littleton, so far as has been ascertained, was Levi Aldrich. He was a son of Gen. George Aldrich, a veteran of the War of the Revolution, who was prominent in Masonry and in public affairs. Levi received his degrees in 1799, but the exact dates cannot be ascertained. He was present at the "raising" of Mr. Rankin, and evidently is to be ranked as his senior in the craft. Mr. Aldrich was a native of Westmoreland. Levi Aldrich settled in Littleton as early as 1796. In that year he held the town offices of collector and constable, and was a Selectman in 1797. It is said that he occupied the farm on which Mr. C. Frank Lewis now lives. His wife, Sybil Merrill, was also of Westmoreland. She deceased before he removed from Littleton, and he subsequently remarried.

At this period a considerable emigration from the States into Canada was in progress. Superior inducements to settlers were offered by the government. This was an attraction to many residents of New Hampshire and Vermont. The relief which self-imposed exile to the Provinces gave to poor debtors was another motive which impelled the movement from the States.

Mr. Aldrich removed to Barnston in 1800. He at once identified himself with the brethren of the fraternity along the line.

In 1809 he appears as a charter member of Lively Stone Lodge, established at the Hall of Samuel Pomeroy at Derby Line, Vt.

The War of 1812 so disturbed the relations of the brethren of this lodge, belonging as they did on both sides of the line, that the Canadians obtained from the Grand Lodge of Canada a charter for a new lodge, which was styled Golden Rule Lodge and located at Stanstead.

Mr. Aldrich was one of the charter members of that lodge, and Tyler from 1814 to 1823. He died in 1832.

The second Littleton Freemason was James Rankin, Jr. He was a son of Elder James Rankin and a man of eccentric character. This led him to extremes in a variety of undertakings. At one period he was an exhorter in the Methodist denomination. He was made a Master Mason March 19, 1799; was subsequently identified with Meridian Sun Lodge at Bath and with Morning Dawn at Waterford. It is inferred that he had some unmasonic propensities from the fact that he was admonished by North Star Lodge, and afterwards suspended for six months by Morning Dawn. He resided in this town until about 1810, when he removed to Canada, and lived near the hamlet now known as Smith's Mills near Stanstead. He died in 1820.

Union Lodge, No. 10, was established at Haverhill under a charter dated January 3, 1799. Among the prominent men in the organization were Gen. Moody Bedel, Hon. Stephen P. Webster, and Gen. Moses Dow. The lodge was removed to Orford in 1809.¹ While located there Edward Sawyer was one of its initiates. He brought the lodge into some notoriety by his alleged connection subsequently with the Morgan affair. He became a colonel of the New York State Militia, and was indicted in the latter part of 1826 upon a charge of being an accessory to the exit of Morgan from Western New York.² The "Anti-Masonic Almanac" of 1834 states that he was "a very respectable mechanic."

In an editorial in the "Boston Herald" of May 24, 1884, which clears off some of the current nonsense about "the oldest Mason," he was represented as residing at Grand Blanc, Mich., the oldest Freemason but one then living. Capt. Sylvanus Hatch, of Port Lavacca, Tex., was his senior in this regard, having been initiated earlier than Colonel Sawyer, but in the same year, 1809. The article quoted gives Grand Secretary Berry of Maine as its authority. Mr. Berry had made this subject a specialty, and his state-

¹ Proceedings Grand Lodge, N. H., vol. i. pp. 145, 148.

² Weed's Autobiography, vol. i. p. 23; History of the Morgan Affair by Robert Morris, LL.D., p. 151.

ment is no doubt deserving of the utmost confidence. Both of these venerable Freemasons have since deceased, though Colonel Sawyer's death preceded that of Captain Hatch.

The next Freemason becoming a resident of this town, of whom there is any information, was Joseph Emerson Dow. He was made a Master Mason in Union Lodge at Haverhill, May 20, 1799. He was a son of Gen. Moses Dow, before mentioned, and father of Moses A. Dow, the successful editor and publisher. Joseph E. Dow resided here from 1807 to 1811, and was our first resident lawyer. His house was at North Littleton, which was then the principal settlement. He was born at Haverhill in 1777, and died at Franconia, August 25, 1837. He held many local offices, and was a very useful citizen in the communities where he dwelt, but was not otherwise successful for himself.¹

Meridian Sun, No. 25, of Bath, became the nearest Masonic institution that was accessible to citizens of Littleton and so continued to be till the fall of 1818. It maintained a very high standing socially in Bath for many years. Its rolls of membership bore the names of Swan, Payson, Hutchins, Jonathan Smith, and many other worthy and notable men. Not one of its members is now known to be among the living, and its local records are lost. Much of the interesting story of their Masonic labors and recreations is forever buried with the actors or obliterated with their archives. One story of the craft at Bath has become famous and a part of the common stock of the older narrators.

It seems that the brethren were accustomed to celebrate St. John's Day on an elaborate scale and with religious regularity. On one of their festive occasions, Rev. David Sutherland, the celebrated Scotch Presbyterian clergyman of the place, was present, though not a member of the order, and was invited to propose a sentiment. The reverend gentleman responded with due caution but with pungent wit. He said: "May all Masons be good men; and, if it be a righteous institution, may all good men be Masons."

As Bath was the commercial emporium of the Ammonoosuc Valley, it naturally became the principal centre of other popular activities.

Its lodge of Freemasons held its first regular communication in 1815. James Rankin, Jr., and Nathaniel Rix, Jr., of Littleton, at once identified themselves with this lodge.

Mr. Rix had lived many years in Canada, and probably re-

¹ Granite Monthly, vol. x. p. 229; Proceedings Grafton and Coös Counties Bar Association, 1893, vol. ii. p. 416.

ceived his Masonic degrees in that province or near the line in Vermont; but definite information as to that point has not been found.

Asa Gould and Daniel Carter, two West Littleton farmers, next appeared as candidates for the degrees at Bath. They both were made Entered Apprentices August 27, 1817, Fellow Crafts June 17, 1818. On the 8th of April, 1819, they were both raised to the degree of Master Mason in the then new Morning Dawn Lodge at Waterford.

Mr. Gould was a native of Henniker, a farmer who had resided several years in Vermont, but passed the most of his life in Littleton. He was a Democrat in politics, but without church affiliations. He lived on the Joseph Albee place, more recently owned by mining operators, and died in 1849.

Mr. Carter was born in Pembroke in 1773, and came to Littleton about 1794. He was always a farmer, a Democrat, and a Methodist. He occupied the farm which his son, George Carter, Esq., of this village, cultivated with large success.

Anson Wheeler of Littleton followed Mr. Carter and Mr. Gould in Meridian Sun Lodge. He received the E. A. degree December 24, 1817; F. C. July 15, 1818; M. M. November 11, 1818. He was a well-known citizen of this town. His blacksmith shop was located near the Tillotson Wheeler store on the east side of the road. These places were on the farm at North Littleton, now owned by George W. Richardson. Mr. Wheeler became a resident of Ann Arbor, Mich., in his later years, and died at that place.

Another associate of these early craftsmen at Bath, who was a resident of Littleton, was Major George Little. He was a well-known merchant and a man of general affairs. Of large capacity and broad views, he stood among the first business men of this region. He had wealth, but it was his own personality that made him the man of mark that he was in the midst of prominent contemporaries.

Elijah Sabine Woolson, while a resident of Lisbon, received his degrees in Meridian Sun Lodge, being made a Master Mason April 15, 1825. He bore a high character as a public official and as a business man. He was a useful and energetic member of this community for a long term of years, and died respected by all who knew him. He was one of the petitioners for the establishment of Kane Lodge at Lisbon in 1858.

Lodges had been established previously at Danville, St. Johnsbury, Newbury, and other places in the neighboring counties of Vermont, and a Masonic sentiment was created which stimulated

the brethren along the Connecticut Valley to organize themselves into a Masonic body. Waterford was then a flourishing village, and there they determined to erect the altar.

The petition to the Grand Lodge of Vermont for the charter for Morning Dawn Lodge has been lost or is not accessible.

The Early Records, Grand Lodge of Vermont, Reprint, p. 209, informs us that "a petition of sundry brethren in Waterford was presented." It was voted to grant a charter. The date of it is given in the early records as October 7, 1818.

The Record Book of Morning Dawn Lodge, No. 48, has been preserved. November 12, 1818, is the date of the minutes of the first meeting contained in the book. The last meeting of which there is a record is that of November 20, 1828. A report of the secretary on the financial affairs of the lodge is on a loose sheet, dated December 18, 1828.

For the meeting of November 12, 1818, the record is that the

"Lodge opened for the first time on the first degree of Masonry for the despatch of business, with the following officers and brethren present: A. Jacobs, Master; D. Quimby, S. W. P. T.; H. Quimby, J. W.; N. Pike, Treasurer; N. Rix, Jr., Secretary; Isaac Farrington, S. Deacon; Daniel Pike, J. D., and other brethren, viz.: H. Holbrook, J. Joslin, S. Gaskell, A. Gould, B. Pike, H. Cole, Daniel Carter, A. Wheeler, J. Rankin, Frye, and Kidder."

How these officers were designated we are not informed. The book of by-laws has not been preserved. That might add to our information concerning the preliminary doings of the grantees of the charter. At this meeting of November 12, which, it will be noted, was within a month and two or three days after the receipt of their authority to proceed with the organization, two Littleton men, Comfort Day and Amasa Wheelock, presented their petitions. At this meeting "a committee was voted to agree with Mr. Caswell for the use of his hall and firewood and candles for the term of three months; the committee reported we could obtain them for one dollar per month. Lodge voted to accept. Chose a committee to settle with Mr. Caswell for the use of the hall heretofore. Reported that he charged sixty-seven cents per night. Lodge voted to accept the charge."

These votes indicate previous gatherings of the brethren or meetings of the lodge.

It appeared, also, by the record of this meeting, that Nathaniel Cook, Sen. Warden, had deceased, and Harvey Holbrook was chosen to the vacancy.

This record is continued without interruption for ten years, and is largely filled with the routine business which possesses no general interest.

In reviewing it some entries will be found which illustrate the peculiarities of the times, or yield personal items of historic interest.

Two dollars was the candidate's preliminary deposit; ten dollars, the next; and three dollars for raising; fifteen dollars, full fee. Clergymen received them for one dollar, the balance remitted.

December 10 a code of by-laws was reported and accepted.

Feb. 14, 1819. "Bro. Rankin's case had under consideration and voted to suspend him for the term of two months."

"Voted to pay Mr. Caswell for the use of the hall and candles the last quarter three dollars."

June 3rd, 1819. "Voted to remove the place of meeting of the Lodge on the day of our installation and in future to the hall of Mr. Seth B. Ellis."

"Voted to have Bro. W. Jacobs give notice to the Lodge at St. Johnsbury of our installation."

"Voted to have Bro. Albee Hurlburt invite the Lodge at Lancaster to our installation."

"Voted to have the Secretary invite by letter the Lodge at Bath to attend our installation."

June 9. "The instalment of our Lodge took place by warrant from the Grand Lodge to R. W. John H. Cotton, who presided as Grand Master, and who filled the several stations of the Grand Lodge with the brethren following: W. Jude Kimball, D. G. M.; — Wilson, S. G. W.; W. Peck, J. G. W.; W. ———, G. T.; Br. Lyman, G. S.; Br. Phineas Peck, G. C.; Br. Joseph Haseltine, G. Marshal; Br. Elijah Davis, S. G. D.; Br. Wilson, J. G. D.; Br. Armington, G. S. B.; Br. Elisha Cushman, G. T.

The procession proceeded to the meeting-house, where a discourse was delivered by the Grand Chaplain, from 1 Corinthians iii. 11-15. The lodge was then duly installed, and the following brethren inaugurated to their respective offices. (See table for list of these officers.)

At the next meeting, July 1, we get a back sight at some features of the meeting.

"Voted to have Bros. Wheeler and Gregory pay the Musick for services at Installation as they had agreed."

"Voted to pay Capt. Freeman for two quarts of rum, and trouble of house on the day of Installation two dollars and fifty cents."

The annual meeting was November 4, 1819. Rev. Dr. Blumley, a visitor, installed the newly elected officers.

"Voted to have the Stewards agree with some person to furnish the Lodge with necessary refreshments for the term of six months, and that the Stewards be furnished with cash to meet the disbursements."

Dec. 1. "Voted to hire an Instructor to instruct the Lodge in the Masonic Art, so long as the subscription money shall last."

Apr. 27, 1820. "Voted to have a Pedestal and a Pillar."

The record indicates that the lodge often responded to the calls of charity, and that differences between the brethren were usually referred to committees for adjustment.

The instructor seems to have been among the brethren in 1820, for the lodge voted to pay for the hall used by him.

Oct. 19. The Lodge was removed to the hall of Mr. Oakes.¹

"Voted that spirituous liquors be prohibited in the Lodge after this date."

The provision in the by-laws for assessments was disapproved.

June 14, 1821. "Voted to purchase silk, red, for sashes for the officers of this Lodge, likewise Trimming for the same."

June 25. The Lodge celebrated St. John's day in private by listening to an oration by Dr. Thomas McDole, and to a recitation of a section of the first degree by Bros. Kidder and Barker.

June 24, 1822. Celebrated St. John's Day. "Received a sermon delivered by Rev. David Sutherland."

Aug. 29. Voted to summon Bro. Ralph Bugbee [Senior] before the Lodge.

This, the late Nathan Pike, Jr., told us was a case of discipline growing out of a practical joke played off upon the brethren by the doctor at his house-raising. After many adjournments it ended in an apology by the doctor.

June 24, 1823. Celebrated St. John's Day. Discourse was by Rev. Mr. Hall for which the Lodge voted him \$5.00.

May 9, 1824. "Voted to have a Mark Masters Lodge in this place."

Dec. 30. "Voted to hire a lecturing master for the benefit of this Lodge. \$30 appropriated from the funds of the Lodge for this purpose."

¹ Henry Oakes, formerly a merchant of this town, and grandfather of Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster.

Nov. 31, 1825. "Voted to take the 'Masonic Mirror' six months."

May 10. The test degree received from Chas. Abbott by several members.

June 15. "Voted to dine at Brother Pike's at the festival, 25th instant. Chose Brother C. Day as Grand Marshal and Brother A. Brackett as Marshal of the Ladies.

"Voted to have the Master engage the St. Johnsbury Band of Music to play at the Festival."

Aug. 18. "Voted the Lodge accept Wm. Mann's hall the ensuing year on the following terms, viz.: The Hall furnished and candles and furniture gratis, and liquor at cost freight and three per cent. coms."

Nov. 9. "Wm. Brackett, James Joslyn and Laban Tift chosen a committee to procure the use of the hall from Lyman Dewey, who reported that he would furnish refreshments and accommodations on the same conditions proposed and agreed to by Mr. Mann."

July 26, 1828. "E[than] A[llen] Crawford was then initiated into the degree of entered apprentice in due form."

This was the last degree work performed by the lodge.

Aug. 6. "An address was read to the lodge by Brother Erastus Fairbanks and another by N. F. Morrison."

"Voted that the lodge approve of the ground which Mr. Fairbanks has taken and that something of the kind might be beneficial to the public and the Fraternity."

Nov. 20, 1828. Seven of the brethren were present and filled the offices as follows:—Sam'l M. Cobb, W. M. P. T.; Dennison Pike, S. W. P. T.; R. F. Rowell, J. W. P. T.; James Joslyn, Treas. P. T.; M. F. Morrison, Secty?; Herbert Quimby, S. D. P. T.; N. Pike, J. D.; H. Quimby, Tyler.

The annual election of officers was had. (See table.)

"Voted to give Brother Dennison Pike one dollar per evening for every evening his hall is occupied by the Lodge the ensuing year."

"Voted section of the By-laws making it incumbent on the lodge to meet at 1 o'clock P. M. be repealed.

Voted that the hour of meeting for the Lodge in future shall be at 4 o'clock P.M.

There being no further business the Lodge closed in due form.¹

The End."

¹ Among the candidates who completed the third degree in Morning Dawn and who appear to have been of Littleton, were Daniel Carter and Asa Gould, April 8, 1819; Amasa Wheelock and Merrill Williams, May 6, 1819; Jonathan Rowell, June 3, 1819; Clement Gould and Comfort Day, Feb. 3, 1820; James Williams, Jr., May 25, 1820; Capt. Tilletson Wheeler, June 29, 1820; Laban Tift, Oct. 19, 1820; David Webster, Feb. 7, 1821; Wm. Brackett and Wm. Burns, Sept. 26, 1821; Walter Charl-

The anti-Masonic movement of 1826 rapidly gathered force. In no State was it more violent than in Vermont. A State government was chosen under its impetus. Society and the churches were in accord with the most extreme elements of party zealots. The recreant Mason was regarded with much more public favor than the ordinary citizen who had never been counted among the ritualists. To adhere to the institution of Freemasonry was more than unpopular, it was infamous. To hold to an open profession of fidelity to the craft required an abundance of the stuff of which martyrs are made. To maintain open organizations of such men was more than could be expected of human nature in the aggregate. Such was the atmosphere that surrounded the little lodge at Waterford from 1826 to 1828. And thus was finished the work of Morning Dawn Lodge. Its history had been wrought out in harmony. The best men of the community had been drawn to it. The brethren had cultivated the amenities of good fellowship without encouraging vice or excess. They had sustained their lodge as an educator, as a harmonizer, and as an example of benevolent endeavor.

The Morgan affair, however, had been made a means throughout the country of rallying the discontented elements of the political parties of that day, with the fanatical faction of the people, for a crusade against the institution of Freemasonry. Politicians who were in desperate straits for the lack of contestable issues made much capital out of this material. Men invariably become restless within the lines of political parties of long standing. There was in the Morgan affair, as its foster parents fashioned it, just enough food for fanaticism, just enough of a political issue, just enough of opportunity for demagogues, to nourish an ephemeral movement. It served its purpose. The party men who were ripe for sedition were accommodated. In the agitation they cared not so much for the protest against Freemasonry as for the rebuke they were to administer to the management of the old parties. They all became Whigs and Democrats after this diversion. It was the method of transformation from Republicans and Federalists. Some fanatics meantime were made happy and some demagogues were exalted. Thirty years later a similar political emeute occurred, — the native American, in dire peril from the alleged

ton, Oct. 26, 1821; Joseph Pingree, Michael Fitzgerald, and Otis Batchelder, Nov. 28, 1821; Sewell Brackett and Aaron Brackett, Dec. 26, 1821; S. Hurlburt, Feb. 20, 1823; Amasa Kellogg, April 24, 1823; Adams Moore, July 17, 1823; Samuel Kelley, Nov. 13, 1823; Simeon B. Johnson, April 8, 1824; Asa Robins, Aug. 5, 1824; Hiram B. Smith, Dec. 2, 1824; Stephen Steere and Simeon Remick, June 15, 1826; Enoch B. Simonds, Dec. 14, 1826.

machinations of the Pope, who was a "good enough Morgan" in 1854 for their purposes. The Know-Nothing movement, so called, uniting the discontented members of old political parties with a lively mixture of demagoguery and fanaticism had its run on the political boards and served a political purpose. It gave the rank and file an opportunity to run a dividing line across the old parties. It protected individuals from political persecution on account of desertion from party; for in such revolt the individual cannot be successfully dealt with as a political traitor, he is merged in the multitude. "Unsuccessful rebellion is treason; successful is revolution." From the din and smoke raised by this American party a reorganized democracy and a newly organized Republican party appeared forty-eight years ago; not a few political observers believe that a repetition of this history on other lines is impending. It is significant of the hollowness of the professions of that anti-Masonic party, judging these so-called principles by the rule of permanency, that almost the whole people have returned to the forms of secret organization, borrowed from Freemasonry for the advancement of various beneficent undertakings; and Freemasonry as an institution is the strongest and most respected social organization in the world, more firmly established than at any time previous to the great agitation.

In fact, the American party accomplished its mission of political revolution by a secret organization with many forms similar to those of Freemasonry. Methods which in 1826 appeared to be the bone of the body politic, in 1854 and 1855 had become a sovereign antidote for all its ills.

Whatever may have been the philosophy of anti-Masonry as a moral or political movement, it resulted in a temporary check upon the institution of Freemasonry in a large section of the country. There were but very few of the subordinate bodies that withstood the storm of abuse, obloquy, and persecution, which pursued both organization and individual.

In Waterford they withdrew patronage from the adhering Masons of the medical profession, and refused to support the Masonic clergy. They razed Dr. Bugbee's fences to the ground, and pelted his cattle with stones and clubs. The highway separated his lands, and the determination of the public to allow him no underpass for his cattle was one method adopted to punish him for his Freemasonry. In a long agitation and litigation he finally prevailed. This part of the road was long known as the Anti-Masonic Bridge. They demanded of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Read Hall,

of Concord, Vt., that he withdraw from the order. He withdrew from membership in his lodge. They then demanded that he denounce the order. He refused, because he knew nothing in it to denounce. Incensed at this, they compelled him to leave his church, which had become strong under his pastorate, and to forsake Essex County Grammar School, which had become famous as well as prosperous under his instruction and guidance. It is no inconsiderable part of his fame that to him belonged the honor of founding the first normal school, and of organizing that system of instruction in this country. It was at Concord, Vt., that he organized, in 1823, the first school in the United States for the training of teachers. This department of the Essex County School he continued till 1830.¹

The Rev. Thomas Hall, at Waterford, suffered by the same intolerance. His case is one of special historic interest. A partial record of the action of the society and of the church has been preserved. The initiative in the formal proceedings seems to have been taken by the society. The official report is brief but suggestive, and is given in full.

The members of the Congregational Society in Waterford are hereby notified and warned to meet at the dwelling house of Lyman Dewey in Waterford on Thursday the ninth instant at two o'clock in the afternoon to act on the following articles, viz.

First. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

Secondly. To see what method the Society will take respecting the present difficulties that exist and to see whether they will keep Mr. Hall or dismiss him.

JONAS CARPENTER, *Society Clerk*.

WATERFORD, April 1st, 1829.

WATERFORD, April 9th, 1829. The members of the Congregational Society met agreeable to the above warning and the meeting was opened by reading this warning. Then proceeded to business.

And first Choose Harvey Holbrook moderator. Secondly voted to Choose a Committee to Draft a resolution to lay before the Society.

Then Chose Harvey Holbrook Esq. Dea. William Ezekiel Cutter and Joseph Knights, Jr. for said Committee.

The Committee withdrew for a Short time and then made the following report.

Mr. Hall, Sir. at a meeting of the 1st Congregational Society in Waterford a Committee of four persons were Chosen (viz.) Harvey Holbrook Esq. Dea. William Holbrook Ezekiel Cutter and Joseph Knight Jr. for the purpose of Seeing what method it was best to take respecting

¹ Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, vol. iii. p. 43.

the present difficulty that exists respecting Free Masonry and said Committee require that you shall withdraw from the Institution of Free masonry as far as this that you shall not meet with them nor uphold the Institution as long as we shall Continue to retain you as a minister of the gospel.

But we would have it understood that should you leave this Country and go to foreign lands we do not wish to bind your conscience and of course you will have free liberty to act as you please — which report was read and excepted by a unanimous vote except one — Then Chose Dea. Wm. Holbrook to present said resolutions to Mr. Thomas Hall and then Mr. Hall came before the Society and manifested his acceptance of said resolutions and its requirements.

Then voted to Dissolve said meeting.

JONAH CARPENTER, *Society Clerk*.¹

In 1830 Mr. Hall requested a dismissal for the reason that a minority of the church had become aggrieved on account of his relations with Freemasonry. A council was constituted in May, and the subject fully considered. Rev. Leonard Worcester, Rev. Drury Fairbank, and Rev. S. R. Hall were among the members. The minority of the church made a statement to the effect that they had no grounds of dissatisfaction against the pastor except his connection with the Masonic institution, but that they should be led to withdraw support from him on that account. The majority of the church stated in writing that they did not desire to have their pastor taken from them because he was a Mason. It also appeared that Mr. Hall had withdrawn himself from all Masonic meetings, and that he neither expected nor desired to have anything more to do with the institution. The minority of the church demanded, as a condition of their support, that he should renounce his connection with the institution. The pastor declined to go to that extent, and the council stated that it did not by any means appear but that this was as far as the pastor could conscientiously go in regard to this matter. They declared that for themselves they should not insist upon his going farther, and that in their judgment his brethren ought not to insist upon it. In the course of their statement the council say they “are by no means regardless of the feelings of their beloved brethren of the minority. It is no matter of wonder to them that under existing circumstances their brethren should view the institution of Freemasonry as a great evil. Some of them (the council) have, indeed, in no considerable measure participated in those apprehensions.” The conclusion of the council was that it was not

¹ First Book of Record of the Congregational Society in Waterford, p. 76.

advisable to sever the pastoral relation.¹ Mr. Hall continued with the church for a short time after this date, but a considerable part of the church persisted in their refusal to aid in his support, and the issue they had raised against him on his relations to Freemasonry was an irremediable mischief to the church.

Another council was held in November to consider the same subject. The proceedings are not on record, but it appears that the church (by a majority vote presumably) accepted the report of the council.² The biography of Mr. Hall shows that the result of the deliberations of the second council was that his dismissal was advised, and his pastoral relation ended that year.

In Littleton the anti-Masonic sentiment did not find a favorable field for its characteristic development. There were no overt acts. A few zealous citizens acted together as a political party, One of their number, Gen. David Rankin, was a candidate for presidential elector in 1832. They succeeded by a coalition in electing a town representative in 1833. But the principal results of the agitation here were exhibited in loud talk and an occasional shower of epithets, intended for the Freemasons and their friends. The opponents of the Federalist party who were members of the order were incensed at the coalition and became stanch Democrats of the Jackson order. Among them are such men as William Brackett and Comfort Day. It is possible that the counter-current carried anti-Masonic Democrats into the coalition. There is no reason to suppose that any of these Littleton Freemasons renounced their allegiance to the principles of the institution or their adherence to it as an organization. They were not of the character to be driven by intimidation from a belief they considered sound and reasonable. They often met together in an informal way, and by discussion and rehearsal kept their knowledge of the doctrines and ritual from passing out of mind.

Prominent among these earlier members of the craft here, Ebenezer Eastman should be named. He received his degrees in Vermont, according to the family tradition, but in what lodge has not been ascertained. He was conspicuous in business affairs, and no man did more than he to bring about the advent of our first railway, which was the favorable turning-point in the prospects of the town.

These veterans were foremost in the formation of our lodge, and from one of those stanch old craftsmen it took the name of Burns, thirty years after the curtain fell on the last scene in the lodge at Waterford.

¹ MSS. Records of the Church at Waterford, vol. i. pp. 71-81. ² Id. p. 90.

Amaziah Jacobs, W. M., 1818, 1819, was a merchant engaged in business at the village of Lower Waterford. Little of interest concerning him is at hand. It is not known where he originated or obtained the Masonic degrees. The tradition is that he went West, but that information, indefinite at best, is of less value when the date of emigration is unknown.

Hon. Nathaniel Rix, Jr., W. M., 1820, 1821, was the eldest son of Nathaniel Rix, a soldier of the Revolutionary Army, and Esther (Clark) Rix, and was born in Landaff, November 26, 1777. In 1799 father and son located on Lot 6, Range 12, in Stanstead, P. Q. There they remained until about the time of the War of 1812, when they came to Littleton. Here Nathaniel, Jr., became a prominent citizen. Beginning with 1821, he was representative in the Legislature for seven years in succession, the largest continuous service of any member from Littleton except Hon. Harry Bingham, and the largest number of years except those of Mr. Bingham and Rev. David Goodall. He was prominent as a civil magistrate and in town offices. He married Rebecca Eastman, of Bath, March 3, 1802. He died October 21, 1857. He resided at North Littleton, and was progressive as well as influential in his undertakings. He attempted vine-culture for the production of light wines. Later on he was a prominent worker in the cause of temperance, an advocate of total abstinence, and may probably be regarded as one of the pioneers in the agitation of this reform in this vicinity. He was doubtless a man of large political ambition, and aspired to the governorship. Having been elected to the office of Register of Deeds in 1835, he moved to Haverhill, holding this office till 1840. While residing at Haverhill he again served two terms as representative in the General Court.

Haverhill was prolific of incumbents of high office in those days, but Mr. Rix failed there of any considerable advancement of his political fortunes. A large part of his time was occupied in town, county, and State offices, and in the duties of a civil magistrate. As an adviser, his judgment was much sought, and great reliance placed upon it. He was everywhere honored and respected. He was a man of good stature and agreeable presence. He was a valuable citizen, an honest and efficient public officer, and deservedly one of the most prominent and popular citizens of this town in the first half of its history.

He sleeps in the upper cemetery at North Littleton, and his Masonic brethren have placed his portrait in crayon on the walls of the lodge.

Samuel Kidder, W. M., 1822, 1823, was a clothier at the Upper Waterford or Flanders Village. He was a native of the town. He removed to Maine, residing for a time at Lewiston. Subsequently he made his abode in Pennsylvania, where he died. He is said to have been the best informed man in the lodge in matters Masonic.

Hezekiah Cole, W. M., 1824, was a partner with Samuel Kidder in business at Upper Waterford. He also was a native of Waterford. He removed to Charlestown, Mass., where he died.

Nathan Pike, W. M., 1825, 1826, was one of the early settlers of Waterford, Vt. He was of a party of young men from Framingham, Mass., who came up to this region through Haverhill and Lisbon to seek their fortune in subduing the wilderness. Pike obtained his allotment of land on that part of the town where the village of Upper Waterford is situated. He was successful in his undertakings, and became one of the principal citizens. He kept a tavern for many years, farmed, and was interested in other profitable industries. Mrs. Miner, of Haverhill, was his hostess on his first journey to the scene of his future enterprises, and he made her daughter his wife. They reared a large family, and their children made a good record for the family name. Nathan's father, who followed him to Vermont, and his oldest son, were both named Daniel. The latter took the addition 2d, to distinguish him from his grandfather. Prior to the establishment of Morning Dawn Lodge, Nathan Pike and his sons, Daniel and Brigham, had become Masons.

All efforts to ascertain where they obtained the degrees have been fruitless. The family tradition is that they were initiated at Portland, but the records of the lodges there do not verify it. These men were largely instrumental in procuring a charter for the new lodge. At first the communications were at Caswell's Hall, some two miles distant from Pike's Tavern. After a time they were held at Mr. Pike's house, and eventually were removed to the new hall which he built as a part of his hotel establishment. Others of his sons were made Masons in this lodge, and Nathan, Jr. (who became a member of the order March 21, 1825), was the last survivor of its membership. He died at Waterford, January 12, 1887, and was buried with Masonic honors by the officers and brethren of Burns Lodge. The elder Pike was born August 2, 1772, and died August 6, 1829. His funeral was Masonic, and was attended by a deputation of his brethren from the State of Maine.

Daniel Pike, 2d, was born November 21, 1794, and resided at

Waterford till well advanced in years. He was regarded as exceptionally well informed and skilful in the ritual and work of Freemasonry. His personality added much to the strength and influence of his lodge. In disposition he was genial, and contributed his share to vary the humdrum of life among his kindred and fellows.

The quiet humor of his remarks at a political meeting where he is credited with aiding largely in preventing a wrangle from developing into a general *mêlée*, is still remembered as the most notable feature of the occasion. It was a joint debate between the Whigs and Democrats in which two prominent men represented each side. Harry Hibbard was one of the Democratic champions, and Henry A. Bellows, then called Harry Bellows, was one of the advocates for the Whigs. The discussion degenerated into personalities, the partisans of the speakers got beyond the control of the moderators, and confusion reigned for a time. At length some slight progress toward pacification was made. One after another made statements tending to fix or shirk responsibility for the turbulent results. Mr. Pike, at a favorable moment, got the floor, and so stated the course of the events of the day that hilarity superseded wrath and recrimination. He said he felt competent to speak of the occurrences as a dispassionate observer. Some one interrupted him with the remark that he was not present all the time himself. He retorted that he was except for a short time in which his absence made no detraction from his qualification as a witness. "When Mr. Bellows was speaking," he said, "I suggested to my neighbor that we might as well go out and get an eye-opener. 'But,' said my friend, 'you will lose a part of Squire Bellows' argument, Mr. Pike.' 'No,' I replied, 'I have heard that speech several times already in this campaign, and I know just where we are. Squire Bellows is now on the "Purse and Sword." We can go out and get our bitters, and certainly get back by the time he gets to the "Cuban Bloodhounds." We went out and, as we returned to our places, we found that it was as I had predicted. Mr. Bellows was just bringing up the 'Cuban Bloodhounds,'"

Mr. Pike removed to Carmel, Me. Three sons and two daughters were his children. He was successful in affairs and much respected. He was instantly killed by an accident from the use of machinery on his farm.

¹ v. Thomas Hall, W. M., 1827, was a native of Cornish, N. H., the son of Moody and Lois (Harrington) Hall. He was prepared for college at the Kimball Union Academy at Plainfield, and

was graduated from Dartmouth College 1823. Having studied theology with Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., of Thetford, Vt., he was ordained a Congregationalist minister at Waterford, Vt., September 28, 1825. For five years he was the settled pastor at that place, and was dismissed November 4, 1830. In the time of this pastorate the anti-Masonic excitement was rife in that vicinity, and Mr. Hall, being a member of this order, was subjected to a multitude of petty persecutions on account of his connection with Freemasonry, which, though not concealed nor denied, was unobtrusive. Subsequently he was pastor at Norwich, Vt.; at Waterford again from 1834 till 1844; Guildhall, Vt., 1845-1847; Vershire, Vt., 1848-1853; Bethlehem and Franconia, December, 1854, to December, 1857. While engaged in this pastorate he prepared an historical sketch of the churches at those places, which appears in the collection known as "Lawrence's Churches." He served the churches at Upper Waterford and Dalton, January, 1858, to February, 1859. At the time of this pastorate he resided at West Littleton, on what is known as Diamond Hill. He died at Guildhall on the 16th of February, 1859. He was twice married: (1) to Marianna, daughter of B. Loomis, of Thetford, Vt., and (2) to Sarah Helen, daughter of Levi Richards, of Thetford, Vt.

He was a devout and amiable man, whose life exemplified the Christian graces. His memory is fragrant with all who knew him in any portion of his long and useful ministry.

Moses Ford Morrison, M. D., W. M., 1828. As his daughter, Mrs. Swain, expressed it, Dr. Morrison was "a waif." His mother died soon after he was born. His father, having a numerous family, gave him to Moses Ford, of Piermont, who in turn gave the boy his own name and an academic education. He studied medicine and practised at Landaff, in this State, then at Waterford, Vt., and afterwards at Bath, where he continued from July, 1832, till 1852. At this time he moved to Nunda in Western New York, where Mrs. Swain was living. He received his degree of M. D. at Dartmouth in 1823. His parents were David and Hannah (Whittaker) Morrison. Their children arriving at adult age were Jane Z., Albert, Adeline E. P., John, Napoleon B., Helen W., Eugenia A., and Pauline E. A. His wife was Zilpha Smith, daughter of James Smith, a well-to-do farmer of Bath. He was a man of quick perceptions, literary tastes, and his reading covered a wide range of literature. In religious belief he departed from the ancestral trend and held to liberal views, perhaps to that extent that he might be properly termed a free thinker.

He was the last Master of the lodge at Waterford. His death occurred at Decatur, Ohio, in November, 1856.¹

The exceptional influences that brought about the downfall of Morning Dawn Lodge, No. 48, at Waterford, in 1828, soon passed away, and by 1850 the passions and dissensions, so strong and deep that they disrupted political parties, divided families, drove pastors from their pulpits, and deprived business and professional men of customers, patients, and clients, were nothing but a memory. In 1852 the surviving members of Morning Dawn Lodge and a few others, residents of the town, discussed the possibility of organizing a lodge in this town. William Burns, William Brackett, and Ebenezer Eastman were leaders in the movement. Before their plans had assumed definite form, the death of Mr. Eastman caused a postponement, and when they were resumed with promise of success, the wild flurry of Know-Nothingism aroused a temporary prejudice against all secret societies, and the projectors awaited a more favorable opportunity, which came in 1858.

Those connected with the lodge at Waterford then resident in town were Aaron Brackett, William Brackett, Otis Batchelder, William Burns, Simeon B. Johnson, Hiram B. Smith, Adams Moore, Simeon Remick, and Laban Tift. Nathan Pike, still a resident of Waterford, was a promoter of the movement. Members of the ancient order who had received their degrees in other lodges were Elijah S. Woolson, of Meridian Sun, at Bath; Nathaniel Bishop, of Unity, Lyndon, Vt., and Marshal Sanders, of No. 45, Pontiac, Mich., while John G. Sinclair, of North Star, at Lancaster, then residing at Bethlehem, within the jurisdiction of the proposed lodge, approved the movement but never became a member. All the foregoing, excepting E. S. Woolson and Simeon Remick, were enrolled in the membership of the lodge when established.

The members of the ancient lodge were advanced in years, and younger men were desired to carry on the work, and concerted action was had whereby Col. Joseph L. Gibb and Horace E. Chamberlin received their degrees at North Star, No. 8, at Lancaster, in May, 1758, and Philip H. Paddleford, in August, and James J. Barrett, in October of the same year, at Kane Lodge, No. 64, at Lisbon.

Soon after Mr. Barrett was raised to the degree of Master Mason, a petition, signed by P. H. Paddleford, Marshal Sanders, Joseph L. Gibb, H. E. Chamberlin, James J. Barrett, William Brackett, H. B. Smith, William Burns, and S. B. Johnson, was presented to Moses

¹ The early history of Freemasonry in this town was prepared by Judge Batchellor. What follows is from other sources.

Paul, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, "praying for letters of dispensation or a warrant of constitution to empower them to assemble a legal lodge to discharge the duties of Masonry in a regular and constitutional manner according to the original forms of the order." The petitioners recommended the appointment of the following officers: "P. H. Paddleford, to be first Master; H. E. Chamberlin, to be first Senior Warden, and James J. Barrett, to be the first Junior Warden of said lodge." The name of Burns Lodge was also recommended by the petitioners. The prayer was granted in each of these particulars, and a dispensation issued, bearing date the ninth day of February, 1859.

The first meeting under the dispensation was held February 19, 1859, at which Colonel Gibb was made Treasurer, and Major A. Brackett Secretary, and it was voted that the regular communications be held monthly, on Thursday of the week in which the moon fulls. The Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Secretary, and Treasurer were constituted a committee to draft a code of by-laws.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge the transactions of the Burns Lodge, No. 66, were approved and a charter granted in due and ancient form.¹

¹ The following is the charter:—

To all the Fraternity to whom these Presents shall come, The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of New Hampshire, send Greeting:

WHEREAS A PETITION has been presented to us by Brothers P. H. Paddleford, Joseph L. Gibb, James J. Barrett, H. B. Smith, Marshal Sanders, H. E. Chamberlin, William Brackett, William Burns, and S. B. Johnson, residing in the towns of Littleton and Bethlehem and State of New Hampshire, all Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, praying that they, with such others as shall hereafter join them, may be erected and constituted a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons — which Petition appearing to us as tending to the advancement of Masonry and the good of the Craft:

KNOW YE, therefore, that we, the Grand Lodge aforesaid, reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Prudence and Fidelity of our beloved Brethren above named, have Constituted and Appointed, and by these Presents do constitute and appoint them, the said P. H. Paddleford, Joseph L. Gibb, James J. Barrett, H. B. Smith, Marshal Sanders, and others, a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the Title and Designation of BURNS LODGE, No. 66, hereby giving and granting unto them and their Successors, full Power and Authority to convene as Masons, within the Town of Littleton, in the County of Grafton, and State aforesaid — to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, and raise Master Masons, upon the payment of such compensations for the same as may be determined by the Grand Lodge. Also, to make choice of a Master, Wardens, and other Office Bearers, annually, or otherwise, as they shall see cause; to receive and collect Funds for the relief of poor and distressed Brethren, their Widows and Children, and, in general, to transact all matters relating to Masonry, which to them may appear to be for the good of the Craft, according to the ancient Usages and Customs of Masons.

And we do hereby require the said constituted Brethren to attend the Grand Lodge

For several years the regular communications were held on both afternoon and evening.¹ The first annual meeting convened in June, 1859, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. The lodge proceeded to the election of officers, and Philip H. Paddleford was chosen Worshipful Master; H. E. Chamberlin, Senior Warden; James J. Barrett, Junior Warden; Aaron Brackett, Secretary, and Joseph L. Gibb, Treasurer. Subsequently Rev. Lewis P. Cushman was appointed Chaplain; Marshal Sanders, Senior Deacon; George C. Wilkins, Junior Deacon, and James F. Palmer, Tyler. The afternoon session was occupied with the election of members and balloting for candidates. Eleven former members of Morning Dawn Lodge, No. 48, were elected to membership, and seven candidates for degrees approved. In balloting, the box rested upon the altar, and members formally approached and cast their ballots. The first year was in all respects prosperous. All regular and seventeen special meetings were held, and fourteen candidates raised to the degree of Master Mason. The cash receipts were \$372.25; the expenditures, \$323.44, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$48.81.

In 1860 occurred a fraternal incident of unusual interest. Ammonoosuc Lodge of Odd Fellows, when about to surrender its charter, voted to present its Bible to Burns Lodge. For this purpose a special meeting was held at the lodge room on January 12. A large delegation of each fraternity was present. Gen. E. O. Kenney, in behalf of the Odd Fellows, made the presentation address, which was happily appropriate in both form and sentiment. The response in behalf of Burns Lodge was made by Col. Henry

at their Annual Communications, and other Meetings, by their Master and Wardens, or by Proxies regularly appointed; also, to keep a fair and regular Record of all their proceedings, and to lay them before the Grand Lodge when required.

And we do enjoin upon our Brethren of the said Lodge, that they be punctual in the payment of such sums as may be assessed for the support of the Grand Lodge; that they behave themselves respectfully and obediently to their superiors in office, and in all other respects conduct themselves as good Masons.

And we do hereby declare the Precedence of the said Lodge, in the Grand Lodge and elsewhere, to commence from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, We, the GRAND MASTER, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER and GRAND WARDENS, by virtue of the Power and Authority to us committed, have hereunto set our Hands, and caused the Seal of the Grand Lodge to be affixed, at Concord, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, and of Masonry Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine.

[L. S.]

MOSES PAUL, *Grand Master.*

AARON P. HUGHES, *Deputy Grand Master.*

JACOB C. HANSON, *Senior Grand Warden.*
Junior Grand Warden.

By order of the Grand Lodge,

HORACE CHASE, *Grand Secretary.*

¹ The By-Laws in this respect were changed in May, 1887.

W. Rowell, in brief but felicitous remarks. This Bible was placed upon the altar, where it has remained as one of the great lights of Masonry for forty-four years.

Worshipful Master Paddleford declined to continue in the East during another term. At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the Sixth Masonic District in 1860, and reappointed in 1861 and 1862. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Franklin Chapter, Lisbon, in the summer of 1859; elected Master of the First Vail, November 8, 1860; P. Sojourner in 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863. From 1864 to 1867, inclusive, and in 1869, he was elected King. Received the Knights Templar Orders in North Star Commandery at Lancaster in 1864; was a charter member of St. Gerard Commandery and its Prelate from 1868 to 1871, inclusive, also in 1874 and 1875. Mr. Paddleford possessed the true Masonic spirit, was unselfish, helpful, and while without ambition for official fraternity positions, was always willing to serve when it was clear that it was for the best interest of the institution that he should do so. The record shows that from the time he was raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason until his death in 1876, it was seldom that he did not hold an official station. He was not what is termed a "pen-and-ink man," and writing reports was not his forte. He was, nevertheless, a hard worker, and his knowledge of the ritual was nearly perfect, and all preferments that came to him "rested upon real worth and personal merit only." His death was a loss to the fraternity.

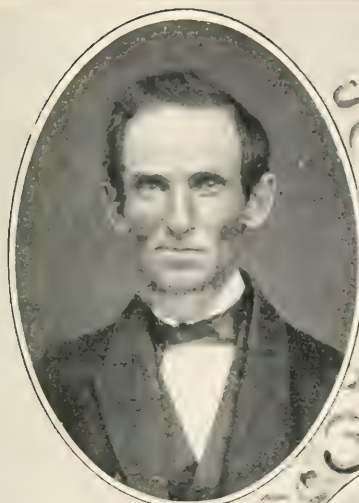
In 1860 the lodge secured the convenient hall abandoned by the Odd Fellows in Smith's Building, and there the annual communication was held in May. Horace Elliott Chamberlin was elected Worshipful Master; Marshal Sanders, Senior Warden; James J. Barrett, Junior Warden; and Aaron Brackett and Joseph L. Gibb, respectively, Secretary and Treasurer. The appointed officers for the year were H. W. Rowell, Senior Deacon; Ai Fitzgerald, Junior Deacon; Rev. L. P. Cushman, Chaplain; Charles Hartshorn, Marshal; David Page Sanborn, Senior Steward; Samuel B. Page, Junior Steward; and Henry Thomas, Tyler.

The regular meetings were well attended through the year, and ten special communications were held. Twelve candidates were initiated, among them Josiah Kilburn, Alonzo Weeks, Chauncey H. Greene, and George Farr. In this year a large restful chair was presented by the lodge to Dr. Burns, Henry W. Rowell being the presenter. The aged doctor responded with evident emotion, thanking the brethren for their thoughtfulness. An

incident that marked the progress of public affairs in the wide field of national events occurred at the communication in April, 1861. The lodge had assembled as usual, when it was called from labor to refreshment, to enable the brethren "to attend a meeting of citizens held in Rounsevel's Hall to interchange views in regard to the alarming condition of our country." On being recalled to labor but a small number were present, and the lodge closed in due and ancient form.

Worshipful Master Chamberlin, following the example of his predecessor, declined a re-election to the position he had graced through the year. He was a dignified and accomplished presiding officer, and thoroughly equipped for the work of the high position. He received his degrees in North Star Lodge at Lancaster, in 1858; the chapter degrees at Lisbon in Franklin Chapter, of which he was Captain of the Host in 1859-1860, and Treasurer in 1863. Since his residence in Concord he has received the honors of knighthood, and has received still higher degrees in the ancient order of Scottish Rite Masonry. Mr. Chamberlin is the only surviving charter member of the lodge, and though for many years a non-resident, he has continued to hold his membership in the lodge which he contributed to found, and of which he was the first Senior Warden. He has passed the threescore and ten mark, but bears his years well, a man strong in mind and body.

In May, 1861, the lodge entered upon its third year in the face of many difficulties and in the midst of great national events. The war thinned its membership and weakened its working force, but it held to its course with pertinacity, and successfully passed the crisis that threatened its existence for three years. Marshal Sanders was chosen to succeed Mr. Chamberlin in the East, Alonzo Weeks succeeded Colonel Gibb as Treasurer, and there were other changes in the list of officers which the curious reader will find recorded in the Masonic Tables in this volume. The absorbing interest of the people in the war is most emphatically indicated by the fact that during the year but six regular meetings were held in the afternoon, and but ten evening sessions, while only seven special meetings were called. This result was not caused by loss of interest, but through the overpowering demands of the momentous interests at stake at the time. The closing month of the year was memorable by reason of the death of the first member of the lodge, who was called to sacrifice his life for his country in the great conflict. Philip C. Wilkins died at Camp California, December 18, 1861, having contracted typhoid fever at the time his regiment, the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, was transferred



AARON BRACKETT.

PHILIP H. PADDELFORD.

ALONZO WEEKS.

NELSON C. FARR.

NATHAN BURNS.



from Bladensburg to the Virginia camp. His remains reached his former New Hampshire home on January 24, 1862. Funeral services, under the auspices of the Burns Lodge, assisted by Kane Lodge, were held at the Congregational Church on the 26th of January. A large concourse assembled to pay the last rites to the departed brother. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. E. Milliken, the Rev. Mr. Dearborn, of Lisbon, assisting.¹

Worshipful Master Sanders was re-elected to the chair in May, but did not serve out the term by reason of his enlistment in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment, in which he became the captain of a company. Senior Warden George C. Wilkins presided in the East from October to the close of the Masonic year in May, 1863. All the regular communications were held this year, as well as nine specials. Several dispensations were granted by District Deputy Grand Master Paddleford for conferring all the degrees at meetings held within a single week. These dispensations were in favor of candidates who had or were about to enter the service of the country in a military capacity. The practice had been inaugurated in the preceding year. In the year seven candidates were raised, and two brothers, Henry Thomas and G. M. Buffum, entered upon their reward. Beside Worshipful Master Sanders, Brothers George Farr, Nathan Burns, Benjamin W. Kilburn, and Frank D. Sanborn enlisted in the army and went to the front. During the year there was a marked increase in the charitable work of the lodge, and a closer scrutiny made in regard to the Masonic qualifications of the candidates proposed for initiation, and nine were rejected.

At the annual meeting in May, 1864, the lodge found itself in a precarious position on account of a dearth of members qualified to fill the several offices, and was forced to adopt the unmasonic method of appointing a committee to report a list of candidates for officers. The committee named Philip H. Paddleford for Worshipful Master, and he was duly elected, but subsequently absolutely refused to be installed. At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge a dispensation was obtained, authorizing the lodge to fill the vacancy thus caused by a new election. But this failed to relieve the situation, no member qualified under the rules being willing to accept. Finally, in November, former Worshipful Master H. E. Chamberlin consented to serve the lodge during the remaining months of the term.

¹ A writer in the "People's Journal," of January 31, 1862, subjects the Rev. Mr. Milliken to severe criticism on account of his alleged lack of due recognition of the Masonic fraternity in conducting this service.

The condition of affairs at this time (the summer and autumn of 1864) was critical in the extreme. For a time no work could be transacted for the reason that the several official positions could not be filled by members sufficiently familiar with the ritual to discharge the duties. Under these circumstances several members, among whom we recall the names of Al Fitzgerald, Henry W. Smith, Charles F. Everett, Charles E. Baker, Chauncey H. Greene, George C. Wilkins, then suffering from the disease that in a few months proved fatal, and a few others, met in the hall several times a week for study and practice of the work, and were soon in a position to accept temporary appointments and perform the work of the lodge. The effect of this preparation and familiarization with the work was seen in the following years, when the lodge received the highest commendation from the District Deputy Grand Master for accomplishments in conferring degrees.

The Masonic record of Worshipful Master Marshal Sanders is brief. He received the Blue Lodge degrees in the lodge at Pontiac, Mich., Master degree being conferred July 25, 1855. There is no record indicating that he received any of the higher degrees. He was the first Senior Deacon of Burns Lodge (1859), Senior Warden in 1860, Worshipful Master in 1861 and 1862. In September of the last-named year he enlisted and went to the front. He contracted a fatal disease while in the service, and died April 4, 1866. He was a thoroughly educated Mason, having a well-memorized knowledge of the work, and was efficient in the discharge of all official duties.

Chauncey Hastings Greene was chosen Master in 1864, and a few months after enlisted in the artillery regiment. In his absence the duties of Master were discharged by the Wardens Albert H. Quimby and Henry W. Smith.

The Masonic year was a continuation of the critical period in the history of the lodge. All regular communications were duly held, and ten candidates were raised. At this period something of an innovation, that has seldom, if ever, been repeated, was introduced. A special communication was held Sunday evening, December 7. District Deputy Grand Master Ezra C. Knight, and other members of Kane Lodge, were present. The work was of the Entered Apprentice degree, Luther D. Sanborn being the candidate. Supper was served at Thayer's Hotel at the close of the work.

During the year the final Masonic rites were paid to the memory of Joseph L. Gibb and George C. Wilkins, both of whom had been valuable working members of the lodge.

The birthday of Washington was observed in 1866 by a levee at

Thayer's Hotel, which was largely attended. Many from out of town were present with ladies. The arrangements were under the direction of a committee appointed by the lodge.¹ A steel engraving of Washington was presented to the lodge by Lorenzo C. Kenney.

The year's work indicated an improvement in the financial affairs of the lodge, there being a surplus in the treasury of \$280.38.

From May, 1865, to May, 1866, Henry W. Smith was Worshipful Master. The regular meetings were duly held, as were seventeen special meetings. Action was taken this year to increase the library which had been established in 1860. The work, however, was not systematized, and while some additions were made to the collection, they could not be regarded as especially valuable. Fifteen candidates were raised to the Sublime degree of Master Mason in this year, and the other work was correspondingly successful.

Worshipful Master Smith took his first Masonic degree March 13, 1861, and was raised May 23 of the same year. Received the Chapter degrees at Franklin Chapter in 1868; was Senior Deacon of Burns Lodge in 1862-1863; Junior Warden, 1864; Worshipful Master in 1865; Representative to the Grand Lodge in 1868 and 1872; Marshal in 1869-1870; Secretary, 1880; appointed District Deputy Grand Lecturer in 1869, a position he declined to accept. He has been an interested but modest member and worker for the interests of the lodge; not desiring to hold official positions, for which he had capacity but no particular taste, he was yet always willing to do those things which were regarded by his brethren as necessary for the best interests of the lodge.

At the annual meeting in May, 1866, Chauncey H. Greene was again chosen to preside in the East. The lodge emerged from the shadow of the cloud that had darkened its course during the war, and entered upon a career of prosperity that has continued to the present time. Some weeks before the annual communication some of the younger members of the lodge, with a view of securing quarters adequate to the growing demands of the lodge, formulated a plan which resulted in the erection of Union Block, in which the lodge acquired a long lease of the upper story for its use. The builders of the block organized as a corporation, and all its stock was subscribed for and held for many years by members of Burns Lodge.

¹ The committee consisted of Charles Hartshorn, James J. Barrett, C. C. Smith, Cephas Brackett, Lorenzo C. Kenney, James R. Jackson, Henry W. Smith, Samuel Taylor Morse, and Ai Fitzgerald.

In January, 1867, the necessary lease of the rooms was executed, and \$450 appropriated by the lodge, and the further sum of \$755, secured by individual subscriptions by members, — \$1,205, in all, — for use in furnishing the new rooms. The erection of the building and the contribution of this considerable sum for the purpose named indicate the spirit that prevailed among the members at that time. It was an undertaking that was deemed chimerical by many members when first broached, but a week's work by those who circulated the paper for subscriptions turned doubt to certainty, and from that time on the enterprise received the entire co-operation of every member. When completed, the hall was regarded as among the best in the State. The lodge took possession of the hall early in 1867, and held a public installation of officers by District Deputy Grand Master Paddleford in May of that year.

Worshipful Master Greene was re-elected in May, 1867, and served by virtue of successive re-elections until May, 1871. The year 1868 was notable in the annals of the lodge by the death of Major Aaron Brackett, who had been Secretary of the lodge from its organization. For some unknown reason the major was not a petitioner for the charter, though he had received his degrees in Morning Dawn Lodge in 1821. He was, however, elected to membership at the first meeting of the lodge. He was a brother of William Brackett, and for many years had been one of the respected and useful citizens of the town. He had been representative to the Legislature, town clerk, fire ward, and for many years was chorister at the Congregational Church. He belonged to a class of men, somewhat rare, who do everything they undertake in fine form. For nearly half a century he had been called upon repeatedly to act as secretary of both public and private associations, and his records were models of their kind.

Chauncey H. Greene's Masonic record is probably more extended and diversified than that of any other member of Burns Lodge, and may be found in the statistical tables in this volume, and briefly in the volume devoted to the genealogy. It covers all the Masonic bodies that now have, or have had, an established organization in town. He has been a vigorous worker in the cause since his first connection with the order, and has filled acceptably nearly all its offices.

William Arthur Haskins was elected Worshipful Master in May, 1871, and held the position eleven years, — a longer period than any other person who had filled the office. He retired in May, 1882. He is said to have been an accomplished workman,

presiding with dignity and administering its various duties with urbanity and absolute mastery of the ritual.

Mr. Haskins was succeeded in the East by Elbert C. Stevens, who filled the chair but one year, declining a re-election; then came Albert Stillman Batchellor and John Franklin Tilton, each holding one year; Ruel W. Poor, Millard Fillmore Young, and Charles F. Bingham, each for two years. In 1891 Thaddeus E. Sanger filled the chair for one year, and its occupants since have been Charles F. Eastman, Solon L. Simonds, Herbert K. Hallett, Wilbur Fisk Robins, Alfred W. Coburn, and the present occupant, William M. Silsby, who, with the exception of W. F. Robins, who was elected three times, held for two years each.¹

Burns Lodge is one of the flourishing institutions of the town, and ranks well with similar bodies in the State. It has a present membership of 193. As Masonic bodies are secret associations, the difficulties attending the preparation of a history of its transactions are obvious. We know who are in, but not what transpires after they passed the outer gate, nor the names of those who have knocked at its doors only to be denied admission. In late years liberal sums from the treasury have been appropriated for charitable work, but in its giving, as in its work, it has followed the injunction, "When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

At the time when Burns Lodge had recovered from the depression incident to the war, the members of Franklin Chapter at Lisbon, resident in this town, desired the establishment of a commandery of Knights Templar and the appendant orders here. Having first procured the assent thereto of North Star Commandery at Lancaster, they, in May, 1868, petitioned Sir Knight Charles A. Tufts, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State, to grant them a dispensation for a commandery in Littleton, which was granted in the following terms:

[DISPENSATION.]

To all whom it may concern, Greeting, whereas, a petition of sundry Knights Templar in the town of Littleton, praying that a dispensation may be granted them to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar and Councils of the appendant orders at the town of Littleton, in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, aforesaid, has been presented to me for consideration, and whereas it appears to me that the prayers of the petitioners ought to be granted.

NOW KNOW YE, that I, CHARLES A. TUFTS, Grand Commander of the

¹ For list of officers in the several Masonic bodies in this town, see statistical tables relating to Masonry.

Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of New Hampshire, by virtue of the power in me vested, do grant this my Dispensation to CHAUNCEY H. GREENE, JAMES J. BARRETT, CHARLES C. SMITH, NELSON C. FARR, LORENZO C. KENNEY, PHILIP H. PADDLEFORD, THADDEUS T. CUSHMAN, AARON D. FISHER, and GEORGE ABBOTT, the petitioners aforesaid and to their associates and successors, and empower them to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar and Councils of the appendant orders at the place aforesaid, to be called and distinguished by the name of St. Gerard Commandery, No. 9, and in each of the several Orders to confer the respective degrees thereof upon such person or persons possessing the requisite qualifications as they may think proper.

And I do by these presents appoint SIR CHAUNCEY H. GREENE as Eminent Commander, SIR JAMES J. BARRETT as Generalissimo and SIR LORENZO C. KENNEY as Captain General, with continuance to them of the said powers and privileges until the fourth Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and no longer; at which time they are hereby enjoined to make a return of this Dispensation with all their official doings under the same. Provided, nevertheless, that the said officers and members of said Commandery, pay due respect to our Grand Commandery and the Constitution and Edicts thereof, and in no way remove the ancient landmarks of the Order; otherwise this Dispensation and all things therein contained to be void and of no effect.

Given under my hand and seal, at the City of Dover, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHARLES A. TUFTS, G. C. [SEAL.]

At the time the petition was filed it was proposed by the petitioners that the Grand Commander, Charles A. Tufts, of Dover, Albert R. Hatch, of Portsmouth, and Thomas E. Hatch, of Keene, suggest a name for the new organization, and their selection of "St. Gerard" was written into the dispensation and afterward into the charter. This name is revered in Masonic circles, but it is not known why St. has been prefixed. This Gerard was the founder of the Order of Hospitalers, or St. John of Jerusalem, afterward known as the Order of Malta, but he was never canonized. Most likely the error in regard to the title arose, as in many other cases, from the fact that it should have been bestowed, and custom sanctions its use, especially in Masonic bodies.¹

¹ John F. Tilton, who gathered the material for this brief sketch, wrote Albert S. Wait, asking for the history of the name, and his reply follows:

NEWPORT, N. H., September 26, 1903.

JOHN F. TILTON, Esq., Littleton, N. H.:

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am in receipt of your note of the 24th inst., in which you inquire the origin of St. Gerard, and why the Littleton Commandery

The first regular conclave of the Commandery was held August 31, 1868, at half-past nine in the forenoon. Grand Commander Charles A. Tufts was present. At this morning conclave William H. Chandler and George W. Eastman received the orders of the Red Cross. In the afternoon the order of the temple was conferred on the same candidates, and in the evening Andrew J. Edgerly, of Haverhill, received the same orders. William H. Chandler was then elected and installed Standard Bearer, and A. J. Edgerly as First Guard.

At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery held in Knights Templar was named from him. I will give you the best information I possess upon the subject.

This Gerard was the founder of the Order of Hospitalers, or St. John of Jerusalem, afterwards and still known as the Order of Malta. Says the "Modern Universal History," vol. xv. pp. 216-217 (which has the completest and best history of the Order of Malta which I know), speaking of the Christians in Jerusalem just prior to the siege of that city by the Crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon: "Among these was the celebrated Gerard, a *Frenchman of Provence*, who, from the time he came to visit the places of the city, had dedicated himself to the service of the hospital of St. John, and, from his singular piety and tenderness to the pilgrims, had the care and management of that house committed to him, under the title of administrator." The account goes on to describe his exertions, assisted by a Roman lady by the name of *Agnes*, for the relief of the suffering Christians, until his death in the year 1118, when he was succeeded in the government of the Order by Raymond Dupuy, under whom, from a peaceful monastic society devoted to charitable works, the institution became a military order, devoted to the defence of Jerusalem against the Moslems. Gerard's birth was about the year 1040; his death, as already stated, in 1118, or, as some notices of him say, about 1120.

There is also some account of this person in Addison's "History of Knight Templars," ed. by Macoy, p. 165 and *seq.* His name occurs also in a short paragraph among the proper names in the Century Dictionary.

Some account of him will be found in the 9th ed. of the Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. x. p. 439, and vol. xxi. p. 174; also in the International Cyclopædia, vol. vi. p. 607. A very good notice of him will be found in Mackey's Encyclopædia of Freemasonry, in the article entitled "Knights of Malta," and the statements there appear well authorized by the "Universal History."

Although the undoubted founder of the order, Gerard is not generally esteemed its first Grand Master, that distinction being generally accorded to Raymond Dupuy, I suppose for the reason that it was under the latter that the Order first took its militant character. In some of the references to him he is distinguished as "The Blessed," but I do not find him anywhere in history referred to as a saint, or any intimation that he was ever canonized. Whether his name actually appears upon the church calendar as a saint, I am not informed. I doubt whether it does. There was a Saint Gerard, undoubtedly canonized as such, who lived some four hundred years later, seldom mentioned, and only slightly known in history; but this person never had anything to do with the Order of Malta, or anything else in which Masonry or any Masonic order is interested, and is clearly not the person about whom you inquire.

I have thus suggested to you all the sources of information to which I have access, and shall be only too glad to know that I have been able to assist you in any degree in the pursuit of your inquiry.

Very fraternally yours,

ALBERT S. WALT.

Concord on September 29, 1868, St. Gerard Commandery received its charter.¹

On January 15, 1869, the following officers were installed by Grand Commander Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster: Chauncey H. Greene, Eminent Commander; James J. Barrett, Generalissimo; Lorenzo C. Kenney, Captain General; Philip H. Paddleford, Prelate; Charles C. Smith, Senior Warden; Cephas Brackett, Treasurer; Nelson C. Farr, Recorder; William H. Chandler, Standard Bearer; George Abbott, Sword Bearer; Aaron D. Fisher, Warden; Andrew J. Edgerly, First Guard; Charles H.

¹ (COPY.)

[CHARTER.]

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

Assembled in Grand Conclave in Concord in said State.

SEND GREETING :

BE IT KNOWN, That whereas a petition has been presented by CHAUNCEY H. GREENE, JAMES J. BARRETT, LORENZO C. KENNEY, CHARLES C. SMITH, NELSON C. FARR, P. H. PADDLEFORD, T. T. CUSHMAN, A. D. FISHER, and GEORGE ABBOTT, all Knights Templar in regular standing, residing in Littleton, in the State of New Hampshire, and its vicinity, praying for authority to assemble at a regular Commandery in said town of Littleton; and whereas, said petition is accompanied with satisfactory recommendations.

NOW KNOW YE, *That We, the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the appendant Orders of the State of New Hampshire*, by our Grand Officers, do hereby authorize and empower the said CHAUNCEY H. GREENE and his associates above named, to form, open and hold a regular COUNCIL OF KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS, and COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR and KNIGHTS OF MALTA, of the ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, in said town of Littleton, by the name, style and title of ST. GERARD COMMANDERY, No. 9, and said Commandery is hereby invested with full power to assemble on all lawful and proper occasions, to create KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR and KNIGHTS OF MALTA; to make By-Laws for their own government, and generally to transact all such matters and things as may and ought to be transacted, consistent with the ancient usages and customs of the Order.

And we do hereby appoint said CHAUNCEY H. GREENE First Commander, said JAMES J. BARRETT, First Generalissimo, and said LORENZO C. KENNEY, First Captain General of said St. Gerard Commandery.

And we hereby require said St. Gerard Commandery to make annual returns to the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, of the names of their officers and members and the names of all candidates accepted and rejected, and to pay annually the sum of two dollars for each and every Knights Templar created therein, for the benefit of the funds of said Grand Commandery, or such other sums as said Grand Commandery may from time to time require.

And we do furthermore enjoin it upon said St. Gerard Commandery to conform in all their doings to the Constitution, Laws, and Edicts of the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire and of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and in failure thereof, this Charter and all the powers herein granted, shall be null and void.

Given under our hands and seal of the Grand Commandery, at Concord, this twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1868, A. O. 750.

HENRY O. KENT, *Grand Commander.*

WILLIAM BARRETT, *Dep. Gr. Commander.*

JOHN D. PATTERSON, *Grand Generalissimo.*

S. G. GRIFFIN, *Grand Captain General.*

(SEAL)

HORACE CHASE, *Grand Recorder.*

Applebee, Second Guard ; Samuel P. Ford, Third Guard. According to the provisions of the constitution the annual conclave was held in June, when the above officers were re-elected.

In his annual report to the Grand Commandery in September, 1869, Grand Commander Henry O. Kent says: "St. Gerard of Littleton was formally instituted by me in 1869. This commandery deserves special official commendation and warrants predictions of success. Its members possess an indomitable spirit. They have prepared one of the most elegant and capacious halls in the State, are well supplied with regalias, are proficient in work and discipline, and afford abundant evidence of the executive ability of the officers and zeal of the members." These predictions have been abundantly fulfilled.

The commandery, on its social side, has entertained several visiting commands, and has been entertained by them in return. In June, 1885, the commandery visited St. Johnsbury, Vt., and took part in the dedication of the Masonic Hall ; on June 22-25, 1886, it entertained William Parkman Commandery of East Boston, Mass., and Cœur De Lion of Charlestown, Mass. The visiting commands came on a special train, and were escorted to the Oak Hill House. In the evening they were entertained at a banquet in Union Hall. In commemoration of this event a testimonial was presented St. Gerard Commandery. Several other commands have been the guests of St. Gerard since that time.

The commandery made pilgrimages to Charlestown, Mass., in June, 1888, and to Boston, in August, 1895, to attend the Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave. Ninety-five members were guests of the Hugh De Paine Commandery, of Malden, Mass., on this occasion.

An interesting event in the history of St. Gerard Commandery occurred in June, 1886, when the heirs of the late Sir Knight James J. Barrett presented St. Gerard, for preservation, the diploma of Cush. R. Edson, given him by the General Assembly under sanction of Lodge No. 15, in Fairfield County, South Carolina, which came into possession of Sir Knight Barrett by gift from Samuel Alden Edson, a grandson of the Sir Knight who issued it. The diploma is dated September 25, 1795. It bears the signatures of William Johnston, High Priest ; Samuel M. Mills, Captain General ; George Kennedy, Grand Master, and J. Johnston, Scribe.

St. Gerard has an extensive jurisdiction and a large and influential membership, and has continuously maintained its position among the strong commanderies of the State.

Omega Council, No. 9, Select, Royal, and Super-Excellent Masters, was organized under a dispensation granted on the thirteenth day of March, 1875, by Oliver C. Fisher, Most Puissant Grand Master of the Grand Council of New Hampshire. The petitioners were Charles B. Griswold, of Haverhill, a member of Bradford, Vt., Council, No. 11; Samuel B. Page, of Haverhill, member of Horace Chase Council, No. 4, of Concord; Samuel P. Carbee, of Haverhill, member of Bradford, Vt., Council No. 11; George W. Barrett, of Littleton, member of Pythagorean Council No. 4, of Laconia; William A. Haskins, of Littleton; Frank Simpson, of Haverhill, of Pythagorean Council; George F. Savage, of Lisbon, a member of Caledonia Council, No. 13, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; and Benjamin F. Wells, of Littleton, of an army council which was located at Fort Slocum near Washington, in 1864.

In the dispensation Most Puissant Grand Master Fisher designated William A. Haskins, T. I. Master, and Samuel B. Page, Deputy Master.

The first meeting was held March 28, 1876, and a large number of petitions for membership and degrees were received.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Council, May 15, 1876, a petition for a charter for this council was presented. The names attached, beside those who asked for the dispensation, were Chauncey H. Greene, Curtis Gates, Benjamin Morrill, Ezra B. Mann, Nelson C. Farr, George F. Abbott, and Cephas Brackett.

The council was regularly instituted March 9, 1877, when Deputy Past Grand Master Henry Colby, assisted by companions, Henry L. Currier as Grand Marshal, performed the ceremony and installed the officers elected under the charter.

For some time previous to 1880 the removal of the council to Plymouth had been under consideration, and at the annual meeting on April 24 of that year, it was voted to concur in the proposition for its removal to that town. The last meeting in this town was held in January or February, 1881. A special meeting, under dispensation, was held at Plymouth on the 3d of February, 1881, and degrees conferred on a large number of applicants of Plymouth and vicinity. The pilgrims who transferred the paraphernalia to Plymouth were C. H. Greene, H. A. Johnson, J. F. Tilton, G. W. Barrett, T. M. Fletcher, George T. Cruft, G. F. Abbott, E. D. Dunn, and C. C. Smith. The council has flourished in its present location, and justified the wisdom of the change.

There are two orders of Ancient and Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry located in Littleton,—a council of the Princes of

Jerusalem and a chapter of St. Rose of Croix. Both were instituted under dispensations, and each was chartered September 19, 1895.

The officers of the council at the time of its institution in 1894 were Thomas M. Fletcher, M. E. Grand Master; Oscar C. Hatch, Deputy Grand Master; Charles F. Eastman, M. E. Senior Grand Warden; William H. Bellows, M. E. Junior Grand Warden; Charles C. Smith, Grand Treasurer, and Fred H. English, Grand Secretary.

The chapter officers at the same time were Chauncey H. Greene, M. W. and P. Master; Charles L. Clay, M. E. Senior Warden; Herbert E. Kenney, M. E. Junior Grand Warden; Thomas M. Fletcher, M. E. Grand Orator; Charles C. Smith, R. and P. K. Treasurer, and Fred H. English, R. and P. K. Secretary.

All the Masonic bodies in Littleton at the present time are strong in numbers, well officered, and representative of the professional and business life of the town in their membership.

LIV.

ODD FELLOWS AND OTHER FRATERNAL ORDERS.¹

AMMONOOSUC LODGE of Odd Fellows, No. 24, was instituted at Littleton, October 26, 1848, by Grand Master J. C. Lyford, upon petition of Otis Batchelder, M. L. Goold, Ebenezer Eastman, D. P. Sanborn, and J. H. Angier. Among its early members were John G. Sinclair, who was many years afterward granted permission to join the lodge at Orlando, Florida. Other distinguished gentlemen were members during its existence whose names we need not mention. The lodge continued its existence with varying fortunes for a period of twelve years. At one time it had a substantial membership of about sixty; but with removals, suspensions, and deaths, with a general lack of interest, in 1860 it surrendered its charter in an honorable manner and returned its effects to the Grand Lodge. At the time of its surrender it granted final cards to thirty-three members. On this list we find the names of three of the charter members, viz., Batchelder, Sanborn, and Goold; also the names of Sinclair and E. D. Kenney. Marquis L. Goold was Secretary for some six years, and the records under his hands are models of neatness and correctness. But at the time of the surrender General Kenney, a noble man and true Odd Fellow, held the office. Having concluded the official records of the last proceedings, in a tone of sadness, if not of absolute sorrow, he added these significant words: "Thus ends a branch of one of the best institutions ever devised by man." It was in view of the dissolution that the Bible was presented to the Masonic Lodge, and Brother Kenney appointed to make the presentation, which he did in an appropriate speech.²

In response to the remarks of General Kenney, an address was made by Col. Henry W. Rowell, in behalf of Burns Lodge, which expressed their grateful appreciation of the fraternal regard of

¹ This brief sketch of Ammonoosuc Lodge was written by Joseph Kidder, of Manchester.

² See *Manchester Daily Union*, June 26, 1886.

Ammonoosuc Lodge, manifested both by word and deed on this occasion, and which prompted the presentation of the Bible which the lodge accepted. The book is still on the altar, bearing a suitable inscription in testimony of its interesting history, and, as the great Light in Masonry, has been opened and closed, as Burns Lodge has been opened and closed, for more than forty years.

The last meeting of Ammonoosuc Lodge was held January 25, 1860. "The immediate cause of the surrender at that time," says the same writer, "with so many members 'square on the books' is not now apparent. The untoward event occurred at a period when there was a loss of interest in the order generally, and just before the great civil commotion that shook our country from centre to circumference. Probably the members were discouraged, and really believed this order in a short time would collapse. But the best of men and in their best estate are shortsighted and oftentimes in error. With thirty-one members the lodge should have lived and prospered. It was about the period of the turning-point in the order. It soon recovered from the paralysis that threatened its local and national existence, and its subsequent march as a fraternal organization has been as a giant among kindred organizations, firm and unshaken. To-day it occupies a proud position, and its future history will be one of triumphs, marking in an emphatic manner the civilization of the age that is passing. Ammonoosuc Lodge was never resuscitated, nor its charter returned. In 1876, in the centennial year, a lodge was established at Littleton, called Lafayette, and took No. 11 of defunct Monadnock, at Mason Village. A few months later Webster Lodge was christened at Goffstown, and the old No. 24 was given to that lodge under the laws of the order. During the same year (1877) a lodge was instituted at Groveton, and it was allowed to take the name of Ammonoosuc, with the old No. 29 that once belonged to Fitzrojan Lodge at Fitzwilliam. It will thus be seen that both names and numbers underwent many strange changes but without detriment to the order. There are now few better lodges in the jurisdiction than Lafayette No. 11 at Littleton, Webster No. 24 at Goffstown, and Ammonoosuc No. 29 at Groveton. They are all well established, in good working condition, with funds in the treasury and a membership thoroughly imbued with the principles of the order. There is no question of their continued growth and prosperity."

The first officer in a lodge of Odd Fellows is designated as Noble Grand. The incumbents of the office in Ammonoosuc

Lodge No. 24 in Littleton were: 1848, James H. Angier; 1849, David P. Sanborn; 1850, Otis Batchelder, Marquis L. Goold; 1851, Adams Moore, Francis Hodgman; 1852, Charles W. Brackett, Joseph L. Gibb; 1853, James H. Angier, Benjamin W. Kilburn; 1854, Edward O. Kenney, George S. Woolson; 1855, Aaron B. Miner, Josiah Kilburn; 1856, George F. Batchelder, George Abbott; 1857, Albert H. Quimby, James J. Barrett; 1858, Calvin J. Wallace, Ai Fitzgerald; 1859, Alonzo Weeks, Chester M. Goodwin.

The growth of the town in the years following that of the surrender of the charter of Ammonoosuc Lodge No. 24 brought here as residents a number of members of the order. In 1874 the question of re-establishing a lodge was considered. Such progress was made that in 1876 application was made to the Grand Lodge for a charter, which was granted, and Lafayette Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., was instituted, October 4, 1876, with the following charter members: William A. Richardson, Horace Gates, Chauncey H. Greene, George W. Barrett, Royal D. Rounsevel, George W. Ruland, and Henry H. Porter. The officers installed at the time of the institution of the lodge were as follows: William A. Richardson, Noble Grand; Horace Gates, Vice Grand; Chauncey H. Greene, Secretary; George W. Barrett, Treasurer; Henry J. Fisher, Warden.

The lodge grew rapidly for a few years, but since 1900 has about maintained its strength of that time. Its present membership (1903) is 126.

In 1890 the Paddleford building was purchased of William A. Richardson, and the necessary changes made in the upper story for the use of the several organizations connected with Lafayette Lodge, and it has since been occupied by them. The first floor is rented for mercantile purposes.

The present officers are: Wilbur W. Cragie, Noble Grand; Charles Elliott, Vice Grand; S. Everett Richardson, Secretary; Edward H. Wells, Treasurer; Edward Pyer, Conductor; Philip Nessor, Warden.

Littleton Encampment No. 26, I. O. O. F., was instituted, April 3, 1879, by the officers of Grand Lodge. The officers then installed were Chauncey H. Greene, Chief Patriarch; George T. Cruft, High Priest; E. B. Hamblin, Senior Warden; George W. Barrett, Scribe; Elbridge Flint, Treasurer; Henry J. Fisher, Junior Warden. The present officers (1903) are Cyprian Trombley, Chief Patriarch; George H. Van Ness, High Priest; E. B. Hamblin, Senior Warden; Percival S. Graham, Scribe; Orrin W. Hunkins,

Treasurer; John K. Beers, Junior Warden. The present membership of the encampment is sixty-five.

Grand Canton Albin was organized in 1887 with a membership of seventy-five members, of whom William A. Richardson, Captain, Henry J. Fisher, Lieutenant, Fred A. Russell, Ensign, were charter members.

Helen L. Fisher Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 54, I. O. O. F., was established, June 7, 1893, with the following officers: Jay O. Galer, Noble Grand; Mrs. Lillian M. Hunkins, Vice Grand; Mrs. Jane A. Galer, Secretary; Mrs. Eliza Huron, Treasurer; Mrs. Nettie F. Kelley, Conductor; and Mrs. Mary E. Flint, Warden.

It will be seen that fraternal organizations did not thrive in Littleton half a century ago. The Odd Fellows were the first to institute a lodge. They were followed by the Sons of Temperance. The influence of Know-Nothingism was such as to place all secret societies under a ban for several years. During this period both the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance surrendered their charters. It was at the beginning of the Know-Nothing episode that the first attempt was made to establish a Masonic Lodge, an effort that was postponed for several years, and its final institution was the first event to mark the passing of the prejudice against such societies that had prevailed since 1854.

Within twenty years there has been a marked tendency to patronize such orders in the town. Taken in their order of founding, lodges of the following societies have been established here in that period: Knights of Honor; the Grange and its auxiliary societies, if they be classed with the fraternal orders; the French-Canadian Society, Catholic Order of Foresters, the Independent Order of Foresters, and Knights of Pythias, each of which has a well-established lodge or society in Littleton. These are exclusive of the temperance societies, and the social and women's clubs that are not secret organizations.

The first Lodge of Good Templars was organized in the autumn of 1865 with a large membership. The temperance laws of the State had not been enforced systematically during the war period, and the condition of affairs was of a character to induce temperance people to organize to put down the evil. They chose this society as the agency for the accomplishment of their purpose. The officers at the time of its institution were: George Farr, Worthy Chief Templar; Mrs. Elizabeth Hodgman, W. Vice Templar; Lafayette Noble, W. Secretary; Charles Hodgman, W. Treasurer; Nelson C. Farr, W. Financial Secretary, and John Merrill, W. Chaplain. In the chapter on Temperance will be found an account of the history of this lodge in Littleton.

Chiswick Lodge No. 2411, Knights of Honor, was established March 31, 1881. Its first officers were as follows: Thaddeus E. Sanger, Dictator; Fred. B. Wright, Vice Dictator; Robert M. Dow, Assistant Dictator; Henry F. Green, Reporter; William H. Bellows, Financial Reporter; and Oscar C. Hatch, Treasurer. The present officers, in the order named above, are: Charles Eaton, Henry F. Green, Allen J. Church, George R. Williamson, and Benjamin F. Wells.¹

The French-Canadian Society — as its name indicates — is composed exclusively of French Canadians, or their descendants born in this country. This society was organized December 16, 1892. It has a large membership and is in a flourishing condition. At the time of its institution it was officered as follows: Charles Laflame, President; Ubald Cormier, Secretary, and Louis Cayer, Treasurer. The present board (1903) consists of Victor Audebeau, Ubald Cormier, and Archie Ricard.

The Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Rose of Sima Court, No. 526, was chartered August 28, 1895, when its officers consisted of Cyrille J. Paradis, Chief Ranger; Charles F. Kelley, Vice Chief Ranger; Louis E. Gireaux, Secretary. The official board for 1903 is: Frank Vignau, Francis Garneau, and Eugene Byron.

The Independent Order of Foresters Court Ammonoosuc No. 1995, was established October 8, 1895, with a board of officers consisting of Fred A. Thorn, C. D. H. Chief Ranger; Henry O. Jackson, Chief Ranger; Otis H. Merrill, Vice Chief Ranger; George Walker, Recording Secretary; George C. Austin, Financial Secretary; George E. Walker, Treasurer; Charles Brown, Senior Warden; Henry D. Harriman, Junior Warden, and George F. Abbott, Physician. In 1900 C. D. H. Chief Ranger was discontinued. The other officers in the order named above are: F. W. Page, Edward McCray, Frank C. Brown, Elmer E. Russell, Adam Prindle, Joseph Lakeway, Joseph Houle, and John M. Page.

Chiswick Lodge Knights of Pythias was organized August 9, 1895. Among the charter members were Frank L. Dunlap, James J. Harrington, Erving S. Prescott, Charles P. Barnum, Charles E. Smith, Eldridge C. Young, Fred. J. Gonyer, J. A. Fogg, E. P. Parlin, W. C. Spencer, E. E. Wells, W. C. Chase, F. M. Strain, F. B. Hatch, E. B. Lynch, and Charles McCarthy.

¹ The position of Assistant Dictator was abolished in 1900.

LV.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR eighty years following the settlement of the town agriculture was the chief industry of the inhabitants. The soil here was of the same general character as that found in the hill towns of the State; strong and difficult of cultivation on account of the rocks that incumbered its surface, but, when subdued by the arts of the husbandman, yielding an abundant harvest to reward his toil.

The soil is as diverse in quality as in the form which nature has given it. Snow, in making his survey and allotment, noted briefly in his field book the general characteristics of the territory traversed by him. That on Mann's Hill and at North Littleton was described as "good wheat land," that to the north of the old meeting-house as "cold but good grass land," and several lots on or near Mount Misery as "the seat of poverty;" the Ammonoosuc meadows were "good but not equal to the Cohos meadows," and those on the Connecticut at North Littleton were "thin and poor, especially the upper lots." On the whole, according to his judgment, the good wheat and grass lands largely predominated, and the trial of years has approved the conclusions he then reached. The same criticism might have been made by Robert Charlton in his field book of the survey of the west end.

The variety of that class of products on which the farmers have relied at different times to market for cash or its equivalent has been described to some extent in the Annals in the first volume, and need not be stated at length here. Taken in the order of succession, they have been salts or potashes, beef and pork slaughtered, then beef on the hoof, potatoes for starch, hops, and the products of the dairy, and, since 1835, cord-wood has been an unfailing source of revenue. Each of these products of the farm was produced in abundance in the different periods of demand.

For a hundred years the method of cultivating the soil was practically the same, the same tools were used, and the same system of rotation of crops followed. In the seasons of planting and harvesting the farmer was in the field at dawn, and his day's work was ended only when the light of day had vanished. In this as in other departments of human endeavor inventive genius has come to the aid of the husbandman with machinery that has lessened his hours of labor and brought them to correspond in a measure to those of the mechanic. Among the marked results brought about by a change of implements have been the smoothing of the surface of the farms and substitution of wire fences for those of brush and stumps once so common. Improvements on the farms of the town have kept pace with those in the village in appearance, and probably in all other respects, during the last thirty years.

The large summer population in this section, and the development of the manufacturing industries of the town, have combined to make this one of the best, if not the very best, market in the State for farm products. The merchants in recent years have, to a considerable extent, co-operated with the farmers in establishing prices, and the average for twenty years will show that they have received the maximum price for their products in the State. How far the change in the method of disposing of the products of the dairy by sending milk to the Boston market may have affected their income cannot be estimated with anything approaching exactness, as there are no statistics obtainable upon which to base an estimate.

Fifty years ago the New Hampshire Agriculture Society held an annual fair in the cities or large towns of the southern or central part of the State. Its management was in the hands of farmers, and the fairs were creditable exhibitions of the products of the farms. Racing was an incident and not the main purpose of these fairs, and they did much to create an interest in and advance the cause of agriculture in the State. There were many what we may term subsidiary organizations, mostly in the different counties, but some represented geographical rather than political districts. Of the last-named class was the Ammonoosuc Valley Agriculture Society, which usually held its annual fair in this town. The first exhibition given here was on September 24, 1852. It was a beautiful day, and two thousand people were present. The exhibit of the products of the valley was unexpectedly large and varied, including two hundred and fifty yoke of oxen, one town team having eighty pair attached to a cart. There was also an excellent display

of horses and cattle. The women contributed a large number of useful and artistic articles, the Granite Hall being used as a Floral Hall on this occasion. The exhibit of agricultural implements, churns, and tools, by J. Kilburn & Son and David Page Sanborn, were among the attractions of this hall also. Subsequent fairs by this society were held once or twice at Bath, and possibly elsewhere, but notwithstanding its first success in this town, no other was held here.

The Grafton County Agricultural Society, an organization officered by residents of Lyme, Orford, and Wentworth, with a committee list containing representatives of nearly all the towns in the western judicial district of the county, held its fair for 1859 in this town. Its exhibition was given on the Bowman meadow, the lower level of which was converted into a race course where a number of trotters famous at the time contested for supremacy. The steep bank which runs parallel with Union Street was converted into a grand stand by building board seats along its surface. A Floral Hall was erected, seventy feet in length and twenty feet in width. A band stand, which was also used as a judges' stand during the races, was built opposite the seats on the bank and separated from them by the race track. The races were regarded as a great success, the best time made being 2.42, which was fast for those days. Black Diamond, owned in Stanstead, Lower Canada, was the winner. Music by Holderness and Littleton Brass Bands was the principal amusement feature on this occasion. This exhibition lasted through two days.

The same society held its fair here the following year, on the same grounds with substantially the same programme. E. D. Rand delivered an unusually interesting address; his agricultural lore was mostly ancient, referring as it did to times sung by Virgil and Horace, and his "horse talk" was confined to the exploits of Rosinante, the steed of the immortal Knight of La Mancha. This was the last exhibition given by this society here. We believe it was soon after reorganized, and its permanent fair grounds established at Plymouth.

In 1863 a number of Littleton people who were interested in agriculture in general, and in horse racing in particular, purchased the land lying between what is now the plant of the Pike Manufacturing Company and the Allen place, at the corner of Union Street and the Bethlehem road at Apthorp, constructed an excellent half-mile track, and built a large Floral Hall, grand stand, and judges' stand, with pens for cattle, and other needful buildings for a fair ground. These grounds were first used for their designated

purpose on October 7 and 8, 1863, when a fair that divided with impartial exactness the attention of visitors between pure agricultural products and an agricultural horse trot met with the success that was its due, and rewarded in a liberal manner the acumen of its projectors. Fully four thousand people were present on the second day of the fair. This success was repeated in 1864. The management this time gave more attention to the lovers of the horse than to the followers of the plough, which led to so much dissatisfaction that no effort was made in 1865 to give an exhibition. The races of 1864 attracted much attention, and the record of the town was lowered by a second, the race being won by Draco 2.41.

In the summer of 1866 W. W. Cameron leased the grounds for two years. He was a noted handler of fast horses, and under his management several meets were arranged in 1866 and the following year. The first in 1866 was patronized by horsemen, and was a fair success, as were those of the succeeding year, but they had nothing of an agricultural flavor; and when in 1868 the Connecticut Valley and Grafton County Agricultural Societies held a joint fair here, they met with failure, more probably on account of rainy weather than the disfavor of the farmers arising from the exclusive use of the grounds for track performances in the preceding seasons. The want of success on this occasion discouraged the parties interested, and no efforts were afterward made to hold fairs here.

In 1870 Charles A. Sinclair and others purchased the property, and for a few years used it for trotting purposes, and a number of successful meetings were held. With the removal of Colonel Sinclair from town, in 1874, the grounds were no longer used for the purposes for which they had been set apart.

The early fairs served to stimulate agricultural interest, especially in the direction of cattle breeding and, to a less extent, in horticulture, and for a time their influence was continued, but when the interest waned the industry lost its stimulating force and there was no unity or rivalry among those engaged in the calling.

The movement culminating in the various forms of organized labor was one of the most prominent of the nineteenth century. The various crafts had their guilds hundreds of years before, but there was antagonism rather than union among the different trades, and, in this country at least, there had been no effort to combine in any form on a considerable scale for mutual protection among those engaged in agricultural pursuits. The numbers employed in this calling, the wide diversity of their products, and

the fact that they were proprietors and employers of labor were obstacles to union that were not common to the occupations that organized the unions of laboring men.

The grange differs in many ways from the unions. It is largely a social organization, and is free from the arbitrary features that characterize those societies, and the financial benefits derived from membership have come mostly through indirect channels. This organization within a few years became one of the powerful societies of this country.

The grange in this town was formed February 19, 1875, by Stephen Richardson, of Columbia, master of the grange in that town. Through the efforts of John C. Quimby, thirty-one persons met in Weeks' Hall¹ and were organized under the title of White Mountain Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. The charter members were Abijah Allen, Mrs. Adeline Allen, Charles R. Allen, Charles W. Bedell, Mrs. Mary Bedell, Mrs. D. Y. Clarke, Mrs. Melissa English, Marshall C. Dodge, John W. Farr, John W. English, Mrs. A. T. Farr, Charles H. Fitch, Chester M. Goodwin, Noah Farr, George O. W. Hatch, Milo Harris, Sophronia Hale, Warren McIntire, Amos H. Mills, Mrs. Ella Mills, Frank I. Parker, John C. Quimby, Henry Richardson, Mrs. Betsey Wallace, Amos P. Wallace, Edward O. Wheeler, William Wheeler, and Mrs. Eliza Wheeler.

The organization was perfected by the election and installation of officers: Abijah Allen, Master; Chester M. Goodwin, Overseer; Warren McIntire, Lecturer; Noah Farr, Steward; William Harriman, Assistant Steward; John C. Quimby, Chaplain; Amos P. Wallace, Treasurer; John W. English, Secretary; Marshall C. Dodge, Gate Keeper; Mrs. Jane Quimby, Ceres; Mrs. Mary Bedell, Pomona; Sophronia Hale, Flora, and Mrs. Eliza Wheeler, Assistant Steward.

White Mountain Grange has had fourteen different Masters. Abijah Allen held the office seven years, from 1875 to 1882; John W. Farr, six years, from 1883 to 1885 and again from 1891 to 1893; William Harriman, three years; C. W. Bedell and Charles R. Allen, two years each; Mrs. A. T. Farr, one year; D. B. Crane, one year; Leslie F. Bean, two years; and Elmer E. Crane, two years.

From the beginning to the present time this grange has been well officered by substantial men and women, and has steadily increased its membership until at the present time, 1903, it has one hundred and ninety-three members.

¹ Formerly Brackett's Hall in the Calhoun Block

At the beginning its meetings were held in Weeks Hall, and afterward in Farr's Hall. Grange Hall, at the corner of Union and Pine Streets, was built in 1877, and there the meetings were held for twenty years. This property was owned by the grange, and was sold in 1897, and the meetings have since been held at Odd Fellows Hall. Field meetings have, as is usual with the organization, been held at appropriate seasons, and all have been of a character calculated to promote its highest interests. Interchange of ideas has benefited the members, and the social influence has broken the monotony and given an added zest to those who in the past have narrowed their daily rule of conduct to a close adherence to business.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of White Mountain Grange, No. 50, was appropriately observed on the 19th of February, 1900. At a regular meeting of the grange on August 28, 1899, resolutions in relation to the observance of the event were passed, and an executive committee, consisting of Charles E. Swasey, Charles E. Baker, Charles R. Allen, with Leslie F. Bean, Worthy Master, and Stella M. Bean, Secretary, as members *ex officio*, was appointed to arrange and carry out a programme. At a subsequent meeting the executive committee recommended the appointment of the Rev. John C. Osgood, Elmer E. Crane, Mrs. Mary E. Baker, Mrs. Sarah Farr, Mrs. Jennie D. Henry, and Mrs. Lydia Mooney, as a sub-committee, and they were appointed by the Master. The committees were divided into sub-committees as follows: On reception, Leslie F. Bean and Stella M. Bean; on programme, Charles E. Baker and the Rev. J. C. Osgood; on music, Charles E. Swasey and Mrs. J. D. Henry; on refreshment, Charles R. Allen, Elmer E. Crane, Mrs. Mary E. Baker, Mrs. Sarah Farr, and Mrs. Lydia Mooney.

The exercises were largely attended, many persons from abroad being present. The State grange was represented by State Master N. J. Bachelder, State Lecturer H. H. Metcalf, State Secretary E. C. Hutchinson, and General Deputy Thomas H. White. The address of welcome was made by the Rev. J. C. Osgood, and the response was by H. H. Metcalf. An address by the organizer of this grange, Stephen Richardson, of Utah, was read by Mrs. Jennie D. Henry. Then came the historical address by Charles E. Baker, followed by a poem by Mrs. Flora J. Miles, of Northern Pomona Grange. At the evening session Master Elmer E. Crane presided, and the exercises consisted of song, recitations, and readings by pupils of our schools, and remarks by visiting members.

Northern New Hampshire Pomona Grange was organized in

White Mountain Grange Hall, January 24, 1888, with thirty-six charter members, of which eighteen were members of White Mountain Grange, six of Ammonoosuc Grange, Bath, six of Mount Washington Grange, Whitefield, four of Lancaster Grange, Lancaster, and two of Monroe Grange, Monroe. George Farr was chosen the First Master; William Harriman, Treasurer; Mrs. John W. Farr, Pomona, and C. W. Bedell, a member of the executive committee. It was also voted at this meeting "that Littleton be the home of the Pomona Grange." This, like the local grange, has had a successful history, and is among the most prosperous of those under the jurisdiction of the State grange.

That these institutions have been instrumental in advancing the cause of agriculture cannot be doubted. Scientific farming is being substituted — slowly, to be sure, for the farmer is a natural conservative — for old methods of hap-hazard agriculture, and worn-out lands are being restored to their former fertility and productiveness, while crops that impoverished the land have made way for those that ultimately insure its enrichment. At no time since 1850 have the farms of the town been so well cultivated or so generally productive as they are in this year of our Lord nineteen hundred and three.

LVI.

COURTS.

UNTIL within a quite recent period the "shire town" was the centre from which radiated the political and business influence of the county. The establishment of the courts was once, in the early history of the State, an issue which commanded universal interest, and for which many towns contended. Until within the memory of many now living, the volume of litigated legal business was many times larger than at present, and the semi-annual terms of the courts extended their sessions into months, and brought to the shire town all the prominent men of the county. Haverhill and Plymouth thus became the residence of the leading lawyers, and seats of influence for a period of nearly a hundred years.

Littleton, like all other towns not favored by the location of the county court, however, had its justice courts, which were in early times the scene of many important and exciting incidents, then regarded as of more importance by the people than are now the sessions of the highest judicial body. The courts over which the Rev. David Goodall, Joseph Robins, Guy Ely, Simeon B. Johnson, and their successors presided as magistrates filled a large space in the public eye. They were at first held at the office of the attorney bringing the action, but in the course of time the rights of the people were considered, and then the trials upon complaints were held at the tavern or at the hall over the store of W. C. & A. Brackett.

The dockets of these magistrates have not all been preserved, but those of Guy Ely and Joseph Robins are in the vaults of the Town Clerk, and are interesting, as they cast a strong light on the litigious spirit of the time. The records of Esquire Ely begin in 1819 with an entry of the case of John Nurs *v.* Oliver Sawyer heard at "Hind's office, April 3," in which action judgment was rendered for the defendant, costs taxed at ninety cents; and end "on Saturday the 6th day of Feb. A. D. 1847," with an entry of a case in which Charles M. Tuttle was plaintiff and "Luis Sauqua" defendant. In this last case the plaintiff was more for-

fortunate than was Mr. Nurs, as judgment was rendered in his behalf for damages of \$2.61, and costs taxed at \$2.70.

The docket of "Esquire" Robins has its first entry "on the 10 day of November A. D. 1821," when the case of Benjamin Bemis *v.* Alfred Closon was entered. In this action the plaintiff recovered damages of \$2.39, with costs taxed at \$6.27, and the last civil action was that of Edward Strain *v.* Daniel Elliott, in which the plaintiff recovered judgment for \$9.70, with costs amounting to \$3.40. Magistrate Robins entered his criminal complaints in a separate docket in the same book. Other parties to suits appearing often are Vespasian Wheeler, Parker Cushman, Daniel Bemis, Samuel F. Hammond, who brought or answered what may be termed neighborhood suits, — trespasses, injury to stock, and other causes indicating strained neighborly relations. In this class of cases the magistrate usually found for the plaintiff, and assessed damages at fifty cents or a dollar. Long credits often brought the merchants into court with small matters for collection. In these suits appear the names of Roby, Curtis, & Co., Henry Oakes, Oakes & Parks, George Little, W. C. & A. Brackett, and Hamlin Rand as plaintiffs. On the criminal side are complaints ranging from simple assault to that of uttering counterfeit money. There are ten complaints for passing counterfeit money against one person who lived in that part of Lisbon adjoining Franconia, on all of which he was held for the Grand Jury.

The lawyers appearing in these courts were Elisha Hinds, Henry A. Bellows, Edmund Carleton, Calvin Ainsworth, Jr., William Burns, and Harry Bingham, of this town; Edmund Burke, of Whitefield, and Goodall & Woods, of Bath. The record is usually written out by counsel for the plaintiff. The first case in which the name of Henry A. Bellows appears is Levi Runnels *v.* Samuel C. Bemis, entered April 5, 1828; judgment was recovered for \$7.59, damages and costs taxed at \$3.11. Quite likely this was the first suit brought by this young lawyer in this town; certainly it was the first entered on the docket of the local magistrate.

John Farr, Simeon B. Johnson, Edward O. Kenney, and William J. Bellows were in later years among the local magistrates most in demand for the trial of litigated matters within the justice's jurisdiction.

In 1874 the Legislature passed an act creating a police court in the town, and John L. Foster was appointed justice, and Charles B. Griswold, special justice, both of whom were commissioned September 10, 1874. Mr. Foster was a practising attorney; he re-

moved to Lisbon in 1877, and resigned the position of justice of the court at that time. He was a man of dignified bearing, solid acquirements in his profession, and had gained a considerable practice at the time he decided to go to the adjoining town. He died in 1898.

It does not appear in the records of the court that Mr. Griswold assumed the duties to which he was appointed. At the time of his appointment he was book-keeper for C. & C. F. Eastman. He had held the office of Register of Deeds, and, upon the reorganization of the State courts in 1874, he was made Clerk of Courts for Grafton County, holding the office until his resignation in 1892. He was then succeeded by Dexter D. Dow of this town, the present incumbent.

Upon the resignation of Judge Foster, John Farr was appointed, and served until 1880, when he resigned, and his son, Captain George Farr, was appointed to the vacancy and held the position fifteen years. He died in March, 1895. These judges of this court served the public with ability, and held the scales with even balance.

Albert Stillman Batchellor was appointed special justice of the court in 1877, and upon the death of Judge George Farr was appointed justice, and has held the office since March 29, 1895. Lewis B. Heald became special justice in 1897, and resigned in 1899 to accept the office of deputy collector of internal revenues.

Marshall D. Cobleigh became the successor of Special Justice Heald, but held the position little more than a year, resigning when he removed from town. Harry M. Morse was his successor in the position. He was appointed July 10, 1900, and still holds the office.

Soon after the court was created, it established the custom of holding its sessions in the office of Elbert C. Stevens, and later it had quarters in the Casino Building in the rear of Union Block. When the town building was erected, spacious quarters were provided in it, and they have ever since been occupied for the business and sessions of the court.

From the date of the establishment of the court in 1874 until 1880, the justices of the court had a fixed salary of \$100 per annum.

The town at the March meeting in 1880, on motion of Mr. John M. Mitchell, formally recommended to the governor that William J. Bellows be appointed Police Judge, to succeed John Farr, whose term of office would expire by constitutional limitation May 22, 1880.¹ This memorial of the town was addressed to Governor

¹ Town Records, vol. ii. p. 388.

Head and his council. Major Evarts W. Farr, brother of Captain George, was a member of this council. The vote of the town in favor of Major Bellows was disregarded by the governor and council, and Captain Farr was appointed. At a special town meeting held May 1, 1880, a vote was passed, on motion of Mr. Mitchell (J. M.), rescinding the vote of the town passed March 10, 1874,¹ and abolishing the salary provided for the justice by that act of the town.² Other votes passed at the same meeting carefully circumscribed the powers of the court in all practicable ways. The grounds upon which the action of the town was ostensibly predicated in Mr. Mitchell's resolution, which recommended Major Bellows for the office, was that the court was of sufficient importance to demand the services of an experienced and competent lawyer, and on this test the qualifications of Major Bellows were unquestioned. The episode was a stirring one at this time, and as both the gentlemen named at the time for the office were stanch Republicans, the division of the voters on the subjects in controversy was not strictly on the lines which divided the existing political parties. One fact is very manifest, and that is that there was earnest and deep-seated opposition to the appointment of Captain Farr.

In the annals of the town, extending from 1850 to 1860, will be found a brief account of the only effort that has been made to secure for Littleton the dignity of being a shire town, by an attempt to create a new county of which the town was to be the capital. This failed, but the hope that it might ultimately be successful was not abandoned until the county seat was removed from Haverhill Corner to Woodsville, in 1890.³ This change was so obviously for the advantage of the people of the county that the question of a division is not likely to be again raised for many years to come.

A successful movement was started in 1890 to have sessions of the United States District and Circuit Courts for the District of New Hampshire held in Littleton.

The courts of the United States, since the formation of the

¹ Town Records, vol. ii. p. 10.

² Town Records, vol. ii. p. 401.

³ The County Convention, by a vote passed in 1889, determined upon a removal of the county courts and other county business from Haverhill Corner to Woodsville, both in the town of Haverhill. The new county building at Woodsville was constructed in 1889 and 1900. The September term of the Supreme Court, 1890, was the first one held at Woodsville. Ira Whitcher was the executive member of the committee which had charge of the erection of the court house at Woodsville. His report is in pamphlet form, and gives a full history of the enterprise. He encountered some litigation in the business, which was determined in his favor. See *Grafton County v. Whitcher*, 67 N. H. 582.

federal government, have taken a prominent and most important position with reference to the litigation of the entire country. The volume of civil business in certain districts is ordinarily small, as compared with the number of cases pending in the State courts, inasmuch as statutes limit the litigation which may be brought in the federal courts. Although the volume of business may be small, yet the amounts involved in such litigation are of great magnitude, and the questions of law raised are vital and of far-reaching consequence. In the judges of the United States courts we find men who have attained eminent distinction while engaged in the practice of the law, so that their decisions command universal respect.

The United States is divided into nine circuits, the respective circuits being again divided into districts. Thus the State of New Hampshire comprises the district of New Hampshire, which, together with Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, forms the first circuit.

In the district of New Hampshire three terms of the circuit court are held annually: at Portsmouth, on the eighth day of May; at Littleton, on the last Tuesday in August; and at Concord, on the eighth day of October. District courts are held at Portsmouth, on the third Tuesdays of March and September; at Littleton, on the last Tuesday in August; and at Concord, on the third Tuesday of June and December.

The Hon. Edgar Aldrich, of Littleton, is the presiding judge for the district of New Hampshire. He was appointed on the twentieth day of February, 1891.

The first efforts towards obtaining a session of the United States courts at Littleton were instituted by Mr. Aldrich, then in practice of the law at Littleton, to whom it was manifest that the litigation of the north country demanded a session of the courts at some point north of Concord. At his request a special meeting of the Board of Trade of Littleton was called for the fourth day of April, 1890, "to see what action the board would take in regard to making an effort to obtain a session of the United States Circuit Court at Littleton." At that meeting it was voted, on motion of A. S. Batchellor, "that a committee of three, of whom the President of the Board should be one, and the other two to be designated by him, be appointed to raise a sufficient sum of money to defray the expenses of a delegation to Washington, and that it is the sense of this meeting that the time is opportune, and that Edgar Aldrich and James R. Jackson be authorized to go to Washington next Monday, April 7, to take such steps as are neces-

sary or expedient in their judgment for the purpose expressed in the vote of the Board of Trade looking toward the establishment of a term of the United States Circuit Court and a public building at Littleton."

The committee appointed under the preceding vote consisted of the president, Charles C. Smith, Albert S. Batchellor, and Oscar C. Hatch. This committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted by the meeting: "*Resolved*, that the Board of Trade hereby appropriate a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars to be employed in procuring legislation for the establishment of an United States Circuit Court and government building at Littleton."

The next meeting of the Board of Trade was held on the twenty-eighth day of April, 1890, at which time Edgar Aldrich reported that, in pursuance of the vote passed at the preceding meeting, James R. Jackson and himself had been to Washington and conferred with members of Congress, and that in all probability a term of court could be obtained. At this meeting William H. Mitchell was appointed a committee to confer with Harry Bingham in regard to obtaining assistance from the Democratic senators and representatives.

In April, 1891, the Board of Trade again took action in the matter, and sent Daniel C. Remick and James R. Jackson as agents to Washington. They were successful in securing the approval of the Committee on Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives of the bill then pending for the establishment of the court.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Trade, February 5, 1892: "*Resolved*, that the matter of sending an agent to Washington to secure action relative to the United States court bill be left to the executive committee of the Board of Trade with full power to send such agents as the situation may require."

No action was taken by the board, for the reason that it was learned a few days after that the bill had passed both Houses of Congress and would soon become a law. The act¹ was approved on the tenth day of March, 1892.

From its inception the measure had the invaluable assistance of Senators Chandler and Gallinger and Representatives McKinney and Daniel.

¹ "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter there shall be held annually, on the last Tuesday of August, a term of the circuit and district courts for the district of New Hampshire, in the town of Littleton in said district."

In accordance with this act of Congress the first session of the United States Circuit Court was held at Littleton on the nineteenth day of July, 1892, by adjournment from the May term held at Portsmouth. In the absence of a court room, the hearing was held at the Oak Hill House. The Hon. Thomas L. Nelson, District Judge for the District of Massachusetts, presided. The matter under consideration was a motion to remand to the State courts of New Hampshire the action of *The Town of Monroe v. The Connecticut River Lumber Company et als.* In this action Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor, and James W. Remick appeared for the plaintiff; Drew, Jordan & Buckley, and Bingham & Bingham, for the defendants.

The first regular session of the United States courts was held at Littleton on the thirtieth day of August, 1892, in the court quarters in Opera Block, which had been leased on the first day of July preceding for a term of ten years. There were present Judges Hon. Thomas L. Nelson and Hon. Edgar Aldrich, and also Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. At this time James W. Remick, of Littleton, was District Attorney, Adams T. Peirce, of Dover, Marshal, and Fremont E. Shurtleff, of Concord, Clerk.

A grand and petit jury were in attendance, and much civil and criminal business was disposed of.

Since the August term, 1892, annual terms of the Circuit and District Courts have been held at Littleton, at which many important civil cases have been tried, among them being those of *Croteau v. Berlin Mills Co.*, *Anderson v. Berlin Mills Co.*, *Spaulding & Son v. Burgess Sulphite Fibre Co.*, *Cryan, Adm'r, v. Hastings Lumber Co.*, *Garland, Adm'r, v. Hastings Lumber Co.* Another important feature has been the special term every two years for the purpose of naturalization. On such occasions large numbers from the entire north country have availed themselves of the privilege of being naturalized in the United States court.

The present officials of the United States courts are, besides the Hon. Edgar Aldrich, District Judge, Charles J. Hamblett, of Nashua, District Attorney, Eugene P. Nute, of Farmington, Marshal, and Burns P. Hodgman, formerly of Littleton, but now of Concord, Clerk.

On the first day of July, 1901, rooms for the use of the court were leased in the National Bank Block, where, until a government building is erected, the sessions of the court will be held.

STATISTICAL HISTORY.

TABLE 1.

DIRECTORS OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

INCORPORATED 1848.

1849. Ira Goodall, Andrew S. Woods, Bath. David G. Goodall, Lisbon. Ebenezer Eastman, Littleton. Morris Clark, Whitefield. Levi Sargent, Manchester. John Pierce, Bethlehem.
1850. Ira Goodall, Andrew S. Woods, Ezra C. Hutchins, Bath. David G. Goodall, Lisbon. Morris Clark, Whitefield. Ebenezer Eastman, Littleton. Levi Sargent, Manchester.
1852. Ira Goodall, Bath. Ebenezer Eastman; Morris Clark; David G. Goodall; Samuel P. Peavey; George B. Redington; Samuel Ross.
- 1854.¹ Ira Goodall; Morris Clark; Samuel Ross; George B. Redington; David G. Goodall; Samuel P. Peavey.

TABLE 2.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

1873. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., Charles W. Rand, Esq., John Sargent.
1874. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., Frank T. Moffett, M.D., John Sargent.
1875. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., Frank T. Moffett, M.D., Henry L. Watson, M.D.
1876. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., Frank T. Moffett, M.D., Henry L. Watson, M.D.
1877. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., Frank T. Moffett, M.D., Henry L. Watson, M.D.
1878. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., C. W. Bolles, Esq.,² Henry L. Watson, M.D.

¹ See Littleton Centennial, pp. 262-269. There are no records of this corporation showing the directors until 1864, when they were identical with those of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.

² The persons having this prefix to their names were the lawyers of the board.

1879. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., William H. Mitchell, Esq., Charles C. Smith.
1880. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., William H. Mitchell, Esq., Charles C. Smith.
1881. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., Fred B. Wright, Esq., John Smillie.
1882. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., Elbert C. Stevens, Esq., Albert H. Bowman.
1883. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., Elbert C. Stevens, Esq., George W. McGregor, M.D.
1884. Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., Elbert C. Stevens, Esq., George W. McGregor, M.D.
1885. George W. McGregor, M.D., William M. Taylor, Elbert C. Stevens, Esq.
1886. George W. McGregor, M.D., Fred A. Robinson, James R. Jackson, Esq.
1887. Frank T. Moffett, M.D., James W. Remick, Esq., Zelotus Stevens.
1888. Phineas R. Goold, Edward D. Lucas, Milo C. Pollard.
1889. George W. McGregor, M.D., John Smillie, James W. Remick, Esq.
1890. Benjamin F. Page, M.D., Thaddeus E. Sanger, M.D., Henry F. Green.
1891. George W. McGregor, M.D., William J. Beattie, M.D., Andrew W. Bingham.
1892. George F. Abbott, M.D., Fred H. English, Theron A. Farr.
1893. George F. Abbott, M.D., Fred H. English, Theron A. Farr.
1894. George F. Abbott, M.D., Fred H. English, Theron A. Farr.
1895. Charles C. Smith, Daniel C. Remich, Esq., John M. Page, M.D.
1896. Daniel C. Remich, Charles C. Smith, John M. Page, M.D.
- 1897.¹ Daniel C. Remich, 1 year; Charles C. Smith, 2 years; Chauncey H. Greene, 3 years.
1898. Daniel C. Remich, 3 years; Chauncey H. Greene, 2 years; Charles C. Smith, 1 year.
1899. Daniel C. Remich,² 2 years; George F. Abbott, 3 years; Chauncey H. Greene, 1 year.
1900. George F. Abbott, 2 years; Charles C. Smith, 1 year; Chauncey H. Greene, 3 years.³
1901. George F. Abbott, 1 year; Chauncey H. Greene, 2 years; Charles C. Smith,⁴ 3 years; John Smillie, 3 years.
1902. Solon L. Simonds, 1 year; John Smillie, 2 years; George F. Abbott, 3 years.
1903. John Smillie, 1 year; George F. Abbott, 2 years; George W. Smith, 3 years.

¹ See Chapter 45, Sec. 1, Laws State of N. H., passed January Session, 1897.

² Resigned April, 1902.

³ Resigned April, 1900.

⁴ Charles C. Smith died May 11, 1901.

TABLE 3.
LONGEVITY.

PERSONS LIVING OR DYING IN TOWN NINETY YEARS OF AGE
OR MORE.

- ALDRICH, HANNAH, b. Newbury, Vt., Sept. 20, 1803; d. Jan. 15, 1894.
- APPLEBEE, RUBY, w. of Nathan C., b. Lisbon, Aug. 6, 1797; d. Nov. 22, 1887.
- BLANDIN, LYMAN, b. Bethlehem, Jan. 14, 1794; d. Dec. 4, 1887.
- BRONSON, JOEL, b. Landaff, Nov. 16, 1802; d. Aug. 11, 1894.
- BROOKS, EZRA, b. Alstead, March 15, 1800; d. Nov. 8, 1890.
- CUSHMAN, PARKER, b. Charlestown, Jan. 3, 1773; d. June 4, 1872.
- DUNBAR, JACOB K., b. Danville, Vt., Jan. 25, 1799; d. April 28, 1890.
- EASTMAN, SIMEON, b. L., April 11, 1798; d. Jan. 24, 1889.
- FISK, ADALINE M., b. Springfield, July 6, 1808; d. March 25, 1899.
- FISK, WILLIAM, b. Stoddard, April 13, 1779; d. Aug. 5, 1879.
- FOSTER, EZRA, b. Andover, Mass., 1762; d. Feb. 22, 1856.
- FULLER, THOMAS, b. May 13, 1787; d. March 11, 1878.
- GILE, DOLLY, w. of Timothy, b. Wentworth, May 18, 1790; d. Dec. 26, 1886.
- GLEASON, BETSEY, b. L., Nov. 23, 1804; d. June 23, 1896.
- GODDARD, RUTH, w. of Nathaniel, b. 1772; d. Nov. 13, 1872.
- GOODALL, ELIZABETH, w. of Rev. David, b. Aug. 1752; d. Sept. 21, 1845.
- GOODWIN, MARTHA, w. of Samuel, b. L., Dec. 26, 1795; d. May 11, 1887.
- HALL, BETSEY, b. 1792; d. Jan. 26, 1882.
- HOSKINS, MARY, w. of Nehemiah, b. Marlboro, Mass., Aug. 11, 1752; d. Sept. 21, 1845.
- HOSKINS, SALMON, b. Petersham, Mass., Aug. 14, 1790; d. Dec. 22, 1880.
- HUBBARD, AMOS, b. Chesterfield, Oct. 30, 1780; d. Nov. 22, 1872.
- HUSE, EUNICE, w. of John, b. 1770; d. Feb. 26, 1862.
- HUSE, JOHN, b. Sanbornton, 1774; d. Dec. 7, 1864.
- JACKSON, WILLIAM, b. Milford, Ireland, Feb. 3, 1807; d. March 29, 1897.
- LEWIS, MARY, w. of Asa, b. 1751; d. March 6, 1842.

- MARKLEY, ELIZABETH, w. of Jacob, b. England, Aug. 1796; d. Littleton, April, 1898.
- MASON, LOIS M., w. of , b. Barre, Vt., 1803; d. Jan. 28, 1897.
- MERRILL, HANNAH D., widow of Dea. John Merrill, b. Haverhill, April 13, 1811; d. in L., Sept. 18, 1902.
- PARISH, DESIRE, widow, b. Long Island City, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1803; d. Sept. 22, 1896.
- PIERCE, JOHN, b. Gardner, Mass., June 21, 1799; d. April 4, 1896.
- ROWELL, JAMES C., b. Chester, Dec. 17, 1813; still living at Littleton.
- ROWELL, JONATHAN, b. Weare, April, 1771; d. Oct. 31, 1863.
- STEERE, RUSSELL, b. Feb. 5, 1793; d. Oct. 19, 1889.
- TIFFT, LABAN, b. Providence, R. I., Feb. 11, 1786; d. May 18, 1882.
- WALLACE, AMOS, b. Franconia, April 28, 1797; d. Feb. 15, 1889.
- WELLER, ASA C., b. Boston, Mass., July 12, 1800; d. June 11, 1895.
- WHITE, CAROLINE, w. of Thomas, b. Sanbornton, Aug. 30, 1802; d. Aug. 1892.
- WHITING, SOLOMON, b. Manchester, Nov. 1, 1791; d. Aug. 27, 1886.
- WILLIAMS, SARAH, b. Sept. 1744; d. Dec. 24, 1843.
- WILLIAMSON, JOHN, b. Ardstraw, County Tyrone, Ireland, Aug. 1810.
- WOOLSON, HANNAH, w. of Elijah S., b. Lisbon, Jan. 27, 1804; d. 1903.

TABLE 4.

TOWN FIRE WARDS.

1829. Isaac Abbott, Truman Stevens, George Little, Adams Moore, Guy Ely.
1830. Isaac Abbott, Guy Ely, George Little, Truman Stevens, Josiah Kilburn, Aaron Brackett.
1831. Isaac Abbott, Adams Moore, Aaron Brackett, William Burns, Josiah Kilburn, Truman Stevens.
1832. Isaac Abbott, Josiah Kilburn, Truman Stevens, Guy Ely, Aaron Brackett, Adams Moore.
1833. Guy Ely, Aaron Brackett, Isaac Abbott, Josiah Kilburn, Adams Moore.
1834. Guy Ely, Aaron Brackett, Isaac Abbott, Josiah Kilburn, Adams Moore.
1835. Aaron Brackett, Henry A. Bellows, Guy Ely, Sylvanus Balch, Adams Moore.
1836. Henry A. Bellows, Adams Moore, Aaron Brackett, Truman Stevens, Enoch Hazeltine.
1837. Sylvanus Balch, Enoch Hazeltine, Aaron Brackett, Adams Moore, Henry A. Bellows.

- 1838. Isaac Abbott, Jonathan Lovejoy, Cyrus Eastman, Aaron Brackett, Guy Ely.
- 1839. Isaac Abbott, Cyrus Eastman, Jonathan Lovejoy, Adams Moore, Aaron Brackett.
- 1840. Stephen C. Gibb, Jonathan Lovejoy, Adams Moore, Aaron Brackett, Simeon B. Johnson.
- 1841. Willard Cobleigh, Francis Hodgman, Aaron Brackett, Calvin F. Cate, Otis Batchelder.
- 1842. Cyrus Eastman, Willard Cobleigh, Nathan Cate, William Brackett, Isaac Abbott.
- 1843. Calvin F. Cate, Francis Hodgman, Otis Batchelder, Cyrus Eastman, Adams Moore.
- 1844. William Brackett, Cyrus Eastman, Marquis L. Goold, Isaac Abbott, Elijah S. Woolson, G. W. Ely.
- 1845. Cyrus Eastman, Marquis L. Goold, Truman Stevens, Francis Hodgman, Curtis C. Bowman, William Brackett.
- 1846. Isaac Abbott, Francis Hodgman, Cyrus Eastman, Curtis C. Bowman, Aaron Gile.
- 1847. Simeon B. Johnson, Eri Goin, Francis Hodgman, Marquis L. Goold.
- 1848. Eri Goin, Cyrus Eastman, Otis Batchelder, Francis Hodgman, Marquis L. Goold.
- 1849. Cyrus Eastman, Salmon G. Miner, Otis Batchelder, Marquis L. Goold, James H. Angier.
- 1850. Eri Goin, George B. Redington, Harry Bingham, Alonzo Weeks, Franklin Tilton.
- 1851. } No record.
- 1852. }

LITTLETON VILLAGE PRECINCT.

- 1853 to Aug. 1854. Edward O. Kenney, John Sargent, James Dow, Josiah Kilburn.
- No record from 1855 until 1873.

TABLE 5.

FIRE WARDS, LITTLETON VILLAGE FIRE PRECINCT.

- 1873. Benjamin W. Kilburn, Ellery D. Dunn, Charles Nurse, Joseph L. Whittaker, Chauncey H. Greene.
- 1874. Ellery D. Dunn, Charles Nurse, Charles C. Smith, Joseph L. Whittaker, Chauncey H. Greene.
- 1875. Charles Nurse, Ellery D. Dunn, Curtis Gates, Chauncey H. Greene, Joseph L. Whittaker.

1876. Ellery D. Dunn, Charles Nurse, Curtis Gates, Charles F. Everett, George C. Coburn.
 1877. Ellery D. Dunn, Chauncey H. Greene, Curtis Gates, Charles F. Everett, Josiah M. Ladd.
 1878. Ellery D. Dunn, Chauncey H. Greene, Josiah M. Ladd, Henry W. Smith, Curtis Gates.
 1879. Ellery D. Dunn, Chauncey H. Greene, Curtis Gates, Henry W. Smith, Josiah M. Ladd.
 1880.¹ Harry A. Johnson, William H. Bellows, Frederick A. Tilton, Josiah M. Ladd, Henry W. Smith.
 1881. Ellery D. Dunn, Elbert C. Stevens, Fred A. Tilton, Charles Eaton, William H. Chandler.

FIRE WARDS OF LITTLETON FIRE DISTRICT.

1882. Fred A. Robinson,² Noah W. Ranlett, George L. Whittaker, Cyrus Young, Joseph S. Frye.
 1883-84. Fred A. Robinson, Noah W. Ranlett, Alberto J. Cram, Cyrus Young, Ellery D. Dunn.
 1884-85. Fred A. Robinson, Noah W. Ranlett, Alberto J. Cram, Cyrus Young, William H. Mitchell.
 1885-86. Fred A. Robinson, Noah W. Ranlett, Alberto J. Cram, Cyrus Young, William H. Mitchell.
 1886-87. William H. Mitchell, Alberto J. Cram, Fred A. Robinson, Noah W. Ranlett, Cyrus Young.
 1887-88. Alberto J. Cram, Charles R. Coburn, Gilbert E. Lane, Harry Bingham, 2d, Israel C. Richardson.
 1888-89. Alberto J. Cram, Charles R. Coburn, Harry Bingham, 2d, Daniel C. Remich, Roswell E. Wilmot.
 1889-90. Harry Bingham, 2d, Roswell E. Wilmot, Charles R. Coburn, John A. Fogg, Alberto J. Cram.
 1890-91. Alberto J. Cram, Charles R. Coburn, Henry A. Eaton, William M. Silsby, John A. Fogg.
 1891-92. Elbridge Young, Charles R. Coburn, John A. Fogg, William M. Silsby, Henry A. Eaton.
 1892-93. Elbridge Young,³ Millard F. Young, Daniel C. Remich, Frank E. Bowles, George W. McGregor.

¹ Name changed to Littleton Fire District.

² Resigned; Dexter D. French elected to fill vacancy.

³ Declined to serve; Henry A. Eaton elected.

TABLE 6.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

- 1809. David Goodall, William Burns, Robert Charlton.
- 1810. David Goodall, William Burns, Joseph E. Dow.
- 1811. William Burns, Joseph E. Dow, David Goodall.
- 1812. David Goodall, William Burns, John Charlton.
- 1813. William Burns, Solomon Goodall, Elisha Hinds.
- 1814. Isaac F. Williams, Elisha Hinds, Solomon Goodall.
- 1815. Solomon Goodall, John Charlton, Isaac F. Williams.
- 1816. David Goodall, Solomon Goodall, Job Pingree.
- 1817. Nathaniel Rix, Jr., Job Pingree, John Charlton.
- 1818. Solomon Goodall, Job Pingree, Richard Peabody.
- 1827.¹ Drury Fairbank, Walter Charlton, William Burns, Richard Peabody, Guy C. Rix.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

- 1843. Erasmus I. Carpenter, Adams Moore.
- 1844. Erasmus I. Carpenter, William Burns.
- 1845. Adams Moore, Erasmus I. Carpenter, William Burns.
- 1846. Erasmus I. Carpenter, Thomas Bickford, Richard W. Peabody.
- 1847. Erasmus I. Carpenter, Adams Moore, Richard W. Peabody.
- 1848. Erasmus I. Carpenter, Philip C. Wilkins, Adams Moore.
- 1849. Erasmus I. Carpenter, Charles W. Rand, Richard W. Peabody.
- 1850. Erasmus I. Carpenter, Harry Bingham, John M. Charlton.
- 1851. Sullivan Holman, Thomas Bickford, John M. Charlton.
- 1852. Adams Moore, Erasmus I. Carpenter, John M. Charlton.
- 1853. Dudley P. Leavitt, Erasmus I. Carpenter, John Sargent.
- 1854. Erasmus I. Carpenter, John Sargent, Adams Moore.
- 1855. Adams Moore, Edmund Carleton, John M. Charlton.
- 1856. Warren McIntire, Q. M. Webb, John M. Charlton.
- 1857. Edward D. Rand, Alexander McIntire, John M. Charlton.
- 1858. George N. Bryant, Franklin Tilton, John M. Charlton.
- 1859. James L. Harriman, Warren McIntire, Edward O. Kenney.
- 1860. James L. Harriman, Warren McIntire, Edward O. Kenney.
- 1861. James L. Harriman, Warren McIntire, George S. Barnes.

¹ No record until 1827. Name changed to Superintending School Committee, Act of July 6, 1827. Superintending School Committee required to be chosen (Session Laws of 1827, p. 213). Records of 1828-29 show Prudential School Committee chosen for each district. Act of January 4, 1833, provides that towns may vote to dispense with Superintending School Committee (Session Laws, p. 90). Partially re-enacted December Session, 1842 (Revised Statutes, Chap. 73, Sec. 5). No records until 1843.

- 1862. James L. Harriman, Clinton Rowell, Warren McIntire.
- 1863. Warren McIntire.
- 1864. Warren McIntire.
- 1865. Warren McIntire.
- 1866. Dennis Wheeler.
- 1867. Dennis Wheeler.
- 1868. James R. Jackson.
- 1869. James R. Jackson.
- 1870. James R. Jackson.
- 1871. Dennis Wheeler.
- 1872. Dennis Wheeler.
- 1873. Albert S. Batchellor.
- 1874. Albert S. Batchellor.
- 1875. George W. Ruland.
- 1876. Dennis Wheeler.
- 1877. Frank C. Albee.
- 1878. Alexander McIntire.
- 1879. William H. Mitchell.
- 1880. William H. Mitchell.
- 1881. Francis H. Lyford.
- 1882. Francis H. Lyford.
- 1883. Francis H. Lyford.
- 1884. George M. Curl.
- 1885. Benjamin F. Robinson

TABLE 7.

UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT.¹

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

- 1866-67. George A. Bingham, Franklin Tilton, Franklin J. Eastman, James R. Jackson, George Farr, *Superintending Committee*; George A. Bingham, Franklin Tilton, and Franklin J. Eastman, *Prudential Committee*.
- 1868-69. Rev. Charles E. Milliken, *President*; James R. Jackson, *Secty.*; Henry L. Tilton, *Treas.* Harry Bingham, George Farr, Cyrus Eastman, William J. Bellows, James J. Barrett, Charles W. Rand.
- 1869-70. Rev. Charles E. Milliken, *President*; James R. Jackson, *Secty.*; Henry L. Tilton, *Treas.* Harry Bingham, George Farr, Cyrus Eastman, William J. Bellows, James J. Barrett, Charles W. Rand.
- 1870-71. Rev. Charles E. Milliken, *President*; James R. Jackson, *Secty.*; Henry L. Tilton, *Treas.* Harry Bingham,

¹ Organized under the Somersworth Act, April, 1866. Reorganized under the Concord Act, April, 1868.

- Charles A. Sinclair, Cyrus Eastman, John Sargent, James J. Barrett, Charles W. Rand.
- 1871-72. Rev. Charles E. Milliken, *President*; James R. Jackson, *Secty.*; Henry L. Tilton, *Treas.* Harry Bingham, Charles A. Sinclair, Cyrus Eastman, John Sargent, Evarts W. Farr, Rev. John Currier.
- 1872-73. Rev. Charles E. Milliken, *President*; James R. Jackson,¹ *Secty.*; Henry L. Tilton, *Treas.* Harry Bingham, Charles A. Sinclair,¹ Sylvester Marsh, John Sargent, Evarts W. Farr, Rev. John Currier.
- 1873-74. Rev. Charles E. Milliken, *President*; John M. Mitchell, *Secty.*; Henry L. Tilton, *Treas.* Charles A. Farr, Henry H. Metcalf, Sylvester Marsh, John Sargent, Evarts W. Farr, Albert S. Batchellor.
- 1874-75. Rev. Charles E. Milliken, *President*; John M. Mitchell, *Secty.*; Henry L. Tilton, *Treas.* Hartwell H. Southworth, Evarts W. Farr, Sylvester Marsh, John Sargent, George A. Bingham, Albert S. Batchellor.
- 1875-76. George A. Bingham, *President*; John M. Mitchell, *Secty.*; John Farr, *Treas.* Hartwell H. Southworth, Rev. G. W. Ruland, Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., John Sargent, Alexander McIntire, Albert S. Batchellor.
- 1876-77. George A. Bingham, *President*; John L. Foster, *Secty.*; John Farr, *Treas.* Hartwell H. Southworth, Albert S. Batchellor, Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., Rev. Charles E. Milliken, Alexander McIntire, Augustus R. Burton.
- 1877-78. George A. Bingham, *President*; Albert S. Batchellor, *Secty.*; John Farr, *Treas.* John M. Mitchell, John L. Foster, Charles M. Tuttle, M.D., Rev. Charles E. Milliken, Alexander McIntire, Augustus R. Burton.
- 1878-79. George A. Bingham, *President*; Albert S. Batchellor, *Secty.*; John Farr, *Treas.* John M. Mitchell, John L. Foster, Rev. Anson R. Graves, Rev. Charles E. Milliken, Alexander McIntire, Augustus R. Burton.
- 1879-80. George A. Bingham, *President*; Albert S. Batchellor, *Secty.*; John Farr, *Treas.* John M. Mitchell, William J. Bellows, Rev. Anson R. Graves, Otis G. Hale, Alexander McIntire, Augustus R. Burton.
- 1880-81. William J. Bellows, *President*; Benjamin F. Robinson, *Secty.*; George Farr, *Treas.* William H. Mitchell, George A. Bingham, Rev. Anson R. Graves, Otis G. Hale, Alexander McIntire, Augustus R. Burton.
- 1881-82. William J. Bellows, *President*; Benjamin F. Robinson, *Secty.*; George Farr, *Treas.* William H. Mitchell, George A. Bingham, Thaddeus E. Sanger, M.D., Otis G. Hale, Alexander McIntire, Augustus R. Burton.

¹ Resigned.

- 1882-83. William J. Bellows, *President*; Benjamin F. Robinson, *Secty.*; George Farr, *Treas.* William H. Mitchell, George A. Bingham, Thaddeus E. Sanger, M.D., Charles F. Eastman, Alexander McIntire, Rev. Francis H. Lyford.
- 1883-84. William J. Bellows, *President*; Benjamin F. Robinson, *Secty.*; George Farr, *Treas.* William H. Mitchell, George A. Bingham, Thaddeus E. Sanger, M.D., Charles F. Eastman, Alexander McIntire, Rev. Francis H. Lyford.¹
- 1884-85. William J. Bellows, *President*; Benjamin F. Robinson, *Secty.*; George Farr, *Treas.* William H. Mitchell, George A. Bingham, Thaddeus E. Sanger, M.D., Charles F. Eastman, Augustus R. Burton, Rev. J. Sidney Kent.
- 1885-86. William J. Bellows, *President*; Benjamin F. Robinson, *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* William H. Mitchell, George A. Bingham, George Farr, Augustus R. Burton, Thaddeus E. Sanger, M.D., Oscar C. Hatch.
- 1886-87. William J. Bellows, *President*; Benjamin F. Robinson, *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* Rev. E. C. Holman, Charles L. Clay, Thaddeus E. Sanger, M.D., George Farr, Augustus R. Burton, Oscar C. Hatch.
- 1887-88. William J. Bellows, *President*; William H. Mitchell, *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* Rev. E. C. Holman,² Charles L. Clay, Rev. Granville C. Waterman, Benjamin F. Robinson, Benjamin F. Page, M.D., Oscar C. Hatch.
- 1888-89. William H. Mitchell, *President*; Will P. Buckley, *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* Henry F. Green, Charles L. Clay, Rev. Granville C. Waterman, Benjamin F. Robinson, Benjamin F. Page, M.D., Frederick G. Chutter.
- 1889-90. William H. Mitchell, *President*; Will P. Buckley,¹ *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* Henry F. Green, Charles L. Clay, Rev. Granville C. Waterman, James R. Jackson,¹ Benjamin F. Page, M.D., Frederick G. Chutter.
- 1890-91. William H. Mitchell, *President*; William H. Bellows, *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* Henry F. Green, Charles L. Clay, Rev. Granville C. Waterman, Charles A. Farr, Benjamin F. Page, M.D., Frederick G. Chutter.
- 1891-92. William H. Mitchell, *President*; William H. Bellows, *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* Henry F. Green,

¹ Resigned.² Resigned; Henry F. Green appointed to fill vacancy.

- Charles L. Clay, Rev. Granville C. Waterman, Fred H. English, Benjamin F. Page, M.D., Rev. L. D. Cochrane.
- 1892-93. William H. Mitchell, *President*; William H. Bellows, *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* Henry F. Green, Charles L. Clay, Rev. Melvin J. Allen, Fred H. English, Benjamin F. Page, M.D., Rev. L. D. Cochrane.
- 1893-94. William H. Mitchell, *President*; William H. Bellows, *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* Henry F. Green, Charles L. Clay, Rev. Melvin J. Allen, Fred H. English, Benjamin F. Page, M.D., William M. Silsby.
- 1894-95. William H. Mitchell, *President*; William H. Bellows, *Secty.*; George C. Furber, *Treas.* Henry F. Green, Charles L. Clay, Rev. Melvin J. Allen,¹ Fred H. English, Benjamin F. Page, M.D., Henry Merrill.
- 1895-96. William H. Mitchell, *President*; William H. Bellows, *Secty.*; George C. Furber, *Treas.* Charles L. Clay,² Rev. Edgar F. Davis,³ Fred H. English, Benjamin F. Page, M.D., Henry Merrill, Frederick G. Chutter.
- 1896-97. William H. Mitchell, *President*; William H. Bellows, *Secty.*; George C. Furber, *Treas.* Henry F. Green, Henry Merrill, Frederick G. Chutter, Fred H. English, George H. Tilton, James W. Remick.
- 1897-98. William H. Mitchell, *President*; William H. Bellows, *Secty.*; George C. Furber, *Treas.* Henry Merrill, Henry F. Green, Frederick G. Chutter, Fred H. English, George H. Tilton, James W. Remick.
- 1898-99. James W. Remick, *President*; George H. Tilton, *Secty.*; George C. Furber,⁴ *Treas.* Frederick G. Chutter, Henry F. Green, Fred H. English, Henry Merrill, Millard F. Young, Cortes F. Nutting.
- 1899-1900. James W. Remick, *President*; George H. Tilton, *Secty. and Treas.* Frederick G. Chutter, Fred H. English, Henry Merrill, Millard F. Young, Cortes F. Nutting, Albert S. Batchellor, George W. McGregor, M.D.
- 1900-01. James W. Remick, *President*; George H. Tilton, *Secty. and Treas.* Frederick G. Chutter, Millard F. Young, Albert S. Batchellor, Cortes F. Nutting, Fred H. English, George W. McGregor, Charles F. Eastman.
- 1901-02. James W. Remick, *President*; George H. Tilton, *Secty. and Treas.* Charles F. Davis, Cortes F. Nutting, Fred H. English, George W. McGregor, Charles F. Eastman, Frederick G. Chutter, Millard F. Young.

¹ Resigned; Rev. Edgar F. Davis appointed to fill vacancy.

² Resigned; James W. Remick appointed to fill vacancy.

³ Resigned; George H. Tilton appointed to fill vacancy.

⁴ Resigned; George W. McGregor appointed to fill vacancy.

- 1902-03. James W. Remick, *President*; ¹ George H. Tilton, *Secty. and Treas.* George W. McGregor, Fred H. English, Charles F. Davis, Charles F. Eastman, Frederick G. Chutter, ¹ Millard F. Young, Cortes F. Nutting. ¹
- 1903-04. George W. McGregor, *President*; Richard T. Eastman, ² *Secty.*; George H. Tilton, *Treas.* Millard F. Young, Robert C. Langford, Albert J. Richardson, Charles F. Davis, Everett C. Howe, Andrew W. Bingham.

TABLE 8.

MEMBERS OF TOWN SCHOOL BOARD OF EDUCATION.³

1886. Frank C. Albee, Milo H. Harris, Warren McIntire.
 1887. Milo H. Harris, Warren McIntire, Frank C. Albee.
 1888. Franklin R. Glover, Frank C. Albee, Sherard Clay.
 1889. Frank C. Albee, Sherard Clay, Franklin R. Glover.
 1890. Sherard Clay, Franklin R. Glover, Frank C. Albee.
 1891. Franklin R. Glover, Frank C. Albee, Leslie F. Bean.
 1892. Frank C. Albee, Leslie F. Bean, George L. Flanders.
 1893. Leslie F. Bean, George L. Flanders, Madison Higgins.
 1894. George L. Flanders, Madison Higgins, Irvin W. Smith.
 1895. Madison Higgins, Irvin W. Smith, George E. Walker.
 1896. Irvin W. Smith, George E. Walker, Marshall C. Dodge.
 1897. Irvin W. Smith, George E. Walker, Marshall C. Dodge.
 1898. Marshall C. Dodge, Edward H. Wells, Milo C. Pollard.
 1899. Milo C. Pollard, Olin J. Mooney, Jacob K. Dunbar.
 1900. Milo C. Pollard, Olin J. Mooney, Jacob K. Dunbar.
 1901. Frank I. Parker, Olin J. Mooney, Jacob K. Dunbar.
 1902. Olin J. Mooney, Frank I. Parker, William E. Bronson.

¹ Resigned.² Resigned, 1903, and Charles H. Thorpe appointed to fill vacancy.³ Union School District and the Town School District were united by act of the General Court, February 25, 1903 (Session Laws, p. 239).

TABLE 9.

LITTLETON HIGH AND GRADED SCHOOLS UNION DISTRICT.

Date.	Principal.	Preceptress.
1868	Rev. Charles E. Harrington, D.D.	Martha E. Furber
1869	Frank J. Burnham, LL.D.	Harriet D. Meserve
1870	John J. Ladd, A.M.	"
1871	"	"
1872	"	"
1873	Frank D. Hutchins	"
1874	Frank P. Moulton	"
1875	"	"
1876	"	Clara E. Meserve
1877	Benjamin F. Robinson	"
1878	"	Caroline C. Ross
1879	Austin H. Kenerson	"
1880	Harry H. McIntire	Martha G. Cofran
1881	{ Harry H. McIntire ¹ A. G. Miller ¹	{ Elizabeth Cushman "
1882	Dana P. Dame	W. F. Gibson
1883	"	Isabel M. Parks
1884	"	"
1885	"	"
1886	"	"
1887	"	"
1888	"	"
1889	"	"
1890	"	"
1891	"	"
1892	Charles A. Williams	"
1893	"	"
1894	Frank B. Pelton	Flora S. Bean
1895	"	Ella M. Cook
1896	"	{ Mary I. Goodrich
1897	"	"
1898	"	"
1899	"	{ " ² Susan Crampton
1900	"	E. Dorcas Shelton
1901	Edward S. Watson	"
1902	"	"
1903	Melville C. Smart	Stella M. Osgood

¹ Resigned.

² Resigned November, 1899.

TABLE 10.

STUDENTS FROM LITTLETON IN COLLEGES AND
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.DARTMOUTH.¹

Adams, Almon E., non-grad. Dart., 1902; Columbia, 1903.
 Aldrich, Ephraim Fred., non-grad. 1900.
 Batchellor, Albert S., grad. 1872.
 Batchellor, Stillman, class of 1905.
 Bickford, Joseph M., grad. 1855.
 Bingham, George H., grad. 1887.
 Bond, Bernard Q., grad. 1901.
 Bonney, Benjamin W., grad. 1824. *
 Brickett, Harry, grad. 1840.
 Buckley, Will P., grad. 1887.
 Bugbee, R. George, Medical College, grad. 1872.
 Burns, William, Medical College, grad. 1806.
 Charlton, Edwin Azro, grad. 1854.
 Clay, Paul R., grad. 1897.
 Cudworth, Frank E., grad. 1901; C. E. Thayer School, grad. 1902.
 Cummings, Edward J., class of 1904.
 Dow, Dexter D., grad. 1889.
 Dudley, Charles H., non-grad. 1902; Medical School student, class 1905.
 Eastman, Richard T., non-grad. 1903.
 Eaton, Harry M., grad. 1890.
 Farr, Evarts W., non-grad. 1863.
 Farr, George, entered from Amherst as Sophomore, 1859; grad. 1862.
 Farr, Leslie B., grad. 1902; C. E. Thayer School, grad. 1903.
 Furber, Charles H., grad. 1902.
 Gile, Ray T., grad. 1877; Thayer School, grad. 1879.
 Harriman, Henry D., N. H. C. Ag., non-grad. 1892.
 Hatch, Edward J., grad. 1886.
 Hatch, Leslie A., non-grad. 1898.
 Holden, Charles A., grad. 1895; after Freshman year from Hudson.
 Hoyt, Archibald R., class of 1907.
 Jackson, Andrew,² grad. 1903.
 Jackson, Harry B., class of 1906.
 Jackson, Robert, grad. 1900.

¹ The following students now in Dartmouth are natives of Littleton, though registered from other places, namely: Edward Kilburn Robinson, class of 1904; Albert Bernard Terrien, class of 1904; George Dominick Terrien, class of 1906.

² Also non-resident graduate student in history, 1903-1904.

- Lescadre, Henry, entered Medical School from Keene; registers from Littleton, 1883; grad. 1884.
McIntire, Donald Cahoon, class of 1906.
McIntire, Harry Hibbard, grad. 1879.
Milliken, Charles D., grad. 1887.
Moore, James A., N. H. C. Ag., non-grad. 1882.
Parker, Ezra B., grad. 1860.
Parker, Murray N., class of 1904.
Powers, Matthew, non-grad. 1887.
Rankin, Jr., Andrew, non-grad. 183-.
Ranlett, Harry W., grad. 1887.
Richardson, William I., grad. 1888.
Roby, Ephraim C., non-grad. 1839.
Roby, Joseph S., non-grad. 1833.
Rowell, Clinton, non-grad. 1865.
Smith, Walter H., non-grad. 1888.
Walker, George E., N. H. C. Ag., grad. Tufts, grad. 1888.
Watson, Irving A., attended lectures Dart. Med. School, 1872; grad. Univ. Vt. Med. 1871.
Wilmot, Ross, class of 1905.

HARVARD.

University.

- Harry Moy Hartshorn, grad. 1888.¹
Howard Wright Parker, non-grad. 1906.

Medical School.

- Frank Tiftt Moffett, grad. 1870.

Law School.

- George H. Bingham, grad. 1891.
Robert Jackson, non-grad. 1904.

AMHERST.

- George Farr, non-grad. class of 1862.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY.

- Nelson Farr Cobleigh, grad. 1864.

POMONA COLLEGE, CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA.

- Edward R. Milliken, student, class 1904.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

- Edward Bruce Goodrich, grad. 1902.

¹ Native of this town, but not resident here while in college.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Nelson Ebenezer Cobleigh, grad. 1843.
Joseph Emerson Robins, grad. 1868.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Margaret J. Mathison, non-grad. class 1903.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

College of Liberal Arts.

Grace A. Barnum, grad. 1902.
Mabel F. Barnum, grad. 1901.
Martha Cook Blodgett, grad. 1902.
Clara L. Buswell, grad. 1900.
Alice Francelia Dodge, in college, 1906.
Edith O. Edmands, grad. 1902.
Harold Alden Edson, in college, 1904.

Department of Theology.

Warren Applebee, non-grad. class of 187—.

School of Law.

Ephraim Fred Aldrich, non-grad. 1904.
Paul R. Clay, grad. 1900.
Burns P. Hodgman, grad. 1898.
Robert Jackson, student, class of 1904.
Frank P. Tilton, grad. 1903.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Ida Louise Farr, non-grad. 1885.

TUFTS COLLEGE.

Walter H. Smith, non-grad. 1887.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

William Edward Blodgett, non-grad. 1902.
George G. Bunker, grad. 1903.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL.

William C. Knapp, grad. 1856.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE, EVANSTON, ILL.

William C. Knapp, non-grad. 1858.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY.

Henry Burnham Mead, grad. 1861.

PHILLIPS ANDOVER ACADEMY.

Andrew Rankin, Jr., probably 1822.

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

John Gile, Jr., grad. class of 1835.

UNION COLLEGE.

John Gile, Jr., grad. 1871.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE.

Flora S. Bean, grad. 1878.
Jane E. Charlton, grad. 1846.
Elizabeth Cobleigh, grad. 1867.
Caroline Farr, non-grad. 1863.
Elizabeth R. Kimball, grad. 1847.
Lucy E. Kimball, non-grad. 1861.
Caroline Elizabeth Page, non-grad. 1897.
Florence Gertrude Smart, 1906.

SMITH COLLEGE.

Helen E. Bingham, non-grad. 1894.
Katherine Bingham, non-grad. 1895.
Blanche Bowman, grad. 1891.
Ada F. Dow, grad. 1903.
Ida M. Hurlbutt, non-grad. 1901.
Elizabeth T. Moffett, non-grad. 1899.
Clementine B. Porter, grad. 1901.

YALE.

University.

Henry Burnham Mead, grad. 1866.

Theological Seminary.

Henry Burnham Mead, grad. 1869.
Charles Dunklee Milliken, non-grad. class of 189-.

METHODIST BIBLICAL INSTITUTE, TILTON, N. H.

Charles W. Millen, grad. class of 1867.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK CITY.

Nelson Farr Cobleigh, grad. 1871.
Joseph E. Robins, student at large, 1871-72.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Henry Burnham Mead, special student, 1863 or 1864.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Harry Howard Witham, grad. class of 1899.

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Law Department.

William Ivan Greenleaf, non-grad. class of 1897.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Law Department.

Joseph L. Glover, grad. 1889.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Law Department.

Joseph M. Donovan, grad. 1890.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Academic Department.

Madison A. Parker, grad. 1897.

Medical Department.

Benjamin F. Page, grad. 1867.

John M. Page, grad. 1893.

Irving A. Watson, grad. 1871.

NORFOLK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Edmund Carleton, Jr., grad. 1871.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Special Courses.

Clara E. Wellman.

Louise G. Wellman.

BOWDOIN MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Winifred O. Brown,¹ grad. 1902.

MEDICAL SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD.

Ernest M. Cleasby, grad. class of 1900.

¹ Dr. Brown was also student in the Buffalo Medical College.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Margaret J. Mathison, class of 1902.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE
MECHANIC ARTS.

Blodgett, Herbert R., non-grad. 1899.

Harriman, Henry D., non-grad. 1892.

Moore, James A., non-grad. 1882.

Walker, George E., grad. 1888.

TABLE 11.

STUDENTS FROM LITTLETON IN NORMAL SCHOOLS AND
HIGHER SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, ART, AND ORATORY.

FRAMINGHAM.

Clara E. Wellman, student class of 1904.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Mary E. Stevens, grad. 1872; Mary J. Wiles, non-grad. class of 1889;
Maud C. Blake, grad. 1889; Louise C. Wellman, grad. 1893;
Katherine E. Donovan, grad. 1895; Edna A. Allison, grad. 1896;
Christabel Allen, grad. 1902; Daisy L. Bronson, grad. 1902; Bessie
B. Kinne, grad. 1902; Ellen M. Dodge, grad. 1903.

LOWELL NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Alda M. Armstrong, grad. 1903.

Elizabeth M. Edson, grad. 1903.

BOSTON COLLEGE OF ORATORY.

Mary Bugbee, grad. 1886.

HIGHER ART INSTITUTIONS.

Normal Art School, Boston.

Ellen I. Sanger, grad. 1884.

Boston School of Design.

Grace H. Davis, grad. 1899.

SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, BOSTON.

Conservatory of Music.

William A. Taylor, 1899.
 Anna E. Dow, non-grad. 1902.
 Ethel Fuller Goodenough, 1904.
 Alice Calhoun, 1905.

Faelton School.

Grace Maria Albee, 1900.
 Bertha Batchellor, 1903.

TABLE 12.

SEMINARIES, ACADEMIES, COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS,
 AND OTHER SCHOOLS OF THE SECONDARY CLASS. GRAD-
 UATES AND STUDENTS REGISTERED AS OF LITTLETON
 OR ACTUAL RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., ACADEMY.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Eleanor M. Bowman, 1847. | Jennie Eastman, 1860. |
| Jane L. Carter, 1847. | Martha Ambrose Eastman, 1860. |
| Amasa Clark, 1847. | Martha Ann Eastman, 1860. |
| Lucy M. Kenney, 1847. | Stella L. Redington, 1861. |
| Maria L. Moore, 1847. | Harry H. McIntire, 1874. |
| Joan H. Stevens, 1847. | Edward E. Bishop, 1876. |
| George F. Batchelder, 1848. | Emily A. Kilburn, 1876-78. |
| Caroline A. Brackett, 1848. | Cornelia Marsh, 1877. |
| Martha Hale, 1848. | George H. Bingham, 1883. |
| Lucy M. Kimball, 1848. | Ivah Dunklee, 1883. |
| Marcus S. Kinney, 1848. | Anna E. McIntire, 1883. |
| George K. Paddleford, 1848. | Ardella A. McIntire, 1883. |
| Sarah Kinney, 1849. | Charles D. Milliken, 1883. |
| Daniel Wilkins, 1850. | Isabel S. Redington, 1884. |
| William Mason, 1852. | Mary E. French, 1885. |
| Harriet Peabody, 1852. | Elizabeth A. Tuttle, 1885. |
| Ellen M. Parker, 1853. | Ada M. Buswell, 1887. |
| Jerusha Parker, 1853. | Marion E. Buswell, 1888. |
| Sarah A. Bowman, 1854. | Paul R. Clay, 1892. |
| Charles E. Strain, 1857. | Clara L. Buswell, 1895. |
| Charles S. Stickney, 1858. | |

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY, MERIDEN.

Alpha K. Burnham, 1825-26.	Stella L. Redington, 1865-68.
Jerusha G. Parker, 1856-57.	Elizabeth Cobleigh, 1866-68.
Charles F. Eastman, 1861-62.	John F. Tilton, 1866-68.
Ezra A. Day, 1862-63.	Mary F. Redington, 1868.
Nelson F. Cobleigh, 1862-64.	William H. Tilton, 1868.
Charles A. Farr, 1864-65.	Frank H. Goin, 1868-71.

GLENWOOD LADIES SEMINARY, BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT.

Laura B. Eastman, grad. 1865.

QUINCY MANSION SCHOOL, QUINCY, MASS.

Bertha Batchellor, grad. 1903.
Marguerite Hatch, class of 1904.

BROOKLINE, MASS., HIGH SCHOOL.

Clara E. Wellman, grad. 1901.

WEST RANDOLPH, VT., ACADEMY.

Charles F. Eastman, 1855-56.	Frank Thayer, 1855-56.
Lucia W. Eastman, 1855-56.	Fannie S. Woolson, 1855-56.

THETFORD, VT., ACADEMY.

Edmund Carleton, Jr., 1857.	Frank Thayer, 1857.
Mary Carleton, 1857.	Henry P. Thayer, 1857.
Sarah Carleton, 1857.	Luella Woolson, 1857.
Charles F. Eastman, 1857.	Evarts W. Farr, 1857-58.
Lucia W. Eastman, 1857.	Caroline Farr, 1857-58.
Frank F. Hodgman, 1857.	George Farr, 1857-58.
Edward H. Johnson, 1857.	John Farr, Jr., 1857-58.
William A. Morse, 1857.	Mary E. Farr, 1857-58.
Ellen J. Russell, 1857.	Melissa M. Lovejoy, 1858.

NEWBURY, VT., SEMINARY.

Amanda M. Carter, 1834-35.	John M. Charlton, 1840.
Edwin Abbott, 1835.	Horace S. Goss, 1840.
Hugh K. Burt, 1835.	Jean Paddleford, 1840.
Charles W. Brackett, 1835-36.	Alfred Rix, 1840.
Enoch M. Pingree, 1836-37.	Gilman Wheeler, 1840.
Susan H. Ainsworth, 1837.	Melinda Rankin, 1840-41.
George A. Wheeler, 1837-39.	Elona W. Rankin, 1840-42.
William Wheeler, 1837-40.	Mary M. Williams, 1840-42.
Betsey Farr, 1838.	Phebe Paddleford, 1840-43.
Sarah M. Wheeler, 1839.	David Peabody, 1841.
Jane E. Charlton, 1840.	Elizabeth O. Peabody, 1841.

- Hannah G. Peabody, 1841.
Persis D. Rankin, 1841-42.
Adaline Rowell, 1841-50.
Susan A. Abbott, 1842.
John W. Balch, 1842.
Julia Paddleford, 1842.
John Sargent, 1842-43.
Charles Dewey, 1843.
Levi B. Dodge, 1843.
George Gile, 1843.
Silas F. Morse, 1843.
D. G. Peabody, 1843-47.
Charles Hazeltine, 1844.
Joseph M. Bickford, 1844-50.
Marietta L. Palmer, 1846-49.
Sarah R. Patch, 1847.
Henry H. Howard, 1847-50.
Amasa K. Carter, 1849.
Ellen S. Bishop, 1850.
H. A. Bishop, 1850.
Isaac Calhoun, 1850.
Sarah M. Morse, 1850.
E. D. Smith, 1850.
F. W. Thompson, 1850.
Jerusha G. Parker, 1850-52.
Lorinda Applebee, 1851.
Olive Goodwin, 1851-52.
James E. Henry, 1851-52.
John Henry, 1851-52.
Lucy M. Kenney, 1851-52.
Cynthia S. Noble, 1851-52.
Sarah Kenney, 1852.
Sarah J. Calhoun, 1852-58.
Juliette Aldrich, 1853.
Maria M. S. Aldrich, 1853.
Martha Hale, 1853.
Eliza J. Hall, 1853.
Fayette Noble, 1853.
Clinton Rowell, 1853.
Harriet F. Rowell, 1853.
Frank A. Eastman, 1854.
Sarah M. Eastman, 1854.
Luzella M. Towne, 1854.
Joseph A. Perkins, 1854-56.
Harriet A. Perkins, 1854-57.
Martha A. Goodwin, 1855.
Emily E. Kimball, 1855.
Eliza A. Moore, 1855.
Ellen L. Perkins, 1855.
Charles C. Moulton, 1856.
Emma Bishop, 1857.
Sophia A. Bowman, 1857.
Rufus Smith, 1858.
Frank L. Bean, 1859.
Warren Applebee, 1861-63.
Joseph E. Robins, 1861-63.
Charles W. Millen, 1861-64.
James W. Moore, 1861-64.
Almira F. Robins, 1862.
Fatima H. Robins, 1862.
Marcia C. Applebee, 1862-63.
Martha S. Wallace, 1862-63.
Julia S. Palmer, 1863.
H. J. Albee, 1864.
Albert S. Batchellor, 1864.
George R. Bugbee, 1864.
Anna Carlton, 1864.
Sarah E. Crouch, 1864.
Carlie B. Little, 1864.
Olivia A. Little, 1864.
George W. Barrett, 1864-65.
Ellen A. Cleasby, 1864-65.
Emeline Merrill, 1864-65.
John A. Weeks, 1864-65.
Mary Parker, 1864-66.
Julia E. Palmer, 1864-67.
Arthur F. Dow, 1865.
Comfort Farr, 1865.
James N. McCoy, 1865.
Ella Quimby, 1865.
Asa A. Wells, 1865.
Katie F. Palmer, 1865-68.
George F. Abbott, 1866.
John M. Atwood, 1866.
Ella Parker, 1866.
Fred Parker, 1866.
Mary J. Paddleford, 1866-67.
Elizabeth M. Atwood, 1867.
Anna B. Bishop, 1867.
Mary H. Underwood, 1867.
Wilbur Fisk Robins.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, CONCORD.

Florence May Aldrich.
Katherine Bingham.

PHILLIPS ANDOVER ACADEMY.

Ephraim Fred Aldrich. Richard Taft Eastman.

NEW HAMPTON LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Lydia H. Gile, 1835.	Alvah W. Bean, 1879.
George S. Woolson, 1850.	Charles F. Davis, 1880.
Juliette Plummer, 1868.	Herbert A. Farr, 1881.
John D. Farmer, 1871.	Wildie Thayer, 1889.
Alice Parker, 1871.	Laura M. Bishop, 1890.
Ellen M. Cobb, 1873.	Will C. Morrill, 1895.
Harry H. McIntire, 1874.	John P. Brown, 1901-1902.
Andrew W. Bingham, 1878.	Kate Brown, 1903.
Charles F. Chandler, 1878.	Ella Shea, 1903.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

Fannie S. Woolson, 1855-56.	Edwin S. Kenney, 1868.
Charles W. Batchellor, 1858-59.	Lovina Taylor, 1869.
Warren G. Applebee, 1860-61.	Wilbur F. Robins, 1870.
Robert S. Blanchard, 1866.	Joseph W. Presby, 1874.
Elizabeth Holmes, 1866.	Moses W. Hill, 1887.
George R. Bugbee, 1866-67.	George W. Guy, 1889-90.
Albert S. Batchellor, 1866-68.	Edith O. Edmunds, 1896-98.
Harvey S. Brackett, 1868.	

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Austin Frye, 1888.	Walter H. Parker, 1889-90.
George D. Stevens, 1888.	Henry O. Hatch, 1890-91.
Leslie A. Hatch, 1889-90.	Charles S. Kerr, 1894-95.

ACADEMIC INSTITUTION, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Ida Taft Eastman, 1904.

MOODY SCHOOL, EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

Gertrude P. Sawyer, 1904.

GRADUATES OF LITTLETON HIGH SCHOOL.

1877.

Alice I. Allen, Alice H. Goodell, Marion L. Gould, Mary B. Wallace,
Mabel I. Weeks, Littleton.
Minnie E. Presby, Bethlehem.
Alice Warner, Effie Warner, Whitefield.

1880.

Belle E. Abbott, Mary Bugbee, Hattie E. Burton, Cora W. Frye, Mabel E. Hale, Anna E. McIntire, Harvey E. McIntire, Carrie L. Tilton, Littleton.

Annie H. Whitmore, Barre, Vt.

Elizabeth P. Hicks, Lancaster.

1883.

Will. P. Buckley, Julia A. Eaton, Myra G. Eaton, Dulcie M. Frye, Alice Miner, Matthew Powers, Harry W. Ranlett, Littleton.

Mabel Caswell, Waterford, Vt.

1884.

W. A. Allison, Mary French, Herbert E. Kenney, Edith Phillips, William I. Richardson, Ellen I. Sanger, Elizabeth A. Tuttle, Nellie M. Weeks, Littleton.

Clara Jackman, Woodstock.

Effie M. Bartlett, Bethlehem.

1885.

Clara Blodgett, John Briggs, Fred M. Bunker, Littleton.

1886.

Blanche E. Bowman, Alice P. Eastman, Harry M. Eaton, Belle Gates, Alice Nurse, Elizabeth M. Richardson, Susan Russell, Jennie Simonds, Littleton.

Eugene Rowell, Boston, Mass.

Elizabeth Bean, Emma Jesseman, Bethlehem.

1887.

George French, Jennie O. Richardson, Littleton.

Martha Hutchins, Bath.

Carrie Lane, Lita Weston, Whitefield.

Jennie Scales, East Concord.

1888.

Alfred W. Coburn, Charles B. Copp, Bertha S. Cowen, Grace E. Farr, Addie M. Jones, Isabel M. Ranlett, Fred B. Sawyer, Arthur C. Strain, Littleton.

Geo. I. Anderson, Bertha E. Rowell, Whitefield.

Asa C. Fuller, Bloomfield, Vt.

1889.

Emma Gordon, Abbie Matthews, Etta B. Stoddard, Arthur Whittaker, Littleton.

1890.

Katherine Bingham, Helen M. Farr, Tabor Gates, Delia S. Phillips,
Lillian E. Sanger, Littleton.

1891.

Mary N. Baldwin, Gertrude T. Farr, Myra L. Farr, William S. Ken-
ney, John M. Page, Addie M. Quimby, Jane H. Tuttle, Littleton.

1892.

Dwight H. Parker, Lyman.
Harry A. Merrill, Littleton.

1893.

Eva H. Coburn, Carrie L. Hodgman, Lois M. Magoon, Elizabeth T.
Moffett, Fannie S. Palmer, Lutie F. Sanderson, Littleton.

1894.

Grace O. Applebee, Flora M. Austin, William I. Greenleaf, Elizabeth
C. Page, Lida W. Sanderson, Ina M. Streeter, Gara G. Thayer,
Iva B. Whitney, Emily E. Woodward, Littleton.

1895.

Grace M. Albee, Wilma G. Harris, Burns P. Hodgman, Josephine M.
Martineau, Fred E. Stoddard, Littleton.
Lizzie A. Hardy, Carroll.
Charles B. Henry, Lincoln.
Ruby E. McIntire, Bethlehem.
Harriet M. Taylor, Dalton.

1896.

Mabel F. Barnum, Martha C. Blodgett, Winfred O. Brown, Grace H.
Davis, Alice M. Dodge, Robert Jackson, Emma J. Minard, Kath-
erine I. Sanger, William A. Taylor, Harry H. Witham, Littleton.
Henry C. Britton, Dalton.

1897.

Grace A. Barnum, Bernard Q. Bond, Clara A. Byron, Frank E. Cud-
worth, Clara L. Davis, Bessie M. Edson, Myrtie B. Greenleaf,
Cathelina V. Hoffman, Ida M. Hurlbutt, Clementine B. Porter,
Littleton.
Ruby E. McIntire,¹ Bethlehem.

¹ Classical course.

1898.

Almon E. Adams, Christobel Allen, Leslie B. Farr, Charles H. Furber,
 Annie P. Gile, Littleton.
 Annie P. Perkins, Jackson.
 Bertha A. Emerson, Dalton.

1899.

Karl A. Bartlett, William E. Blodgett, George C. Bunker,¹ Amy
 Churchill, Ada F. Dow, Nellie S. Heald, Archibald R. Hoyt,¹
 Andrew Jackson,¹ Bessie B. Kinne, Wilmer J. Leach, Margaret
 J. Mathison, Elizabeth L. Porter, Littleton.
 Edward H. Colby, Whitefield.

1900.

Alda L. Armstrong, Florence A. Bartlett, Alice M. Calhoun, Edward
 J. Cummings,¹ Anna E. Dow, George L. Dow, Leslie F. Eastman,
 Harold A. Edson, Charles H. Elliott, Ethel B. Harris, Lilla M.
 Hastings, Harry B. Jackson,¹ Murray N. Parker, Helen L. Potter,
 Bessie Ranlet, Nellie M. Strain, Clara E. Wellman,¹ Maude E.
 Young,¹ Littleton.
 Adeline S. Seymour, Carroll.
 Katherine Silsby, Lunenburg, Vt.

1901.

Max H. Allen, Helen M. Armstrong, Stillman Batchellor, Florence E.
 Bean, Carrie L. Bellows, Elsie M. Berry, Ernest J. Colby, Alice
 F. Dodge, Mary L. Dow, Florence M. Greenleaf, Mary C. Hunt,
 Kathleen C. Knight, Roy A. Perry, Isabel E. Shea, Eunice Steg-
 man, Mabel Stevens, Ross H. Wilmot, Littleton.
 Cleona M. Silsby, Lunenburg, Vt.
 Hala F. Smith, Sugar Hill, N. H.
 Elizabeth E. Dodge, Lunenburg, Vt.

1902.

Annie L. Brooks, Edwin F. Brown, Myrtie B. Gale, Ella R. Therrio,
 Littleton.

1903.

Ida T. Eastman, Eliza G. Henry, Richard B. Merrill, Ida M. Mooney,
 Laura R. Morgan, Littleton.
 Dora L. Crafts, Bradford, Vt.
 Thomas P. King, Carroll.

¹ Classical course.

TABLE 13.

PROVINCE AND STATE MILITIA.

THE REGIMENT WHICH INCLUDED THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF
GRAFTON COUNTY: FIELD, STAFF, AND COMPANY OFFICERS.

The Second Grafton or Twelfth Province Regiment,
1773, 1774, 1775.

Colonel, Hon. John Hurd, Haverhill.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Asa Porter, Haverhill.
Major, William Simpson, Orford.

The Twelfth State (Revolutionary) Regiment, 1775-1782.

Colonel, Israel Morey, Orford.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Johnston, Haverhill.
First Major, Jonathan Child, Orford.
Second Major, Jonathan Hale, Haverhill.

Same Regiment, 1782-1784.

Colonel, Charles Johnston,¹ Haverhill.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ebenezer Green, Lyme.
First Major, Joshua Howard, Haverhill.
Second Major, Edwards Bucknam, Lancaster.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment, 1785-1792.

Colonel, Joseph Whipple, Dartmouth (Jefferson).
Lieutenant-Colonel, Edwards Bucknam, Lancaster.
First Major, John Young, Lisbon.
Second Major, Asa Bayley, Landaff.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment, 1793-1797.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant,² Edwards Bucknam, Lancaster.
Major, First Battalion, John Young, Lisbon.
Major, Second Battalion, Jabez Parsons, Colebrook.

¹ Colonel Morey was removed from his command January 12, 1782, on account of his identification with the so-called Vermont movement in the Connecticut Valley. At the same time Lieut.-Col. Charles Johnston was promoted to the colonelcy.

² By the Militia Act of December 28, 1792, regimental commanders were designated as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandants. Aids to the Governor of the State bore the same rank and designation. This was continued until the Act of June 28, 1816, which restored a Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and one Major as the field officers of a regiment.

TABLE 13 (*continued*).

1798.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Edward Bucknam, Lancaster.
Major, First Battalion, Amos Wheeler, Bethlehem.
Major, Second Battalion, Jabez Parsons, Colebrook.

1799-1800.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Jabez Parsons, Colebrook.
Major, First Battalion, Amos Wheeler, Bethlehem.
Major, Second Battalion, Nathan Barlow, Stratford.

1801-1803.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Nathan Barlow, Stratford.
Major, First Battalion, Richard C. Everett, Lancaster.
Major, Second Battalion, Hopestill Jennison, Lancaster.

1804.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Richard C. Everett, Lancaster.
Major, First Battalion, Stephen Wilson, Lancaster.
Major, Second Battalion, Jeremiah Eames, Jr., Stewartstown.

*Thirty-second Regiment.*¹

Date.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.
1805	Benjamin Kimball (5)	Aaron Hibbard (1)	Edward Oakes (8)
1806	"	"	"
1807	"	"	"
1808	"	"	"
1809	Aaron Hibbard (1)	Buckminster Drury (8)	James Hutchins (1)
1810	"	"	"
1811	"	"	"
1812	"	"	"
1813	"	"	"
1814	Moses Young (5)	Everett Kimball (1)	David Rankin (6)
1815	"	"	"
1816	"	David Rankin (6)	"
1817	David Rankin (6)	Moses Webster (4)	Hiram Young (5)
1818	"	"	"
1819	"	"	"

¹ At this date (1805) Coös County was organized according to the Act of 1803 establishing it, and, perhaps with reference to the new county division, several towns of the Twenty-fourth Regiment south of the new county line were assigned by Act of December 13, 1804, to a new regiment, to be numbered the thirty-second. This regiment was the one to which the Littleton companies were attached during the continuance of the same military system; that is, from 1804, a period of about fifty years. Towns included in the Thirty-second Regiment, for the sake of brevity, are designated by numbers; thus, Bath (1), Bethlehem (2), Lancaster (3), Landaff (4), Lisbon (5), Littleton (6), Lyman (7), Franconia (8).

TABLE 13 (*continued*).

Date.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.
1820	David Rankin (6)	Daniel Clark (4)	David S. Miles (7)
1821	Daniel Clark (4)	David S. Miles (7)	Job Pingree (6)
1822	"	"	Tillotson Wheeler (6)
1823	"	"	"
1824	Ephraim Miner (6)	John Aldrich (5)	Joel Briggs (6)
1825	"	"	"
1826	"	"	"
1827	Joel Briggs (6)	Otis Savage (5)	William Symonds (5)
1828	"	William Symonds (5)	Alden Moffett (6)
1829	"	"	"
1830	"	Alden Moffett (6)	Benjamin Paddleford (7)
1831	"	"	"
1832	Alden Moffett (6)	Benjamin Paddleford (7)	James H. Johnson (1)
1833	Benjamin Paddleford (7)	James H. Johnson (1)	Ezra Hale (2)
1834	"	"	"
1835	James H. Johnson (1)	David Clement (1)	David Nelson (7)
1836	David Clement (1)	John Moulton (7)	David P. Sanborn (6)
1837	John Moulton (7)	Hiram Noyes (5)	Samuel F. Gilman (2)
1838	Samuel F. Gilman (2)	Lorenzo D. McKean (5)	Lewis B. Demick (8)
1839	"	Sullivan G. Hutchins (1)	Salmon H. Rowell (6)
1840	Sullivan G. Hutchins (1)	Salmon H. Rowell (6)	William McIntire (5)
1841	"	James M. Spooner (7 ?)	Orrin Guernsey (8)
1842	"	"	"
1843	Orrin Guernsey (8)	Cyrus Eastman (6)	Horace Richardson (5)
1844	Cyrus Eastman (6)	Horace Richardson (5)	Amos C. Noyes (4)
1845	"	"	"
1846	"	Amos C. Noyes (4)	Gilman Wheeler (6)
1847	"	Gilman Wheeler (6)	William Palmer (5)
1848	Asahel Wheeler (1)	Otis A. Albee (5)	Asahel Wheeler (1)
1848		Edward O. Kenney (2) }	Edward O. Kenney (2)
1849	Edward O. Kenney (2)	Thaddeus B. Wheeler (6)	Thaddeus B. Wheeler (6)
1849	"	Ira M. Clark (4)	Ira M. Clark (4)
1851	Ira M. Clark (4)	Isaac B. Hoit (2)	Isaac B. Hoit (2)
			Asa Hildreth (5)

Staff Officers, Thirty-second Regiment.

Date.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Paymasters.
1817	Ephraim Miner (6)		
1818	"	Amasa Wheelock (6)	John Rankin (6)
1819	"		
1820	"		
1821	"		Rufus Noyes (4)
1822	"		
1823	"		
1824	Rufus Noyes (4)	Anson Wheeler (6)	Royal Joslyn (3)
1825	"		Jonathan W. Whitney (1)
1826	Jonathan W. Whitney (1)		James H. Johnson (1)
1827	"	James T. Woodbury (2)	"
1828	"	Stephen Underwood (6)	"
1829	"	Hiram Clough (6)	"
1830	James H. Johnson (1)		Avery S. Briggs (6)

TABLE 13 (*continued*).

Date.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Paymasters.
1831	James H. Johnson (1)	Humphrey N. Gibson (5)	{ John Burt (6)
1832	David Clement (7)		} David Clement (1)
1833	"		Richard W. Peabody (6)
1834	"	Ebenezer Carleton, Jr. (1)	Isaac Paddleford (7)
1835	Ebenezer Carleton, Jr. (1)	Sullivan G. Hutchins (1)	"
1836	Isaac Paddleford (7)	"	Edward D. Holton (5)
1837	Edward D. Holton (5)	Charles Chamberlain (1)	Lorenzo Stevens (1)
1837	Sullivan G. Hutchins (1)		
1838	"	Edward O. Kenney (2)	Albro L. Robinson (2)
1839	David Clement (7)	John French (1)	John Sutherland (1)
1840			
1841		[(1)	
1842		Moody Chamberlain, Jr.	John Hale (6)
1843	William J. Bellows (6)	Ebenezer W. Clark (4)	Dennis Cooley (5)
1844	Otis A. Albee (5)	Levi W. Cobleigh (5)	H. M. Bailey (6)
1845	"		
1846	"		
1847	"		
1848	Ira M. Clark (4)	Ezra C. Knight (5)	William R. Stafford (1)
1849	Horace Richardson (5)	Harry Bingham (6)	Eli D. Sawyer (6)
1850	"		
1851	"		
1852	Martin V. B. Blandin (2)	Horace W. Wilder (2)	
1853	James J. Barrett (2)		
1854	"		
1855	Joseph K. Barrett (2)		
Date.	Surgeons.	Surgeons' Mates.	Chaplains.
1816			David Sutherland (1)
1817			
1818	William Burns (6)		
1819			
1820			
1821			
1822			
1823			
1824	John French (1)	William Merrill (4)	
1825	"	Moses Hibbard (5)	
1826	Moses Hibbard (5)		
1827	"	John C. Colby (8)	
1828	John C. Colby (8)	Adams Moore (6)	
1829			
1830			
1831			
1832			
1833	Samuel Hoskins (7)	Simeon D. Colburn (1)	
1834			
1835			
1836	Simeon D. Colburn (1)		Ozias Savage (5)
1837	"		
1838	"		
1839	Moses F. Morrison (1)		
1840	Moses Hibbard (5)	John C. Colby (8)	

TABLE 13 (*continued*).

Date.	Surgeons.	Surgeons' Mates.	Chaplains.
1841			
1842	John W. Barney (3)	Charles M. Tuttle (6)	
1843	"	"	Silas Gaskill (5)
1844	Charles M. Tuttle (6)	J. Smith Ross (1)	James S. Loveland (6)
1845			Frederick A. Hewes (6)
1846			
1847			
1848			George W. Cogswell (4)
1849	J. Smith Ross (1)	Amasa M. Ward (2)	
1850			
1851			
1852			

Officers of the Fifth Company, Thirty-second Regiment, Residents of Littleton.

Date.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
1814	Guy Ely		
1815		Job Pingree	Joel Wilder, Jr. ¹
1816	Job Pingree		
1817	"	Simeon Burt ²	
1818	"	"	Timothy Nurse
1819	"	"	"
1820	"	"	"
1821	Isaac Abbott	Joseph Pingree	"
1822	"	"	Ira Caswell
1823	"	"	"
1824	"	"	"
1825	Joseph Pingree	Ira Caswell	Asa L. Thompson ³
1826	"	"	Horace Cushman
1827	Ira Caswell	Horace Cushman	Samuel A. Fletcher
	Horace Cushman	Samuel A. Fletcher	Phineas Allen
1828	"	"	"
1829	"	"	"
1830	"	"	"
1831	"	"	"
1832	Samuel A. Fletcher	Phineas Allen	Isaac K. Osgood
1833	Phineas Allen	Barton G. Towne	"
1834	Barton G. Towne	Aaron G. Ames	Luther B. Towne
	David P. Sanborn	Elisha Burnham	"
1835	"	"	"
1836	Elisha Burnham	Luther B. Towne	Roby C. Towne
1837	"	"	"
1838	"	"	"
1839	Roby C. Towne	Jotham S. Bemis	John D. Clark
1840	"	"	"
1841	Barnard H. Smith	Isaac E. Abbott	{ Edwin Abbott { Horace Campbell
1842	"	"	"
1843	Elbridge Campbell	"	"

¹ Declined.

² Resigned April 24, 1820.

³ Declined May 20, 1826.

TABLE 13 (*continued*).

1844	Gilman Wheeler	Emerson R. Albee ¹	Alfred Bowman ¹
1845	"	Lafayette Buck ²	Thaddeus B. Wheeler
1846	"	Thaddeus B. Wheeler	
1847	Thaddeus B. Wheeler	George Gile	Lafayette Buck
1848	"	"	"
1849	George Gile	Alexander McIntire	Benjamin F. Elliott
1850	"	"	"
1851	"	"	"
1852	Ellery D. Dunn	"	"
1853		Cephas B. Towne	Abijah Allen

¹ Removed by address, June, 1846.² Removed by address, June, 1845.

Officers of the Eleventh Company, Thirty-second Regiment, Residents of Littleton.

Date.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
1815	Lyman Hibbard	John H. Fife (?)	Benj. Kellogg
1816	"	"	"
1817	"	"	"
1818	Joel Briggs	Jonathan Eastman, Jr.	"
1819	"	"	"
1820	"	"	John Smith
1821	"	"	"
1822	"	"	"
1823	"	"	"
1824	John Smith	Simeon Eastman	Walter Bowman, Jr.
1825	Alden Moffett	"	"
1826	"	"	Samuel S. Miller
1827	"	"	"
1828	Simeon Eastman	Amasa Knapp	"
1829	"	"	Truman Bailey
1830	"	"	"
1831	Amasa Knapp	John Carter ¹	Allen Day
1832	"	Allen Day	Joshua Mason
1833	"	"	"
1834	Allen Day	Joshua Mason	Nathan W. Millen
1835	Joshua Mason	Nathan W. Millen	Philander Farr
1836	"	"	"
1837	Nathan W. Millen	Salmon H. Rowell	"
1838	Salmon H. Rowell	Philander Farr	Almon Morse
1839	Almon Morse, Sept. 17	Almon Morse, March 17	Washington H. Carter
		Washington H. Carter	David A. Rankin
1840	"	"	
1841	"	"	
1842	Washington H. Carter		
1843	Marshall D. Cobleigh	Bradley Dewey ²	
1844	"	"	Levi B. Dodge
1845	"	"	"
1846	Curtis L. Albee ²	"	Horace S. Goss ²
1847	"	"	"
1848	Alden Moffett ³	David Moffett	Madison Sanborn
	Orison W. Chaffee		

¹ Removed by address, 1832.² Removed by address June, 1848.³ Removed by address October 19, 1848.

TABLE 13 (continued).

*Officers of the First Company Light Infantry, Thirty-second Regiment,
Residents of Littleton.*

Date.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
1829	Cyrus Eastman	Elisha Burnham	Roswell Sartwell
1839		"	
1840	Elisha Burnham	Guy C. Rowell	James H. Eames
1841		James J. Barrett ¹	
1844	Edward O. Kenney ¹	Gilman K. Morrison	Gilman K. Morrison ¹
1845			Benjamin F. Nurse
1848			
1850			

¹ Residents of Bethlehem, afterwards Littleton.

*Officers of the Second Company, Light Infantry, Thirty-second
Regiment, Residents of Littleton.*

Date.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
1815	Elihu Sargent	Michael Fitzgerald ²	John Burt
1816	"		
1817	Tillotson Wheeler ¹		
1818	"		
1819	"		
1820	"		
1821	"		
1822	"		
1823	"		

¹ Promoted.

² Vacated October 30, 1823.

*Officers of the Cavalry Company, Thirty-second Regiment, Residents
of Littleton.*

Date.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornet.
1828	Aaron Gile ¹	Aaron Gile	Aaron Gile
1829		"	Silas Morse
1830		Silas Morse ²	"
1831			

¹ Discharged April 2, 1834.

² Removed by address, 1831.

TABLE 13 (*continued*).*Artillery Company, Thirty-second Regiment.*

Date.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenant.
1834 1836	Charles Kellogg		Charles Kellogg

White Mountain Rangers, or First Company of Riflemen.

ORGANIZED MAY 26, 1851.

*Captain, Alexander McIntire, Littleton.**First Lieutenant, William Durgin.**Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Elliott.**Staff Officers Fourth Division New Hampshire Militia.*

Date.	Aide-de-Camp.		
1845 1854	Charles W. Rand William J. Bellows George K. Paddleford		

Officers of the Sixth Brigade, Second Division, New Hampshire Militia.

Date.	Brigadier-Generals.	Brigade Inspectors.	Brigade Quartermasters.
1821 1836 1839 1840	David Rankin	Joseph L. Gibb	Aaron Brackett Cephas Brackett Joseph L. Gibb
Date.	Aide-de-Camp.	Judge Advocates.	
1841 1842	James H. Eames	Calvin Ainsworth	

TABLE 13 (continued).

Officers of the Eighth Brigade, Fourth Division New Hampshire Militia.

Date.	Brigadier-Generals.	Brigade Inspectors.	Brigade Quartermasters.
1849 1850 1851	Edward O. Kenney	Joseph L. Gibb	William J. Bellows " "
Date.	Aide-de-Camp.		
1844 1851	William J. Bellows Harry Bingham		

*Officers of the Moore Rifles, Company F, Third Regiment,
New Hampshire National Guard.*ORGANIZED JUNE 27, 1884.¹

	Date of Commission.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i> John T. Simpson	June 27, 1884	Hon. disch. Jan. 5, 1888
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> Benjamin F. Robinson Frank C. Williams Henry E. Bartlett	June 27, 1884 Nov. 23, 1885 May 12, 1887	Resigned Nov. 19, 1885 Resigned Sept. 29, 1886 Hon. disch. Jan. 5, 1888
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Charles H. Daniels Frank C. Williams Henry E. Bartlett Elliott F. Sawyer	June 27, 1884 July 20, 1885 Nov. 23, 1885 May 12, 1887	Resigned July 7, 1885 Promoted " Hon. disch. Jan. 5, 1888

¹ Company disbanded, 1888.*Military Aids to Governors.*

Col. Joseph L. Gibb of Carroll, of Governor Martin's Staff, and Col. Charles H. Greenleaf of Franconia, of Governor Prescott's staff, were regarded in a measure as Littleton men, although occupied largely in hotel enterprises at other places of domicile. Evarts W. Farr was tendered a staff appointment by one of the Governors, but declined it, preferring to be known in military parlance only as "The Major."

Date.	
1854	Col. Francis A. Eastman to Governor Baker
1860	Col. Henry W. Rowell to Governor Goodwin
1871	Col. Charles A. Sinclair to Governor Weston
1872	Col. Henry L. Tilton to Governor Straw
1899	Col. Oscar C. Hatch to Governor Rollins
1901	Gen. William J. Beattie to Governor Jordan

TABLE 14.

LITTLETON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

1889. Edgar Aldrich, *President*; James W. Remick, *Secty.*; Mandane A. Parker, *Treas.* William J. Bellows, Eliza I. Bingham, Albert S. Batchellor, James R. Jackson, Anna L. Brackett, Frank C. Albee.
1890. Edgar Aldrich, *President*; James W. Remick, *Secty.*; Mandane A. Parker, *Treas.* James R. Jackson, Oscar C. Hatch, Lucius Waterman, Eliza I. Bingham, Anna L. Brackett, Frank C. Albee.
1891. Edgar Aldrich, *President*; Charles F. Eastman, *Secty.*; Mandane A. Parker, *Treas.* Eliza I. Bingham, Frank C. Albee, Lucius Waterman, Dana P. Dame, Anna L. Brackett, James R. Jackson.
1892. Edgar Aldrich, *President*; Charles F. Eastman, *Secty.*; Mandane A. Parker, *Treas.* James R. Jackson, Eliza I. Bingham, Anna L. Brackett, Lucius Waterman, Frank C. Albee. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian*.
1893. Edgar Aldrich, *President*; James R. Jackson,¹ *Vice-Pres.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Secty.*; Mandane A. Parker, *Treas.* Anna L. Brackett, George Farr, Albert S. Batchellor, Frank C. Albee, Stella B. Farr. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian*.
1894. Edgar Aldrich, *President*; Frederick G. Chutter, *Vice-Pres.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Secty.*; Mandane A. Parker, *Treas.* Stella B. Farr, Frank C. Albee, Anna L. Brackett, Elizabeth K. Remich, Charles L. Clay. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian*.
1895. Edgar Aldrich, *President*; Frederick G. Chutter, *Vice-Pres.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Secty.*; Mandane A. Parker, *Treas.* Frank C. Albee, Elizabeth K. Remich, Stella B. Farr, Albert S. Batchellor, Delia B. Mitchell. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian*.
1896. Albert S. Batchellor, *President*; Frederick G. Chutter, *Vice-Pres.*; George H. Tilton, *Secty.*; Mandane A. Parker, *Treas.* Harry W. Ranlett, Delia B. Mitchell, Stella B. Farr, Elizabeth K. Remich, Edgar Aldrich. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian*.
1897. Albert S. Batchellor, *President*; Frederick G. Chutter, *Vice-Pres.*; George H. Tilton, *Secty.*; Mandane A. Parker, *Treas.* Elizabeth K. Remich, Harry W. Ranlett, Delia B. Mitchell, Julia A. Eaton, Herbert K. Hallett. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian*.

¹ Resigned.

1898. Albert S. Batchellor, *President*; Frederick G. Chutter, *Vice-Pres.*; George H. Tilton, *Secty.*; Mandane A. Parker,¹ *Treas.* Elizabeth K. Remich, Julia A. Eaton, Delia B. Mitchell, Harry W. Ranlett, Frank B. Pelton. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian.*
1899. Frederick G. Chutter, *President*; Frank B. Pelton, *Secty.*; Harry W. Ranlett, *Treas.* George F. Abbott, George H. Tilton, Julia A. Eaton, Mandane A. Parker, Elizabeth K. Remich, Delia B. Mitchell. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian.*
1900. Frederick G. Chutter, *President*; Frank B. Pelton, *Secty.*; Harry W. Ranlett, *Treas.* George F. Abbott, George H. Tilton, Julia A. Eaton, Mandane A. Parker, Elizabeth K. Remich, Delia B. Mitchell. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian.*
1901. Frederick G. Chutter, *President*; Harry W. Ranlett, *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* Delia B. Mitchell, George H. Tilton, Julia A. Eaton, George F. Abbott, Mandane A. Parker, Elizabeth K. Remich. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian.*
1902. Frederick G. Chutter, *President*; Harry M. Morse, *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* Mandane A. Parker, Elizabeth K. Remich, Julia A. Eaton, Albert S. Batchellor, Delia B. Mitchell, George H. Tilton. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian.*
1903. Frederick G. Chutter, *President*; Harry M. Morse, *Secty.*; Charles F. Eastman, *Treas.* Julia A. Eaton, Delia B. Mitchell, Elizabeth K. Remich, Stella B. Farr, Albert S. Batchellor, George H. Tilton. Miss H. F. Merrill, *Librarian.*

¹ Resigned as Treasurer, April, 1898; Harry W. Ranlett appointed to fill vacancy.

TABLE 15.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS IN LITTLETON INCORPORATED
BY ACT OF GENERAL COURT.

Name of Corporation.	Capital Stock.	Single Shares.	Date of Incorporation.
Ferry over the Connecticut River			Dec. 6, 1796
Ferry over the Connecticut River			Dec. 24, 1798
Social Library	\$1,000		June 12, 1801
Littleton Bridge			June 16, 1802
Littleton Turnpike			June 13, 1807
Build dam and erect mills on the Connecticut River			June 18, 1814
Proprietors of Glynville Library			June 12, 1815
Fire Engine Company	500		July 5, 1830
Littleton Manufacturing Company	200,000		June 27, 1833
Littleton Slate Quarry	50,000		July 2, 1863
Littleton Woolen Company	200,000		June 28, 1865
Ballou Mining Company			June 28, 1865
Union Hall Company	30,000	\$100	July 3, 1866
White Mountain N. H. Railroad and the Coos Railroad			July 6, 1867
Burns Lodge No. 66, A. F. and A. M.	6,000		July 3, 1867
Littleton Savings Bank			July 1, 1868
Littleton Bridge and Ferry Company	10,000	100	July 2, 1868
Littleton and Franconia Railroad Company	150,000	100	July 11, 1871
Apthorp Reservoir Company	30,000		July 3, 1879
Pine Hill Hotel Company	100,000	100	July 21, 1881
Littleton Bank	100,000	100	Aug. 5, 1881
Ammonoosuc Electric Light Company	30,000		Aug. 16, 1881
Littleton Water and Electric Light Company	45,000		June 16, 1887
Littleton Street Railway	10,000		Sept. 8, 1887
Littleton and Franconia Railroad Company, Charter revived			Aug. 7, 1887
Littleton Public Library	25,000		Aug. 7, 1889
Littleton and Franconia Railroad Company, amendment of Charter			July 18, 1889
Littleton, Franconia and Bethlehem Electric Railway Company	100,000	100	Feb. 24, 1903

TABLE 16.
VOLUNTARY CORPORATIONS IN LITTLETON.

Name of Corporation.	Capital Stock.	Single Shares.	Date of Incorporation.
New Hampshire Scythe Company . .	\$20,000	\$100	June 15, 1880
Mount Washington Hotel Company .	45,000	100	May 6, 1872
Littleton Woolen Mills	30,000	100	June 7, 1873
The Gregory Mining Company . . .	200,000		July 1, 1876
Gardner Mountain Copper Mining Com- pany	6,000		Sept. 14, 1877
Eureka Glove Manufacturing Company	50,000	100	April 13, 1880
Union Land and Lumber Company . .	250,000	100	Jan. 7, 1880
Opera Block Company	20,000	100	June 7, 1881
Motive Power Company	6,000		Aug. 24, 1881
Littleton Electric Company	10,000		April 21, 1882
Jumbo Patent Glove Company . . .	8,000	100	Feb. 19, 1883
Skinner Cash Transmitter Company .	200,000		Nov. 6, 1884
Granite State Glove Company . . .	25,000		Jan. 21, 1884
The White Mountain Grange Block Company	1,200	5	May 4, 1885
The Littleton Driving Park Association	3,000	10	May 2, 1887
Saranac Glove Company	125,000		Dec. 20, 1889
Redington Trout Pond Corporation .	1,000	166.67	Nov. 28, 1890
White Mountain Co-operative Creamery Association	1,000	5	May 22, 1890
Union Hall Company	10,000		June 2, 1892
Littleton Shoe Company	32,000	100	Aug. 27, 1895
Cohashauke Club			Feb. 12, 1897
French Canadian Union			April 10, 1895
Glenwood Cemetery Corporation . .			June 11, 1896
Journal Publishing Company	10,000		Nov. 17, 1898
Littleton Water and Light Company .	80,000		Jan. 23, 1896
White Mountain Fish and Game League			Jan. 11, 1899
Littleton Golf Association			July 5, 1901

TABLE 17.

DIRECTORS OF THE LITTLETON NATIONAL BANK.

1871. John Farr, *President*; William B. Denison, *Cashier*; Henry L. Tilton, Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Charles W. Rand, Eleazer B. Parker.
1872. John Farr, *President*; William B. Denison, *Cashier*; Henry L. Tilton, Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Charles W. Rand, Eleazer B. Parker.
1873. John Farr, *President*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier*; Henry L. Tilton, Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Charles W. Rand, Eleazer B. Parker.

1874. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Charles W. Rand, Eleazer B. Parker.
1875. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Nelson C. Farr.
1876. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Nelson C. Farr.
1877. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Nelson C. Farr.
1878. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Nelson C. Farr.
1879. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Nelson C. Farr.
1880. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Oscar C. Hatch.
1881. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Oscar C. Hatch.
1882. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Oscar C. Hatch.
1883. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Oscar C. Hatch.
1884. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Oscar C. Hatch.
1885. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Oscar C. Hatch, Osmon Parker.
1886. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Oscar C. Hatch, Osmon Parker.
1887. John Farr, *President* ; Oscar C. Hatch, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Oscar C. Hatch, Osmon Parker.
1888. Oscar C. Hatch, *President* ; Ruel W. Poor, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George A. Bingham, Charles F. Eastman, John Farr, Charles H. Greenleaf.
1889. Oscar C. Hatch, *President* ; Herbert K. Hallett, *Cashier* ; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.* ; Cyrus Eastman, George A.

- Bingham, Charles F. Eastman, John Farr, Charles H. Greenleaf.
1890. Oscar C. Hatch, *President*; Herbert K. Hallett, *Cashier*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; George A. Bingham, Charles F. Eastman, John Farr, Charles H. Greenleaf, Ira Parker.
1891. Oscar C. Hatch, *President*; Herbert K. Hallett, *Cashier*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; George A. Bingham, Charles F. Eastman, John Farr, Charles H. Greenleaf, Ira Parker.
1892. Oscar C. Hatch, *President*; Herbert K. Hallett, *Cashier*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; George A. Bingham, Charles F. Eastman, Charles H. Greenleaf, Ira Parker, George T. Cruft.
1893. Oscar C. Hatch, *President*; Herbert K. Hallett, *Cashier*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; George A. Bingham, Charles F. Eastman, Charles H. Greenleaf, Ira Parker, George T. Cruft.
1894. Oscar C. Hatch, *President*; Herbert K. Hallett, *Cashier*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; George A. Bingham, Charles F. Eastman, Charles H. Greenleaf, Ira Parker, George T. Cruft.
1895. Oscar C. Hatch, *President*; Herbert K. Hallett, *Cashier*; George T. Cruft, *Vice-Pres.*; Charles F. Eastman, Charles H. Greenleaf, Ira Parker, William H. Bellows, James H. Bailey.
1896. Oscar C. Hatch, *President*; Herbert K. Hallett, *Cashier*; George T. Cruft, *Vice-Pres.*; Charles F. Eastman, Charles H. Greenleaf, Ira Parker, William H. Bellows, James H. Bailey.
1897. Oscar C. Hatch, *President*; Herbert K. Hallett, *Cashier*; George T. Cruft, *Vice-Pres.*; Charles F. Eastman, Charles H. Greenleaf, Ira Parker, William H. Bellows, James H. Bailey.
1898. Oscar C. Hatch, *President*; Henry E. Richardson, *Cashier*; George T. Cruft, *Vice-Pres.*; Charles F. Eastman, Charles H. Greenleaf, William H. Bellows, James H. Bailey, Henry F. Green.
1899. Oscar C. Hatch, *President*; Henry E. Richardson, *Cashier*; George T. Cruft, *Vice-Pres.*; Charles F. Eastman, Charles H. Greenleaf, William H. Bellows, James H. Bailey, Henry F. Green.
- 1900-04. Same as 1899.

TABLE 18.

SHOWING THE STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE LITTLETON
NATIONAL BANK.

Year.	Loans and Dis- counts.	Aggregate Re- sources.	Capital Stock.	Surplus and Profit.	Deposits.	Dividends.
1871	\$2,000.00	\$81,822.79	\$75 482.59	\$9,426.00	\$6,245.94	
1872	45,683.62	178,096.58	100,000.00	1,622.90	16,523.68	
1873	122,275.77	334,983.54	150,000.00	10,660.77	37,960.01	\$4,500.00
1874	148,764.36	339,936.65	150,000.00	10,341.09	40,901.27	10,500.00
1875	174,818.43	361,429.25	150,000.00	15,430.31	49,147.56	12,000.00
1876	168,938.01	369,120.47	150,000.00	21,202.05	55,087.74	13,500.00
1877	179,452.29	358,744.46	150,000.00	22,843.67	45,329.14	12,000.00
1878	161,658.83	357,455.79	150,000.00	25,660.55	51,505.58	12,000.00
1879	126,279.85	383,333.31	150,000.00	26,744.41	71,394.08	12,000.00
1880	166,765.14	394,582.68	150,000.00	30,459.67	78,056.26	10,500.00
1881	189,801.44	421,539.68	150,000.00	34,513.29	102,099.18	12,000.00
1882	229,710.35	460,349.29	150,000.00	47,264.49	118,173.01	12,000.00
1883	188,506.38	438,347.75	150,000.00	49,988.07	94,685.31	12,000.00
1884	185,854.43	414,827.17	150,000.00	52,177.79	78,718.74	12,000.00
1885	191,162.15	441,325.17	150,000.00	52,831.10	103,798.64	12,000.00
1886	204,041.45	452,630.92	150,000.00	57,128.21	108,711.44	12,000.00
1887	239,312.35	433,230.42	150,000.00	57,763.25	135,154.37	12,000.00
1888	289,157.10	444,355.99	150,000.00	73,873.80	166,748.45	12,000.00
1889	282,008.36	431,539.94	150,000.00	79,292.85	149,014.45	13,500.00
1890	312,820.89	446,824.06	150,000.00	84,928.09	161,635.67	15,000.00
1891	310,167.62	466,555.15	150,000.00	94,329.76	182,213.06	15,000.00
1892	264,801.83	441,719.20	150,000.00	95,222.19	160,553.58	15,000.00
1893	277,560.38	482,895.50	150,000.00	93,482.46	172,506.32	15,000.00
1894	233,522.17	443,576.02	150,000.00	92,152.46	149,909.93	15,000.00
1895	233,851.05	503,912.56	150,000.00	90,080.69	215,390.39	45,000.00
1896	201,071.50	434,254.74	150,000.00	47,025.30	191,539.10	12,000.00
1897	178,679.29	409,312.78	150,000.00	52,719.19	145,245.53	6,000.00
1898	190,154.28	456,760.61	150,000.00	55,466.21	189,715.40	12,000.00
1899	180,916.65	489,138.70	150,000.00	60,834.84	190,154.45	12,000.00
1900	186,368.32	495,510.18	150,000.00	62,882.93	201,629.25	12,750.00
1901	244,557.05	599,775.94	150,000.00	72,407.69	285,639.44	12,750.00
1902	236,256.73	576,653.57	150,000.00	76,063.48	283,423.94	12,750.00
1903	203,790.91	506,568.52	150,000.00	75,098.34	191,557.99	12,750.00

TABLE 19.

TRUSTEES OF THE LITTLETON SAVINGS BANK.

1871. John Farr, *President*; ¹ Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; William B. Denison, *Secty. and Treas.*; George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Henry L. Tilton, Charles W. Rand, Joseph L. Whitaker, Luther T. Dow, Nelson C. Farr.
1872. John Farr, *President*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; William B. Denison, *Secty. and Treas.*; George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Henry L. Tilton, Charles W. Rand, Joseph L. Whittaker, Luther T. Dow, Nelson C. Farr.
1873. John Farr, *President*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Henry L. Tilton, Charles W. Rand, Joseph L. Whittaker, Luther T. Dow, Nelson C. Farr.
1874. John Farr, *President*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; George B. Redington, George A. Bingham, Eleazer B. Parker, Henry L. Tilton, Charles W. Rand, Joseph L. Whittaker, Luther T. Dow, Otis G. Hale, Nelson C. Farr.
1875. John Farr, *President*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; George B. Redington, Eleazer B. Parker, Henry L. Tilton, Joseph L. Whittaker, Luther T. Dow, Nelson C. Farr, Otis G. Hale, Oscar C. Hatch.
1876. John Farr, *President*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; George B. Redington, Eleazer B. Parker, Henry L. Tilton, Joseph L. Whittaker, Luther T. Dow, Nelson C. Farr, Otis G. Hale, Oscar C. Hatch.
1877. John Farr, *President*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; George B. Redington, Eleazer B. Parker, Henry L. Tilton, Luther T. Dow, Nelson C. Farr, Otis G. Hale, Oscar C. Hatch, Hartwell H. Southworth.
1878. John Farr, *President*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; George B. Redington, Eleazer B. Parker, Henry L. Tilton, Nelson C. Farr, George A. Bingham, Otis G. Hale, Oscar C. Hatch, Hartwell H. Southworth.
1879. John Farr, *President*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; George B. Redington, Eleazer

¹ The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, Directors *ex officio*.

- B. Parker, Henry L. Tilton, Nelson C. Farr, George A. Bingham, Otis G. Hale, Hartwell H. Southworth.
1880. George A. Bingham, *President*; Cyrus Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, Eleazer B. Parker, Henry L. Tilton, George B. Redington, Nelson C. Farr, Otis G. Hale, Hartwell H. Southworth.
1881. George A. Bingham, *President*; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, Eleazer B. Parker, George B. Redington, Nelson C. Farr, Otis G. Hale, Hartwell H. Southworth, Augustus A. Woolson.
1882. George A. Bingham, *President*; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, Eleazer B. Parker, George B. Redington, Nelson C. Farr, Otis G. Hale, Hartwell H. Southworth, Augustus A. Woolson.
1883. George A. Bingham, *President*; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, Eleazer B. Parker, George B. Redington, Nelson C. Farr, Otis G. Hale, Hartwell H. Southworth, Augustus A. Woolson.
1884. George A. Bingham, *President*; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, Eleazer B. Parker, George B. Redington, Nelson C. Farr, Hartwell H. Southworth, Augustus A. Woolson, Charles F. Eastman.
1885. George A. Bingham, *President*; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, George B. Redington, Hartwell H. Southwell, Augustus A. Woolson, Charles F. Eastman, Ira Parker, Osmon Parker.
1886. George A. Bingham, *President*; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, George B. Redington, Hartwell H. Southworth, Augustus A. Woolson, Charles F. Eastman, Ira Parker, Osmon Parker.
1887. George A. Bingham, *President*; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, George B. Redington, Hartwell H. Southworth, Augustus A. Woolson, Charles F. Eastman, Ira Parker, Osmon Parker.
1888. George A. Bingham, *President*; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, George B. Redington, Hartwell H. Southworth, Augustus A. Woolson, Charles F. Eastman, Ira Parker, Osmon Parker.
1889. George A. Bingham, *President*; Henry L. Tilton, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, Hartwell H. Southworth, Augustus A. Woolson, Charles F. Eastman, Ira Parker, Osmon Parker, George Farr.
1890. George A. Bingham, *President*; Charles F. Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, Hartwell H. Southworth, Ira Parker, Osmon Parker, George Farr, George T. Cruft, John L. Foster.

1891. George A. Bingham, *President*; Charles F. Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; John Farr, Hartwell H. Southworth, Ira Parker, Osmon Parker, George Farr, George T. Cruft, Seth F. Hoskins.
1892. George A. Bingham, *President*; Charles F. Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; Hartwell H. Southworth, Ira Parker, Osmon Parker, George T. Cruft, George Farr, Seth F. Hoskins, William H. Bellows.
1893. George A. Bingham, *President*; Charles F. Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; Hartwell H. Southworth, Ira Parker, Osmon Parker, George T. Cruft, George Farr, Seth F. Hoskins, William H. Bellows.
1894. George A. Bingham, *President*; Charles F. Eastman, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; Hartwell H. Southworth, Ira Parker, Osmon Parker, George T. Cruft, George Farr, Seth F. Hoskins, William H. Bellows.
1895. Charles F. Eastman, *President*; Ira Parker, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; George T. Cruft, William H. Bellows, Henry F. Green, James H. Bailey.
1896. Charles F. Eastman, *President*; Ira Parker, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; George T. Cruft, William H. Bellows, Henry F. Green, James H. Bailey.
1897. Charles F. Eastman, *President*; Ira Parker, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Secty. and Treas.*; George T. Cruft, William H. Bellows, Henry F. Green, James H. Bailey.
1898. Charles F. Eastman, *President*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Vice-Pres.*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Treas.*; George T. Cruft, Frank P. Bond, Henry F. Green, James H. Bailey, William H. Bellows.
1899. Charles F. Eastman, *President*; Oscar C. Hatch, *Vice-Pres. and Treas.*; William H. Bellows, *Secty.*; George T. Cruft, James H. Bailey, Henry F. Green, Frank P. Bond.
- 1900-04. Same as 1899.

TABLE 20.
SHOWING THE STATISTICAL RECORD OF THE LITTLETON
SAVINGS BANK.

Year.	ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.		
	Market Value.	Value on Books.	Due Depositors.	Guaranty Fund.	Surplus.
1872	.....	\$21,061.47	\$20,259.67	.....	\$801.80
1873	.....	78,598.83	75,883.26	.....	2,715.57
1874	.....	158,907.69	154,260.85	.....	4,646.84
1875	.....	224,819.65	218,351.93	\$250	6,717.72
1876	.....	250,497.74	248,299.46	250	1,948.28
1877	.....	283,435.85	279,348.12	2,100	1,987.73
1878	.....	318,555.59	311,745.52	2,100	4,710.07
1879	.....	260,022.64	255,864.74	3,800	357.90
1880	.....	311,294.96	303,238.95	4,600	3,456.01
1881	.....	437,813.55	428,624.62	6,100	3,088.93
1882	.....	562,029.03	549,305.62	8,000	4,723.41
1883	.....	644,179.11	623,285.73	10,000	10,893.38
1884	.....	685,747.93	658,793.63	13,000	13,954.30
1885	.....	702,879.04	666,709.86	20,000	16,169.18
1886	.....	731,667.19	693,149.70	22,000	16,517.49
1887	.....	775,764.70	728,737.90	25,000	22,026.80
1888	.....	810,972.18	761,922.07	29,000	20,050.11
1889	.....	891,658.74	832,289.56	35,000	24,369.18
1890	\$1,038,712.87	1,020,369.54	936,505.37	40,000	43,864.17
1891	1,115,912.94	1,094,239.61	995,816.69	50,000	48,422.92
1892	1,185,209.31	1,157,267.48	1,055,956.97	55,000	46,310.51
1893	1,293,515.29	1,261,341.46	1,166,967.15	56,700	37,674.31
1894	1,281,831.72	1,266,277.39	1,172,955.89	56,700	36,621.50
1895	1,209,441.48	1,184,143.15	1,083,420.63	56,700	44,022.52
1896	1,173,350.97	1,146,279.47	1,052,668.95	56,700	36,910.52
1897	1,168,666.07	1,144,150.07	1,050,857.58	56,700	36,592.49
1898	1,167,311.64	1,137,798.64	1,044,969.96	56,700	36,149.68
1899	1,184,092.18	1,176,367.18	1,083,575.99	56,700	36,091.19
1900	1,310,948.60	1,269,708.60	1,162,395.65	56,700	50,612.95
1901	1,434,397.21	1,380,074.21	1,267,329.60	64,000	48,744.61
1902	1,473,803.46	1,422,458.46	1,299,801.96	70,000	52,656.50
1903	1,572,728.24	1,526,403.24	1,385,915.90	75,000	65,487.34

TABLE 21.

OFFICERS OF THE LITTLETON DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

	President.	Clerk.	Secretary and Treasurer.
1887	Edgar Aldrich	William H. Bellows	Oscar C. Hatch
1888	Benjamin H. Corning	"	Millard F. Young
1889	William H. Mitchell	George E. Lovejoy	Andrew W. Bingham
1890	William A. Richardson	Marshall A. Eaton	"
1891	"	Millard F. Young	"
1892	Benjamin H. Corning	"	"
1893	"	"	"
1894	"	Luther D. Hyde	Fred. A. Robinson
1895	Frank C. Albee	Millard F. Young	Fred H. English
1896	Daniel C. Remich	"	"
1897	Fred H. English	"	Frank M. Richardson
1898	"	"	Harry M. Morse
1899	Frank P. Bond	Andrew W. Bingham	Fred H. English
1900	James H. Bailey	Harry M. Morse	"
1901	"	"	Harry M. Morse
1902	"	"	Fred H. English
1903	"	"	James A. Moore

TABLE 22.

OFFICERS OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN CO-OPERATIVE
CREAMERY ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1890.

Date.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1890	Isaac Calhoun	Leslie F. Bean	Arthur F. Dow
1891	"	"	"
1892	"	"	"
1893	Charles W. Bedell	"	"
1894	"	"	Daniel F. Johnson
1895	"	"	John B. Merrill
1896	"	"	Hartwell H. Southworth
1897	"	"	Warren C. Burt
1898	"	"	Hartwell H. Southworth
1899	"	"	"

TABLE 23.

OFFICERS OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY CORPORATION.

ORGANIZED 1855. REV. ERASMUS I. CARPENTER, *Clerk.*

Date.	President.	Clerk.	Treasurer.
1856	Mrs. H. S. Carpenter	Mrs. L. L. Batchelder	Mrs. J. R. Brackett
1857	Mrs. H. D. Merrill	"	"
1858	"	"	"
1859	"	Mrs. L. B. Brackett	"
1860	Mrs. C. A. Tilton	"	"
1861	"	Mrs. J. R. Brackett	"
1862	"	"	"
1863	Mrs. Lavinia Eastman	"	"
1864	"	"	"
1865	"	Mrs. C. A. Tilton	Mrs. C. A. Tilton
1866	"	"	"
1867	"	Mrs. M. A. Bailey	Mrs. M. A. Bailey
1868	"	"	"
1869	"	"	"
1870	"	Mrs. Jane M. Rand	Mrs. Jane M. Rand
1871	"	"	"
1872	"	"	"
1873	"	"	"
1874	"	"	"
1875	"	"	"
1876	"	"	"
1877	"	"	"
1878 ¹	"	Mrs. C. A. Tilton	Mrs. C. A. Tilton
1879	Mrs. L. W. Hodgman	"	"
1880	"	"	"
1881	"	"	"
1882	"	"	"
1883	"	"	"
1884	"	"	"
1885	Mrs. Jane M. Rand	"	"
1886	"	Mrs. C. A. Merrill	"
1887	Mrs. Jennette E. Robinson	"	"
1888	"	"	"
1889	"	Miss M. B. Tilton	"
1890	"	"	"
1891	Mrs. Jane M. Rand	"	"
1892	"	"	"
1893	Mrs. C. A. Merrill	Miss H. F. Merrill	"
1894	"	"	"
1895	"	"	"
1896	"	"	"
1897	"	"	"
1898	Mrs. T. E. Sanger	"	George H. Tilton
1899	"	"	"
1900	Myron H. Richardson	Miss Anna L. Brackett	Allien J. Barrett
1901	"	"	"
1902	"	"	"
1903	"	Miss H. F. Merrill	Frank P. Bond

¹ Name changed to Glenwood Cemetery.

TABLE 24.

OFFICERS OF THE LITTLETON MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

Date.	President.	Recording Secretary.	Corresponding Secretary.
1869 ¹			
1870	William J. Bellows	Luther D. Sanborn	Frank G. Weller
1871	John G. Sinclair	"	"
1872	"	"	James R. Jackson
1873	"	"	Frank G. Weller
1874	"	"	"
1875	"	"	"
1876	"	"	"
1877	"	"	"
1878	Evarts W. Farr	"	George C. Furber
1879	"	"	"
1880	"	"	"
1881	George A. Bingham	"	"
1882	"	"	"
1883	Edgar Aldrich	"	"
1884	Albert S. Batchellor	"	"
1885	"	George K. Stocker	"
1886	Benjamin H. Corning	"	"
1887	William H. Mitchell	George C. Furber	George K. Stocker
1888	George Farr	"	"
1889	"	"	Dana P. Dame
1890	Rev. Lucius Waterman	"	"
1891	Oscar C. Hatch	"	"
1892	"	"	"
1893	"	Fred H. English	Chauncey C. Morris
1894	Henry F. Green	"	Fred H. English
1895	"	"	"
1896	Franklin R. Glover	Herbert K. Hallett	Herbert K. Hallett
1897	"	"	"
1898	" ²	Herbert E. Kenney	Herbert E. Kenney
1899	George W. McGregor	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	Franklin R. Glover	"	"
1902	"	Charles F. Davis	Charles F. Davis
1903	"	"	"

¹ The Convention in 1869 was managed by a committee consisting of F. G. Weller, H. H. Lovejoy, C. E. Carey, Ira Parker, and S. W. Atwood.

² Resigned April, 1898.

TABLE 24 (*continued*).

Date.	Treasurer.	Chairman Executive Committee.	Conductor.
1869 ¹			C. M. Wyman
1870	Francis F. Hodgman	Henry L. Tilton	"
1871	"	"	"
1872	"	"	Solon Wilder
1873	"	"	"
1874	"	William H. Stevens	"
1875	"	Henry L. Tilton	W. W. Davis
1876	William H. Stevens	"	"
1877	"	"	"
1878	William H. Bellows	"	George W. Dudley
1879	"	"	L. A. Torrens
1880	"	"	Carl Zerrahn
1881	"	"	W. O. Perkins
1882	"	"	"
1883	"	Benjamin F. Robinson	"
1884	George E. Lovejoy	"	H. R. Palmer
1885	"	Franklin R. Glover	"
1886	"	"	"
1887	"	"	"
1888	"	"	"
1889	"	"	Carl Zerrahn
1890	"	"	"
1891	William M. Silsby	"	"
1892	"	"	"
1893	"	"	"
1894	George H. Tilton	"	Emil Mollenhauer
1895	"	"	"
1896	"	"	"
1897	"	"	"
1898	" ²	"	H. R. Palmer
1899	Frank L. Clough	Moses F. Harriman	Henri G. Blaisdell
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	"	"
1902	Irvin C. Renfrew	"	J. Wallace Goodrich
1903	"	"	Arthur M. Curry

¹ The Convention in 1869 was managed by a committee consisting of F. G. Weller, H. H. Lovejoy, C. E. Carey, Ira Parker, and S. W. Atwood.

² Resigned April, 1898.

TABLE 25.

OFFICERS OF THE SARANAC GLOVE COMPANY.

Date.	President.	Treasurer.	Clerk.
1890	George M. Glazier	Henry F. Green	Charles L. Clay
1891	Henry C. Libbey	"	"
1892	"	Ira Parker ¹	"
1893	"	"	"
1894	"	"	"
1895	"	"	"
1896	"	"	Robert C. Langford
1897	"	"	Robert C. Langford ¹
1898	"	"	"
1899	"	Henry F. Green	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	"	"
1902	"	"	"
1903	"	"	"

TABLE 26.

OFFICERS OF THE LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

Date.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1888	Rev. Perez M. Frost	Charles A. Farr	Fred E. Goodall
1889	"	"	Marshall D. Cobleigh
1890	Rev. Granville C. Waterman	"	"
1892	Rev. John B. Merrill	Henry O. Jackson	Isaac Calhoun
1894	Charles L. Clay	"	Chauncey C. Morris

¹ General Manager

TABLE 27.
PHYSICIANS.

Date of Practice in Littleton.	Name.	College.	Medical College.
1798, 1839	Calvin Ainsworth	Not a graduate	Not a graduate
1806-68	William Burns	"	Dartmouth, 1826
1806-09	Isaac Moore	"	Not a graduate
1829-63	Adams Moore	Dartmouth	Dartmouth, 1827
1839-41	Ezra C. Worcester	Not a graduate	" 1838
1840-56 }	Charles M. Tuttle	"	Woodstock, Vt., 1840
1862-87 }	John L. Marton	"	Not a graduate
1845-55	Carleton C. Abbey	Middlebury, Vt.	Jefferson, Philadelphia
1849-50	Albert W. Clarke	Not a graduate	Dartmouth, 1851
1856 }	Martin L. Scott	"	University of Vermont, Burlington, 1856
1864-67 }			
1856			
1857-93	Ralph Bugbee	"	Castleton, Vt., 1845
1857-62	James L. Harriman	"	Bowdoin, Me., 1857
1858	Thaddeus E. Sanger	" }	Cleveland, Ohio, 1854
1865-91	Henry L. Watson	" }	Philadelphia, Pa., 1856
1866-69	Adams B. Wilson	Wesleyan University	Vt. Med. School, 1838
1868-69	Thaddeus T. Cushman	Not a graduate	Dartmouth, 1866
1870	Leonard M. Eudy	"	Bowdoin, Me., 1844
1871-96	Frank T. Moffett	"	Not a graduate
1872	George R. Bugbee	"	Harvard, 1870
1875	William S. Crosby	"	Dartmouth, 1872
1879-80	Edward J. Brown	Dartmouth, 1874	Harvard, 1874
1880	George W. McGregor	Not a graduate	Dartmouth, 1878
1880-82	Louis A. Genereaux	"	" 1878
1881	Benjamin F. Page	"	Laval Univ., Can., 1880
1888-92	George A. Martin	"	University of Vermont, Burlington, 1867
1889-	William J. Beattie	"	Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, 1886.
1891	George F. Abbott	"	Bellevue, New York City, 1889
1892-94 }	Joseph Edward Coutu	Three Rivers College	Dartmouth, 1891
1903- }			
1893	John M. Page	Not a graduate	Laval University, Montreal College
1897-1902	Edwin K. Parker	"	University of Vermont, Burlington, 1893
1897	William C. E. Nobles	"	N. Y. Hom. Med. Col. and Hospital, 1888
1897	George H. Snow		Cleveland Univ., Medicine and Surgery, '97, and Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital
1898	L. P. Caissac		
1903	David R. Brown	University of Vermont, Burlington	

TABLE 28.

MINISTERS, CONGREGATIONALIST.

SETTLED MINISTERS.

Date of Pastorate.	Name.	College.	Theological School.
1820-36	Drury Fairbank	Brown University	Not a graduate
1836	Evarts Worcester	Dartmouth	"
1837-42	Isaac R. Worcester	Not a graduate	"
1842-57	Erasmus I. Carpenter	Vermont Univ., Burlington	Andover, Mass., 1841
1860-78	Charles E. Milliken	Dartmouth	"
1880-84	George W. Osgood	Wesleyan University	Bangor, Me., 1877
1885-86	Edwin C. Holman	Dartmouth	Andover, Mass., 1883
1887-91	Frederick G. Chutter	Not a graduate	" 1887
1891-94	Melvin J. Allen	Amherst, Mass.	" 1882
1894-98	John H. Hoffman ¹	Bates, Me.	Bangor, Me., 1877
1898	William F. Cooley ¹	University, New York City	Union Theo. Seminary, N. Y., 1884

¹ Acting pastor.

TABLE 29.

MINISTERS, METHODIST.

Date of Pastorate.	Name.	College or Seminary.	Theological School.
1850-51	Sullivan Holman	Not a graduate	Not a graduate
1852-53	Dudley P. Leavitt	Con. Sem., North-field	Biblical Inst., Concord
1854-55	Leonard L. Eastman	Not a graduate	Not a graduate
1856	Josiah P. Stinchfield	"	Biblical Inst., Concord
1857-58	George N. Bryant	"	Not a graduate
1859-60	Lewis P. Cushman	"	Biblical Inst., Concord
1861-62	George S. Barnes		
1863	Silas E. Quimby	Wesleyan Univ.	Not a graduate
1864	Hiram L. Kelsey	"	"
1865-66	Truman Carter	Not a graduate	"
1867-68	Alfred E. Drew	"	Biblical Inst., Concord
1869	James M. Bean	"	"
1870-71	John Currier	"	Not a graduate
1872-73	George Beebe	"	"
1874-75-76	George W. Ruland	"	Boston Theo. School
1877-78	Nelson M. D. Granger	"	Not a graduate
1879-80-81	George A. McLaughlin	Wesleyan University	"
1882-83-84	George M. Curl		
1885-86-87	Martin V. B. Knox	Baker University, Kansas	"
1888-89-90	Perez M. Frost	Not a graduate	"
1891-92-93	Roscoe Sanderson	"	"
1894-5-6-7	Charles M. Howard	"	"
1898-99	Thomas Whiteside	Boston University, College Liberal Arts, 1889	Theological School, Boston Univ., 1891
1900	Thomas E. Cramer	Ohio Wesleyan University, 1890	" 1894

TABLE 30.

PRIESTS IN CHARGE, EPISCOPALIAN.

Date.	Name.	College.	Theological School.
1875-77	James B. Goodrich	Trinity, Conn.	Berkley, Middletown, Conn., 1869
1876-80	Anson R. Graves	Hobart, N. Y.	Theological Seminary, N. Y., 1870
1880-81	George C. Jones		
1881-82	Henry M. Andrews	Dartmouth	
1882-84	James S. Kent	Not a graduate	Berkley, Middletown, Conn., 1876
1885-86	Henry H. Haynes	Harvard	Harvard Theological School, 1877
1886-88	Isaac Peck	Yale	Berkley, Middletown, Conn., 1876
1888-93	Lucius Waterman	Trinity	"
1894-99	Edgar F. Davis	Bowdoin	Yale Divinity School
1899	James B. Goodrich	Trinity, Conn.	Berkley, Middletown, Conn.

TABLE 31.
MINISTERS, UNITARIAN.

Date of Pastorate.	Name.	College.	Theological School.
1829	Cazneau Palfrey	Harvard	
1836	William P. Huntington	" 1824	
1838-39	William D. Wilson		Cambridge, Mass., Di- vinity School, 1838
1887	James B. Morrison	Not a graduate	Meadville, Pa., 1877
1888-92	Lorenzo D. Cochrane	"	Not a graduate
1892-93	Ure Mitchell	"	St. Lawrence Univer- sity, Canton, N. Y., 1880
1894-96	Leroy F. Snapp	Randolph Macon, Ashland, Va.	Randolph Macon, 1893
1897-99	William C. Litchfield	Not a graduate	Special course with Prof. F. H. Hedge, Harvard
1899-1900	Charles Graves	"	
1901-1903	James E. Locke	"	

TABLE 32.
MINISTERS, FREE BAPTIST.

Date of Pastorate.	Name.	College.	Theological School.
1869-73	Elijah Guilford	Not a graduate	New Hampton, 1867
1873-74	Burton Minard	"	Bates Theo. Seminary, 1883
1874-76	E. P. Moulton		
1876-78	Ira Emery	"	Not a graduate
1878-79	Burton Minard	"	Bates Theo. Seminary, 1883
1879-87	Francis H. Lyford	"	Not a graduate
1888-91	Granville C. Waterman	Bowdoin, 1857	
1891-98	John B. Merrill	Not a graduate	"
1898-99	{ John C. Osgood	"	"
1901-02			
1902	V. E. Bragdon	"	Bates Theo. Seminary
1903	George B. Southwick	"	"

TABLE 33.

MINISTERS, BAPTIST.

Date of Pastorate.	Name.	College.	Theological School.
1840	N. Bray		
1841	"		
1842	William Lovejoy	Not a graduate	Not a graduate
1843	"	"	"
1844	"	"	"

TABLE 34.

PRIESTS, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

	Name.	College.	Theological School or Seminary.
1855-76	Isadore Noiseaux Francis H. Trudel Patrick J. Finnegan Louis M. LaPlante	*St. Hyacinth, Quebec Not a graduate " "	St. Sulpice, Montreal Not a graduate " "
1880-87	Isadore Noiseaux		
1888-93	Dennis F. Hurley	St. Charles, Md.	Mill Hill Sem., London
1893-98	Cyrille J. Paradis	Not a graduate	Laval Uni., Quebec, 1885
1898-	James H. Riley	Quebec, Canada	Seminary, Quebec

TABLE 35.

MINISTERS, ADVENT.

Date.	Name.	College.	Theological School.
1884	John A. Magoon	Not a graduate	Not a graduate
Nov. 1887-June, 1889	Alonzo A. Hoyt	"	"
1889-1894	George M. Little	"	"
1895-1898	John Jeffrey	"	"
1898-1900	Herbert H. Churchill	"	"

TABLE 36.

'METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

LANDAFF AND SUCCEEDING CIRCUITS, INCLUDING LITTLETON.
OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Year.	Conference.	District.	Circuit.
1800	New York	New England	Landaff
1801	"	New London	"
1802	"	Vershire	"
1803	"	Vermont	Landaff and Wentworth
1804	New England	New Hampshire	Landaff
1805	"	"	"
1806	"	Vermont	"
1807	"	New Hampshire	"
1808	"	"	"
1809	"	"	"
1810	"	"	"
1811	"	"	"
1812	"	"	"
1813	"	"	"
1814	"	"	"
1815	"	"	"
1816	"	"	"
1817	"	"	"
1818	"	"	"
1819	"	"	"
1820	"	"	"
1821	"	"	"
1822	"	"	"
1823	"	"	Landaff and Orford
1824	"	"	Landaff
1825	"	"	"
1826	"	Danville	"
1827	"	"	"
1828	"	"	Bethlehem
1829	"	"	"
1830	Vermont and New Hampshire	Plymouth	"
1831	Vermont and New Hampshire	"	"
1832	New Hampshire	"	"
1833	"	"	"
1834	"	"	"
1835	"	"	"
1836	"	"	"
1837	"	"	"

TABLE 36 (*continued*).

Year.	Conference.	District.	Circuit.
1838	New Hampshire.	Plymouth	Bethlehem
1839	"	"	"
1840	"	"	Bethlehem and Jefferson
1841	"	Haverhill	Bethlehem
1842	"	"	Bethlehem and Whitefield
1843	"	"	Littleton and Whitefield
1844	"	"	"
1845	"	"	Littleton and Bethlehem
1846	"	"	"
1847	"	"	Bethlehem and Whitefield
1848	"	"	Littleton
1849	"	"	Littleton and Whitefield
1850	"	"	Littleton Mission and Bethlehem
1851	"	"	Littleton Mission
1852	"	"	"
1853	"	"	Littleton
1854	"	"	"
1855	"	"	"
1856	"	Concord	"
1857	"	"	"
1858	"	"	"
1859	"	"	Littleton and Bethlehem
1860-1903	"	"	Littleton

TABLE 37.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹

LANDAFF AND SUCCEEDING CIRCUITS INCLUDING LITTLETON.

OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLE.

Year.	Presiding Elder.	Preachers in Charge.	Communi- cants.
1800	John Brodhead	Elijah R. Sabin	53
1801	"	{ Elijah R. Sabin	192
		{ Nathan Felch	
1802	"	{ Phineas Peck	164
		{ Martin Ruter	
		{ Asa Kent	
1803	Joseph Crawford	{ T. Branch	250
		{ P. Dustin	
		{ S. Langdon	
1804	John Brodhead	{ Thomas Skeels	136
1805	"	{ William Stevens	382
		{ Joel Winch	
1806	Elijah R. Sabin	{ Asa Kent	290
		{ Isaac Pease	
1807	Elijah Hedding	{ Dyer Burge	313
1808	"	{ Zachariah Gibson	298
1809	Martin Ruter	{ Joseph Peck	295
1810	"	{ Joseph Peck	274
		{ Asa Crowell	
1811	Solomon Sias	{ John W. Hardy	404
		{ Joseph Peck	
1812	"	{ Robert Hayes	446
		{ James Jaques	
1813	"	{ Jacob Sanborn	393
		{ Benjamin Burnham	
1814	"	{ Isaiah Emerson	382
		{ J. Payne	
		{ D. Blanchard	
1815	David Kilbourn	{ Jacob Sanford	363
		{ John Lord	
1816	"	{ Walter Sleeper	410
		{ Hezekiah Davis	
1817	"	{ Jacob Sanborn	421
1818	"	{ Lewis Bates	424
		{ Samuel Norris	
1819	Jacob Sanborn	{ Lewis Bates	440
		{ Richard Emery (sup.)	

¹ In this table the preacher's name is against the year in which he was appointed to the circuit or station, and the statistics against his name are those reported at the close of the preceding year.

TABLE 37 (continued).

Year.	Presiding Elder.	Preachers in Charge.	Communi- cants.
1820	Jacob Sanborn	{ David Plumley	520
1821	"	{ M. Fifield	
		{ J. A. Scarritt	633
		{ William McCoy	
1822	"	{ David Culver	725
		{ Abraham Merrill	
		{ S. Kelly	
1823	Benjamin R. Hoyt	{ D. Young	752
		{ D. Culver	
		{ Benjamin Brown	
1824	"	{ Caleb Dustin	719
		{ Daniel L. Fletcher	
1825	"	{ Haskel Wheelock	483
1826	John Lord	{ George Storrs	507
		{ Haskel Wheelock	
1827	"	{ Isaac Barker	494
1828	"	{ John J. Bliss	630
		{ Joseph Baker	
1829	E. Wells	{ Moses G. Cass	126
		{ Abel Heath	
1830	J. W. Hardy	{ Charles Cowen	189
1831	"	{ Harry W. Latham	220
		{ Jonathan Hazelton	
1832	E. Wells	{ Holman Drew	214
		{ Clinton W. Lord	
1833	"	{ Holman Drew	220
1834	"	{ F. T. Dailey	196
1835	"	{ F. T. Dailey	203
		{ One to be supplied	
1836	Benjamin R. Hoyt	{ Holman Drew	191
1837	"	{ One to be supplied	197
		{ J. H. Stevens	
1838	"	{ D. Wilcox	206
		{ One to be supplied	
1839	"	{ E. Pettingill	229
1840	Charles D. Cahoon	{ Amos Kidder	200
		{ S. Adams	
1841	"	{ Amos Kidder	212
1842	"	{ Otis Dunbar	235
1843	"	{ James S. Loveland	330
		{ One to be supplied	
1844	Justin Spaulding	{ James S. Loveland	140
		{ F. A. Hewes	
1845	Russell H. Spaulding	{ J. G. Johnson	288
1846	"	{ Silas Wiggins	148
1847	Justin Spaulding	{ To be supplied	138
1848	"	{ Charles Cowing (sup.)	250
1849	"	{ " "	46
1850	Reuben Dearborn	{ Sullivan Holman	149
1851	"	{ " "	100
1852	William D. Cass	{ Dudley P. Leavitt	88
1853	"	{ " "	91
1854	"	{ Larned L. Eastman	93
1855	"	{ " "	104
1856	Lewis Howard	{ Josiah P. Stinchfield	111

TABLE 37 (continued).

Year.	Presiding Elders.	Preachers in Charge.	Communi- cants.
1857	Lewis Howard	George N. Bryant	148
1858	"	"	110
1859	"	Lewis P. Cushman	121
1860	James Pike	"	119
1861	"	George S. Barnes	132
1862	"	"	140
1863	Elisha Adams	Silas E. Quimby	123
1864	"	Hiram L. Kelsey	129
1865	"	Truman Carter	131
1866	"	Alfred E. Drew	140
1867	Lorenzo D. Barrows	"	150
1868	"	"	170
1869	"	James M. Bean	154
1870	Silas G. Kellogg	John Currier	149
1871	"	"	150
1872	"	George Beebe	140
1873	"	"	140
1874	Theodore L. Flood	George W. Ruland	160
1875	James Pike	"	120
1876	"	"	145
1877	John W. Adams	N. M. D. Granger	120
1878	"	"	118
1879	"	G. A. McLaughlin	124
1880	"	"	127
1881	M. T. Cilley	"	153
1882	"	G. M. Curl	168
1883	"	"	176
1884	"	"	176
1885	George W. Norris	M. V. B. Knox	176
1886	"	"	206
1887	"	"	229
1888	"	P. M. Frost	248
1889	"	"	241
1890	S. C. Keeler	"	237
1891	"	Roscoe Sanderson	231
1892	"	"	225
1893	"	"	220
1894	"	C. M. Howard	218
1895	"	"	185
1896	G. M. Curl	"	197
1897	O. S. Baketel	"	190
1898	"	Thomas Whiteside	193
1899	"	"	203
1900	"	T. E. Cramer	222
1901	"	"	232
1902	"	"	236
1903	G. M. Curl	"	240

TABLE 38.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL.

Date.	Pastors.	Baptisms.			Additions.			Communicants.			Sunday-school Attendance.	Benevolences.
		Children.	Adults.	Total.	Profession.	Letter.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1821	Drury Fairbank							20	25	45		
1822	"						5	22	28	50		
1823	"						2	23	29	52		
1824	"							22	29	51		
1825	"							22	28	50		
1826	"							22	28	50		
1827	"						4	21	32	53		
1828	"						4	20	38	58		
1829	"						6	22	38	60		
1830	"						2	21	40	61		
1831	"						3	22	46	68		
1832	"						33	35	61	96		
1833	"	8	1	9	1	2	3	37	60	97		
1834	"	2	1	3	1	2	3	35	65	100		
1835	"	5	5	10	7		7	33	70	103		
1836	Evarts Worcester	5	1	6	2	1	3	31	69	100		\$48.00
1837	Isaac R. Worcester							31	69	100		
1838	"	4	2	6	5	7	12	34	72	106		
1839	"	7	2	9	5	1	6	36	74	110		
1840	"	6	5	11	14	4	18	34	69	103		
1841	"				2	1	3	41	84	125		
1842	"	11	5	16	7	6	13	33	77	110		
1843	E. Irving Carpenter	8	7	15	8	4	12	38	90	128		
1844	"	2	1	3	2	4	37	87	124			
1845	"	3	1	4	2	4	36	86	122			
1846	"	7	2	9	4	1	5	36	85	121		
1847	"	1		1		3	3	36	86	122		
1848	"	4		4		2	2	33	86	119		
1849	"	2		2				32	85	117		
1850	"							32	85	117		
1851	"	2	10	12	14		14	36	93	129		
1852	"	1	2	3	2	3	5	36	96	132		
1853	"				1	2	3	33	97	130		
1854	"	3		3		6	6	33	96	129		
1855	"							32	96	128		125.00
1856	"							32	96	128		125.00
1857	John Newton Putnam supply							32	96	128		125.00

TABLE 38 (continued).

Date.	Pastors.	Baptisms.			Additions.			Communicants.			Sunday-school Attendance.	Benevolences.
		Children.	Adults.	Total.	Profession.	Letter.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1858	Carey Russell		4	4	9	1	10	35	103	138		
1859	"		1	1	1	1	2	30	75	105		
1860	Charles E. Milliken							27	73	100		
1861	"	1	1	2	7	7	14	34	103	137		
1862	"		3	3				34	92	126	190	
1863	"		1	1	2	2	4	33	94	127	200	
1864	"	2	6	8	10	6	16	33	109	142	200	
1865	"	2	7	9	8	8	16	35	113	148	160	\$269.00
1866	"		3	3	3	1	4	33	109	142	159	319.25
1867	"		7	7	1	1	2	34	101	135	160	300.00
1868	"		3	3	3	1	4	34	99	133	160	458.00
1869	"				1	1	2	33	96	129	140	302.00
1870	"		14	14	25	11	36	38	121	159	148	499.00
1871	"	1	10	11	11		11	40	125	165	165	556.00
1872	"					2	2	41	121	162	162	335.99
1873	"		7	7	12	2	14	48	125	173	165	302.50
1874	"		7	7				48	125	173	165	300.00
1875	"		4	4	5	2	7	50	125	175	150	356.40
1876	"		3	3	4	5	9	50	131	181	175	354.48
1877	"	1	2	3	2	1	3	50	132	182	175	254.00
1878	"		6	6	6	3	9	50	131	181	180	1382.00 ¹
1879	Willis A. Hadley		2	2	2	3	5	52	129	181	160	320.23
1880	Charles Millen							50	128	178	140	209.22
1881	George W. Osgood							48	119	167	150	116.13
1882	"		23	23	24	8	32	60	137	197	200	137.26
1883	"		2	2	4	4	8	63	141	204	150	244.67
1884	George W. Osgood and C. W. Wallace, D.D.		2	2	10	2	12	61	147	208	150	195.07
1885	Edwin C. Holman		1	1		1	1	60	140	200	160	215.76
1886	"	4	14	18	21	4	25	63	158	221	200	206.96
1887	Frederick G. Chutter		6	6	14	3	17	63	162	225	175	125.82
1888	"		3	3	4		4	62	153	215	200	153.58
1889	"		7	7	5	1	6	61	153	214	145	156.00
1890	"	1	1	2	2	3	5	57	153	210	140	178.95
1891	Melvin J. Allen	7	8	15	11	3	14	60	147	207	120	107.68
1892	"	1		1				57	137	194	140	893.00
1893	"	5	22	27	29	7	36	68	157	225	150	1631.00
1894	John H. Hoffman	10	7	17	7	5	12	65	155	220	175	965.00
1895	"		6	6	6	7	13	65	166	231	175	930.10
1896	"	5	19	24	20	4	24	62	165	227	130	1405.00
1897	"	5		5	13	9	22	66	171	237	100	1452.00
1898	Wm. Forbes Cooley	2	2	4	2	6	8	66	171	237	125	1053.00
1899	"	3	35	38	60	7	67	80	214	294	125	733.00
1900	"	3	0	3	1	5	6	79	214	293	110	1020.00
1901	"	4	2	6	0	5	5	78	205	283	122	946.00
1902	"	2	6	8	2	8	10	73	204	277	127	2893.00

¹ Includes \$1000 given by a member to the Church in Bethlehem.

TABLE 39.
FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.
OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL.

Year.	Pastors.	Adm. by Baptism.	Adm. by Letter.	Resident Mem- bers.	Non-Res. Mem- bers.	Whole Number.	Sunday- school Scholars.
1870	Elijah Guilford			29		29	69
1871	"	7	16	50		50	110
1872	"	14	6	65	3	68	116
1873	"	1	2	65	6	71	120
1874	"			64	7	71	160
1875	E. P. Moulton	19	8	79	15	94	165
1876	"		2	79	16	95	170
1877	Ira Emery	8	2	83	16	99	175
1878	"		3	83	17	100	100
1879	"		2	80	20	100	100
1880	Burton Minard	1	2	72	25	97	100
1881	Francis H. Lyford		2	66	25	91	125
1882	"	6		60	30	90	130
1883	"	5		68	25	93	125
1884	"	14	4	72	35	107	125
1885	"	4		75	35	110	125
1886	"	1		77	32	109	115
1887	Granville C. Waterman			66	33	99	112
1888	"		4	69	28	97	105
1889	"		2	67	27	94	135
1890	"	4		67	30	97	140
1891	John B. Merrill	1	6	68	34	102	140
1892	"	3	3	69	35	104	80
1893	"			65	35	100	103
1894	"			53	40	93	75
1895	"	7	5	50	52	102	100
1896	"	7	2	58	49	107	80
1897	"		7	58	54	112	90
1898	John C. Osgood	1	6	62	47	109	75
1899	"	14	4	69	53	122	110
1900	"	7	1	69	58	127	105
1901	"	1		70	58	129	105
1902	V. E. Bragdon	2		72	58	132	105
1903	George B. Southwick		2	74	58	134	112

TABLE 40.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL SAINTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹

OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL.

Year.	Rectors.	Baptisms.				Communicants.			Sunday-schools.	
		Infants.	Adults.	Total.	Confirmed.	Number last Reported.	Added anew.	Present Number.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.
1872	.	3	7	10	4					
1873	.				3					
1874	.			10	3					
1875	.			10	3	10		10		
1876	Rev. James B. Goodrich	12	5	17	6	10		15	3	25
1877	Rev. Anson R. Graves in charge	7	1	8	6	15	11	26	6	43
1878	"	11	4	15	5	26	10	36	5	50
1879	"	4	3	7	3	36	2	38	5	65
1880	"	3	9	12	4	38		36	5	60
1881	Rev. Henry M. Andrews					36	2	38	5	48
1882	Rev. James S. Kent							38		
1883	"	5		5	2	38		35	11	30
1884	"	1	16	17	3	35	3	38	5	35
1885	Rev. Henry H. Haynes	4		4		38		30	5	20
1886	.	4	6	10	6	30	6	36		
1887	Rev. Isaac Peck in charge	6	3	9	5	36	6	42	5	26
1888	Rev. Lucius Waterman in charge	8		8	1	42		42	5	35
1889	"	1	1	2	4	42		42	4	35
1890	"	6		6	5	42	5	47	4	30
1891	"	3	3	6	3	47	4	51	4	10
1892	"	3	2	5	1	51	2	53	4	12
1893	Rev. William Lloyd Himes in charge as General Missionary	5	1	6	3	53	6	59	3	17
1894	Rev. William L. Himes in charge; Rev. Edgar F. Davis officiating	4		4	3	59	2	61	6	30
1895	Rev. Edgar F. Davis in charge	18	2	20	10	61	21	82	5	40
1896	"	6	2	8	19	82	33	115	6	49
1897	"	14	4	18	7	115	2	115	6	50
1898	"	2	4	6	7	115	16	131	5	50
1899	Rev. James B. Goodrich ³	2	4	6	8	131	2	100	6	40
1900	"	7	2	9	6	100	3	103	6	45
1901	"	9	1	10	4	103	2	103	6	46
1902	"	6	1	7	3	103	2	105	6	40
1903	Rev. John Gregson, priest in charge									

¹ 1859, the first record in Diocesan Reports of services, Rev. J. H. Eames officiating; 1871, the second record, Rt. Rev. William W. Niles officiating in the Methodist place of worship; 1873, the records show that services were held every Sunday evening throughout the months of July and August, names of those officiating not given.

² Loss and gain equal.

³ This is only an approximate report, as all the facts could not be obtained.

TABLE 41.

OFFICERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED DECEMBER, 1873.

Date.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1874	John F. Tilton	Warren W. Lovejoy	Warren W. Lovejoy
1875	Charles D. Tarbell	John F. Tilton	Amos H. Mills
1876	"	Charles H. Knight	Warren W. Lovejoy
1877	Thomas Carleton	John F. Tilton	Noah W. Ranlett
1878	"	"	"
1879	William H. Whiting	"	Carlos P. Day
1880	"	"	Moses N. Harriman
1881	Edwin C. Langford	"	William J. Moore
1882	Edwin C. Langford	"	Samuel C. Sawyer
1883	Samuel C. Sawyer	"	Henry H. Porter
1884	"	"	William J. Moore
1885	William J. Moore	Clarence W. Williams	Samuel C. Sawyer
1886	Robert Langford	Warren W. Lovejoy	Noah W. Ranlett
1887	"	Will F. Andrus	Harry B. Elkins
1888	Warren W. Lovejoy	Samuel C. Sawyer	"
1889	"	"	"
1890	Samuel C. Sawyer	Warren W. Lovejoy	Carl S. Magoon
1891	"	Carl S. Magoon	Harry B. Elkins
1892	Warren W. Lovejoy	Marshall D. Cobleigh	"
1893	Baxter R. Carbee	John F. Tilton	"
1894	"	"	"
1895	Augustus R. Burton	"	"
1896	Harry B. Elkins	"	H. Eugene Snow
1897	Samuel C. Sawyer	"	Augustus R. Burton
1898	Austin R. Smith	"	"
1899	"	"	John F. Tilton
1900	Samuel C. Sawyer	"	Harry B. Elkins
1901	"	"	"
1902	"	"	"
1903	"	"	John F. Tilton

TABLE 42.

OFFICERS WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

ORGANIZED JULY 27, 1881.

Year.	President.	Treasurer.	Secretary.
1881	Mrs. Ellen B. Farr	Julia Allen	Helen Osgood
1882	Mrs. George W. Osgood	"	"
1883	"	Mrs. Samuel C. Sawyer	Mrs. A. S. Carleton
1884	Mrs. Jennette E. Robinson	"	Mrs. Allen J. Church
1885	Mrs. J. H. Knox	"	Mrs. Jane M. Rand
1886	"	Mrs. Henry F. Green	Mrs. Frank B. Phillips
1887	"	"	"
1888	Mrs. G. C. Waterman	Mrs. Samuel C. Sawyer	Mrs. Allen J. Church
1889	"	"	Mrs. Charles D. Tarbell
1890	{ Mrs. Solon L. Simonds	"	Mrs. L. Baker
1891	Mrs. Samuel C. Sawyer	Mrs. L. M. Buswell	"
1892	"	"	Mrs. Chas. W. Brackett
1893	"	"	Mary Metcalf
1894	"	"	"
1895	Mrs. Solon L. Simonds	Mrs. Mabel Libbey	Mrs. L. J. Austin
1896	"	"	Mrs. Aaron Eastman
1897	Mrs. Mary S. Heald	"	"
1898	Mrs. L. J. Austin	Mrs. Mary Lawson	Mrs. Alzina Currier
1899	Mrs. J. C. Osgood	Mrs. Alzina Currier	Mrs. S. C. Sawyer
1900	"	Mrs. D. C. Phillips	"
1901	Mrs. Solon L. Simonds	"	Mrs. F. B. Phillips
1902	Mrs. Albert Nute	"	"

TABLE 43.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

ORGANIZED JAN. 2, 1891.

Year.	President.	Treasurer.	Secretary.
1891	Irvin C. Renfrew	Clara L. Blodgett	Clara L. Blodgett
Jan., 1892	Minnie B. Tilton	"	Sarah Bell Blodgett
July, 1892	"	"	"
Jan., 1893	Irvin C. Renfrew	Alice J. Cobleigh	Mary C. French
July, 1893	Marshall D. Cobleigh	Sarah Bell Blodgett	C. Elizabeth Page
Jan., 1894	Charles A. Williams	"	"
July, 1894	Marshall D. Cobleigh	Chauncey C. Morris	"
Jan., 1895	"	"	Katherine F. Sanger
July, 1895	Ellen I. Sanger	"	Grace Barnum
Jan., 1896	"	Herbert Blodgett	Myrtie Powers
July, 1896	Chauncey C. Morris	"	Charles H. Furber
Jan., 1897	"	Mrs. Blanche Renfrew	Martha C. Blodgett
July, 1897	Herbert R. Blodgett	Lou Phillips	John C. Marriner
Jan., 1898	John C. Marriner	Mrs. E. K. Parker	Elizabeth L. Towne
July, 1898	S. Lilla Bishop	Susan L. Kenney	"
Jan., 1899	John F. Tilton	Katherine F. Sanger	Mrs. Blanche F. Renfrew
July, 1899	Marshall D. Cobleigh	"	"
Jan., 1900	I. B. Andrew	Jennie Davis	Mrs. Mary Lynch
July, 1900	Mrs. L. E. Green	"	John C. Marriner
Jan., 1901	Myron H. Richardson	"	Bessie Ranlett
July, 1901	Mrs. L. E. Green	"	Grace Harriman
Jan., 1902	"	"	Mrs. Ethel Miller
July, 1902	Mrs. Ida M. Frye	"	"
Jan., 1903	"	"	Mrs. Martha S. Barnum
July, 1903	Mrs. Alice G. Webster	Susan L. Kenney	"

TABLE 44.

OFFICERS OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

ORGANIZED FEB. 1891.

Date.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
Feb., 1891	Charles H. Stoddard	Wilfred O. Smith	Ethel Aldrich
July, 1891	Wilfred O. Smith	Stella Farr	Flora M. Austin
Jan., 1892	"	George Guy	"
July, 1892	"	Grace O. Applebee	"
Jan., 1893	Stephen Mann	"	Wilfred O. Smith
July, 1893	"	Lida Sanderson	Hattie Eastman
Jan., 1894	Wilfred O. Smith	Edith Watson	Mabel Bean
July, 1894	"	Minnie Whipple	"
Jan., 1895	Elmer L. Winslow	Mrs. Minnie Winslow	"
June, 1895	Mrs. Jennie Bedell	Bessie F. Downer	Winfred Cleasby
Jan., 1896	"	"	"
June, 1896	"	"	"
Jan., 1897	"	Eben W. Cole	Mrs. Stella Greene
June, 1897	Eben W. Cole	Harry Witham	"
Jan., 1898	"	Mabel Bean	B. R. Carbee
June, 1898	Alice Eastman	Mrs. Agnes Kitchen	Mrs. Arthur Buffington
Jan., 1899	"	"	"
July, 1899	Eben W. Cole	Mrs. Mabel Cole	Mrs. Herbert West
Jan., 1900	E. C. Langford	Charles Gregory	Daniel Cole
July, 1900	G. C. Cass	Robert C. Langford	Mrs. Charles Bruno
Jan., 1901	Alice Eastman	"	"
July, 1901	"	Katherine Knight	"
Jan., 1902	A. W. Buffington	Mrs. A. W. Buffington	"
July, 1902	J. A. Winters	Harriet Cross	"
Jan., 1903	George A. Veazie	"	Ethel Harris
July, 1903	"	Maud Hampson	W. S. Cross

TABLE 45.

OFFICERS OF ALL SAINTS GUILD, EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY, 1896.

Date.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1896	Mrs. Elmira S. Davis	Mrs. Delia B. Mitchell	Mrs. Nellie M. Merrill
1897	"	"	"
1898	Mrs. Mary Bowman	Lorena S. Lovejoy	Mabel I. Weeks
1899	Anna Brackett	Mrs. Belle Hatch	"
1900	Mrs. Cora Tilton	Mrs. Jennie Onthank	Mrs. Nellie Quimby
1901	Mrs. Eliza Huron	Mrs. T. J. Walker	"
1902	"	Mrs. Ella L. A. Parker	"
1903	Mrs. G. J. Patch	Mrs. Frances Nurse	"
		"	"

TABLE 46.
MINISTERS, NATIVES OF LITTLETON.

Denomi- nation.	Name.	College.	Theological School.
Presb.	Andrew Rankin	Not a graduate	Not a graduate
"	John Gile	Union, Schenectady, N. Y.	"
Meth.	Lindsay Wallace	Not a graduate	"
"	William C. Knapp	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.	"
"	Charles W. Millen	Not a graduate	Biblical Inst. Concord, 1867
Cong.	Nelson Farr Cobleigh	Amherst, Mass.	Not a graduate
Meth.	Warren Applebee	Not a graduate	Boston University, 1878
Cong.	Charles D. Milliken	Dartmouth	Yale Theological Seminary
Meth.	Truman Carter	Not a graduate	Not a graduate
"	Alba B. Carter	"	"
"	Joseph W. Presby	"	"
"	Joseph E. Robins	Wesleyan University	"
"	Nelson E. Cobleigh	"	"
Univ.	Enoch M. Pingree	Not a graduate	"
Cong.	Henry B. Mead	Amherst	"
Unit.	John A. Bellows	Dartmouth	"

TABLE 47.

MASONIC.

MORNING DAWN LODGE NO. 48, WATERFORD, VT.

Officers 1818 to 1828.

Year.	W. Master.	Sr. Warden.	Jr. Warden.
1818	Amaziah Jacobs	Harvey Holbrook	Hubbard Quimby
1819	"	Isaac Farrington	Daniel Pike, 2d.
1820	Nathaniel Rix, Jr. ¹	"	"
1821	"	Daniel Pike, 2d.	Samuel Kidder
1822	Samuel Kidder	Amasa Wheelock ¹	Hezekiah Cole
1823	"	Brigham Pike	"
1824	Hezekiah Cole	"	Joseph Pingree ¹
1825	Daniel Pike, 2d.	Nathaniel Rix, Jr.	William Burns ¹
1826	"	"	"
1827	Thomas Hall	Samuel M. Cobb	Simeon B. Johnson ¹
1828	Moses F. Morrison	Denison Pike	Hubbard Quimby
Year.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Sr. Deacon.
1818	Nathan Pike	Nathaniel Rix, Jr. ¹	Isaac Farrington
1819	"	Thomas McDole	Brigham Pike
1820	"	Jonah Carpenter	"
1821	Alpheus Nichols	"	"
1822	"	Richard F. Rowell	Loren Chase
1823	Laban Tift ¹	"	Denison Pike
1824	"	"	Daniel S. Miles
1825	Abial Richardson	William Brackett ¹	William Melindy
1826	"	Moses F. Morrison	Denison Pike
1827	Walter Charlton ¹	"	Nathan Pike, Jr.
1828	James Joslyn	Samuel M. Cobb	"
Year.	Jun. Deacon.	Sr. Steward.	Jr. Steward.
1818	Daniel Pike, 2d.	Brigham Pike	Anson Wheeler ¹
1819	Anson Wheeler ¹	Samuel Kidder	Merrill Williams ¹
1820	"	"	Thomas McDole
1821	Hezekiah Cole	Samuel M. Cobb	Loren Chase
1822	Samuel M. Cobb	Moses Pike	Joseph Pingree ¹
1823	Joseph Pingree ¹	John Barron	Sewell Brackett ¹
1824	Denison Pike	Moses Pike	Asa Robins, Jr. ¹
1825	James Morse	Horace Buck	Nathan Pike, Jr.
1826	Sewell Brackett ¹	William Buck	Walter Charlton ¹
1827	Clement Gould ¹	Horace Buck	Royal Ross
1828	Horace Buck ¹	Royal Ross	Jonathan Cummings
Tylers.			
1818	Luther Kidder	1822	David Webster
1819	"	1823	Daniel S. Miles
1820	Daniel S. Miles	1824	David Webster ¹
1821	Laban Tift ¹	1825	Moses Pike
1826		1826	Stephen Steere ¹
		1827	Hubbard Quimby
		1828	William Hovey

¹ Resident of Littleton.

TABLE 48.

MASONIC (continued).

OFFICERS BURNS LODGE No. 66.

Chartered June 8, A. S. D. 1859, A. S. L. 5859.

Date.	Worshipful Master.	Senior Warden.	Junior Warden.
1859	Philip H. Paddleford	Horace E. Chamberlin	James J. Barrett
1860	Horace E. Chamberlin	Marshal Sanders	"
1861	Marshal Sanders	James J. Barrett	James R. Jackson
1862	"	George C. Wilkins	James L. Harriman
1863	Philip H. Paddleford	Chauncey H. Greene	Albert H. Quimby
1864	Chauncey H. Greene	Albert H. Quimby	Henry W. Smith
1865	Henry W. Smith	"	James R. Jackson
1866	Chauncey H. Greene	James R. Jackson	George Farr
1867	"	George Farr	William H. Chandler
1868	"	William H. Chandler	Aaron D. Fisher
1869	"	John A. Harriman	George Abbott
1870	"	William A. Haskins	Ellery D. Dunn
1871	William A. Haskins	Aaron D. Fisher	Thaddeus E. Sanger
1872	"	Thaddeus E. Sanger	Charles E. Baker
1873	"	"	"
1874	"	Evarts W. Farr	Charles F. Everett
1875	"	Hartwell H. Southworth	Gilman K. Morrison
1876	"	Curtis Gates	"
1877	"	Aaron D. Fisher	Marshall C. Dodge
1878	"	Elbridge Flint	George F. Abbott
1879	"	"	Henry J. Fisher
1880	"	Charles C. Smith	Charles E. Baker
1881	"	Elbert C. Stevens	Albert S. Batchellor
1882	Elbert C. Stevens	Albert S. Batchellor	Henry J. Fisher
1883	Albert S. Batchellor	John F. Tilton	Samuel F. Simpson
1884	John F. Tilton	Ruel W. Poor	Millard F. Young
1885	Ruel W. Poor	Millard F. Young	Charles F. Bingham
1886	"	"	"
1887	Millard F. Young	Charles F. Bingham	George K. Stocker
1888	"	"	Gilbert E. Lane
1889	Charles F. Bingham	Gilbert E. Lane	George Farr
1890	"	Thaddeus E. Sanger	Charles F. Eastman
1891	Thaddeus E. Sanger	Charles F. Eastman	Solon L. Simonds
1892	Charles F. Eastman	Solon L. Simonds	Herbert K. Hallett
1893	"	"	"
1894	Solon L. Simonds	Herbert K. Hallett	Wilbur F. Robins
1895	"	"	"
1896	Herbert K. Hallett	Wilbur F. Robins	Alfred W. Coburn
1897	"	"	"
1898	Wilbur F. Robins	Alfred W. Coburn	William M. Silsby
1899	"	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	Alfred W. Coburn	William M. Silsby	William A. Beebe
1902	"	"	"
1903	William M. Silsby	William A. Beebe	John M. Page

TABLE 48 (continued).

Date.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Chaplain.
1859	Joseph L. Gibb	Aaron Brackett	Rev. Lewis P. Cushman
1860	"	"	"
1861	Alonzo Weeks	"	Horace E. Chamberlin
1862	"	"	Josiah Kilburn
1863	"	"	"
1864	"	"	"
1865	"	"	"
1866	"	"	Nelson C. Farr
1867	"	"	"
1868	"	Luther D. Sanborn	"
1869	"	"	"
1870	"	"	"
1871	"	George W. Barrett	"
1872	"	"	"
1873	"	"	"
1874	"	"	"
1875	"	"	"
1876	"	"	John F. Tilton
1877	"	"	"
1878	"	"	"
1879	"	"	"
1880	"	Henry W. Smith	"
1881	"	George W. Barrett	Sherared Clay
1882	"	Charles E. Baker	William A. Crane
1883	"	"	"
1884	"	"	"
1885	"	"	"
1886	"	"	"
1887	"	"	"
1888	"	"	"
1889	"	"	"
1890	"	"	"
1891	"	Fred H. English	Rev. Lucius Waterman, D.D.
1892	William H. Blake	"	John B. Merrill
1893	"	"	"
1894	Charles F. Eastman	"	"
1895	"	"	John F. Tilton
1896	"	"	"
1897	"	"	"
1898	"	Chauncey H. Greene	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	Edwin H. Gould	"
1902	"	Chauncey H. Greene	"
1903	"	"	"

Date.	Senior Deacon.	Junior Deacon.	Tyler.
1859	Marshal Sanders	George C. Wilkins	James T. Palmer
1860	Henry W. Rowell	Ai Fitzgerald	Henry Thomas
1861	"	"	Henry W. Smith
1862	Henry W. Smith	Ralph Bugbee, Jr.	David P. Sanborn
1863	"	Lorenzo C. Kenney	"
1864	Ai Fitzgerald	Charles F. Everett	"
1865	Charles F. Everett	William H. Chandler	Lovell Taylor

TABLE 48 (*continued*).

Date.	Senior Deacon.	Junior Deacon.	Tyler.
1866	Charles F. Everett	William H. Chandler	Lovell Taylor
1867	Ai Fitzgerald	Aaron D. Fisher	William Harriman
1868	John A. Harriman	William Harriman	True M. Stevens
1869	Aaron D. Fisher	Ellery D. Dunn	Luther C. Wilkins
1870	"	George W. Barrett	Nathan Burns
1871	Charles E. Baker	Gilman K. Morrison	"
1872	Gilman K. Morrison	Lafayette Noble	"
1873	"	"	"
1874	Hartwell H. Southworth	Curtis Gates	"
1875	Marshall C. Dodge	"	"
1876	"	George F. Abbott	"
1877	George F. Abbott	Lovell Taylor	"
1878	Lovell Taylor	Henry J. Fisher	"
1879	Arthur F. Dow	James H. Smalley	"
1880	Ai Fitzgerald	"	"
1881	John F. Tilton	"	"
1882	"	Daniel F. Huse	"
1883	Ruel W. Poor	Charles F. Bingham	"
1884	Charles F. Bingham	Joseph E. Harris	"
1885	George K. Stocker	George E. Lovejoy	"
1886	"	"	"
1887	Arthur F. Dow	Luther D. Hyde	"
1888	"	"	"
1889	Solon L. Simonds	Fred H. English	"
1890	"	"	"
1891	Herbert K. Hallett	Edward L. Bryant	"
1892	Dexter D. Dow	Wilbur F. Robins	"
1893	"	"	"
1894	Alfred W. Coburn	William M. Silsby	"
1895	"	"	Benjamin F. Heath
1896	William M. Silsby	William A. Beebe	John A. Miller
1897	"	"	"
1898	William A. Beebe	John M. Page	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	John M. Page	Horace K. Miller	Victor B. Morgan
1902	"	"	"
1903	Horace K. Miller	Frederic E. Green	Charles H. Strain

TABLE 49.

MASONIC (*continued*).

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE.

1859. William Burns.	1865. Henry W. Rowell.
1860-61. Henry W. Rowell.	1866. James J. Barrett.
1862. Horace E. Chamberlin.	1867. James R. Jackson.
1863. George C. Wilkins.	1868. Henry W. Smith.
1864. James J. Barrett.	1869. Charles C. Smith.

1870. George Farr.	1887. Ruel W. Poor.
1871. Chauncey H. Greene.	1888. George Farr.
1872. Henry W. Smith.	1889. Millard F. Young.
1873. Curtis Gates.	1890. George W. McGregor.
1874. Henry W. Smith.	1891. Charles F. Bingham.
1875. George F. Abbott.	1892. Thaddeus E. Sanger.
1876. Elbridge Flint.	1893. Dexter D. Dow.
1877. Alexander McIntire.	1894. Charles F. Eastman.
1878-79. Chauncey H. Greene.	1895. Hartwell H. Southworth.
1880. Gilman K. Morrison.	1896. Solon L. Simonds.
1881. Elbridge Flint.	1897. Oscar C. Hatch.
1882. William A. Haskins.	1898. Gilman K. Morrison.
1883. Elbert C. Stevens.	1900. John F. Tilton.
1884. Albert S. Batchellor.	1901. Wilbur F. Robins.
1885. John F. Tilton.	1902. William A. Crane.
1886. George S. Whittaker.	1903. Alfred W. Coburn.

TABLE 50.

MASONIC (*continued*).

FRANKLIN CHAPTER R. A. M. NO. 5. EXALTATIONS FROM
LITTLETON.

Michael Fitzgerald, July 24, 1824.
 Philip Henry Paddleford, Nov. 28, 1859.
 James Johnson Barrett, Nov. 29, 1859.
 Horace Elliott Chamberlin, Nov. 29, 1859.
 Lewis Putnam Cushman (Lisbon), Nov. 29, 1859.
 Joseph Lane Gibb, Dec. 6, 1860.
 Cephas Brackett, Dec. 6, 1860.
 Thaddeus Thompson Cushman, May 28, 1863.
 Benjamin Franklin Wells (Lisbon), Jan. 28, 1864.
 Lorenzo Cushman Kenney, March 15, 1864.
 Charles Calvin Smith (Gorham), Oct. 15, 1864.
 Truman Carter (Jefferson), Feb. 16, 1865.
 Samuel Berkley Page (Warren), April 20, 1865.
 Hiram Laomini Kelsea (Plymouth), Aug. 17, 1865.
 George Washington Eastman, Dec. 14, 1865.
 Chauncey Hastings Greene, May 10, 1866.
 Warren C. Applebee (Jefferson), May 10, 1866.
 Charles Stephen Hazeltine, May 10, 1866.
 Nelson Cobleigh Farr, Sept. 19, 1867.
 George Abbott, Sept. 19, 1867.

Aaron Dow Fisher, Sept. 19, 1867.
William Henry Chandler, Feb. 13, 1868.
Henry Woodard Smith, Feb. 13, 1868.
Charles Henry Applebee, Feb. 13, 1868.
Simeon Lovejoy Burt (Franconia), Sept 17, 1868.
William Arthur Haskins, Dec. 23, 1868.
Edward Foster Mann, Dec. 23, 1868.
John Gardner Ramsdell (Bethlehem), Dec. 23, 1868.
Irenaeus Newcomb Kneeland, May 6, 1869.
John Ross Cogswell (Franconia), June 3, 1869.
John Norris Oakes (Franconia), June 3, 1869.
Ellery Davis Dunn, April 25, 1870.
Silas Hall Nute, April 25, 1870.
William Wellington Judd, May 26, 1870.
Burton Minard, March 6, 1873.
George Warren Barrett, March 6, 1873.
Curtis Gates, March 6, 1873.
John Anderson Miller, May 1, 1873.
Sebastian Smith Lovejoy, May 1, 1873.
Orren Melvin Hines (Meredith), May 1, 1873.
Comfort Day Farr, Sept. 21, 1874.
John Franklin Tilton, Sept. 21, 1874.
William Line (Signal Service), Nov. 6, 1874.
George Frank Abbott, Jan. 28, 1875.
George Washington Richardson, March 30, 1876.
Harry A. Johnson, April 13, 1876.
Addison Streeter, Oct. 26, 1876.
Thomas Marshall Fletcher (Bethlehem), Nov. 1, 1877.
Frank Tiftt Moffett, April 25, 1878.
Alfred Church Haskins, April 25, 1878.
Benjamin Franklin Robinson, Nov. 6, 1879.
Ai Fitzgerald, Dec. 4, 1879.
Albert Stillman Batchellor, April 29, 1880.
Thaddeus Ezra Sanger, Aug. 22, 1881.
William Augustus Methewson, Feb. 9, 1882.
William Frank Parker, Feb. 16, 1882.
Henry Francis Green, Feb. 16, 1882.
Elbridge Flint, Feb. 16, 1882.
Daniel Francis Huse, May 11, 1882.
Ira Parker, Dec. 5, 1882.
Chester Phelps Chase, Dec. 5, 1882.
Oscar Cutlar Hatch, Dec. 5, 1882.
Charles Eastman Baker, March 1, 1883.
Arthur Flanders Dow, March 1, 1883.
Ira Francis Pennock, March 1, 1883.
Ruel Whitcomb Poor, Sept. 27, 1883.

- James Sidney Kent, Sept. 27, 1883.
Gilbert Ebenezer Lane, Oct. 9, 1884.
George Kendall Stocker, Oct. 9, 1884.
Charles Hope Leach, May 7, 1885.
James Henry Smalley, May 7, 1885.
Isaac Richardson (Lisbon), May 7, 1885.
Wilbur Fisk Robins, Nov. 17, 1887.
Henry A. Hildreth (Bethlehem), Feb. 2, 1888.
Henry Prentiss Smith (Bethlehem), Feb. 2, 1888.
Charles Franklin Eastman, April 20, 1889.
Sherard Clay, April 20, 1889.
Walter Herbert Smith, Feb. 13, 1890.
William Isaac Richardson, Feb. 13, 1890.
Fred Hubbard English, Oct. 9, 1890.
John Daniel Frazier Hilliker, Oct. 9, 1890.
Lucius Waterman, March 12, 1891.
Allen J. Barrett, March 12, 1891.
William Henry Mitchell, April 30, 1891.
Edward Le Roy Bryant, June 11, 1891.
Charles Flynn Bingham, Nov. 30, 1891.
Herbert Kimball Hallett, July 14, 1892.
William M. Silsby, July 14, 1892.
Herbert Eastman Kenney, July 14, 1892.
Harry Mitchell Eaton, Sept. 29, 1892.
Dexter Douglass Dow (Haverhill), Sept. 29, 1892.
Alfred Wyman Coburn, Sept. 29, 1892.
Franklin Pierce Bond, Oct. 26, 1892.
Henry Allston Eaton, Oct. 26, 1892.
William Henry Bellows, June 22, 1893.
Fred Mason Bunker, June 22, 1893.
Myron Henry Richardson, June 22, 1893.
William Austin Beebe, July 6, 1893.
Solon Loyra Simonds, July 6, 1893.
Harry Fulton Howe, March 8, 1894.
George Warren McGregor, Feb. 25, 1895.
Warren Woodbury McGregor (Bethlehem), April 24, 1895.
Walter H. Clark (Bethlehem), June 4, 1896.
Edwin Henry Gould, Dec. 9, 1896.
Cortes Fernando Nutting, Dec. 9, 1896.
Charles Francis Eaton, Dec. 9, 1896.
Israel Clark Richardson, March 4, 1897.
Charles Marshall Cudworth, March 4, 1897.
Robert C. Langford, Jan. 13, 1898.
Frank M. Richardson, Nov. 10, 1898.
Victor B. Morgan, June 29, 1899.
Hiram W. Gardner, June 29, 1899.

Herbert D. Stevens, April 19, 1900.
Horace K. Miller, May 31, 1900.
Oscar T. Mannke, May 31, 1900.
Edward E. Bishop (Bethlehem), June 7, 1900.
Frank H. Abbott (Bethlehem), June 7, 1900.
Leonard M. Knight (Bethlehem), June 7, 1900.
Henry A. Jackman, Sept. 20, 1900.
Frank L. Clough, Sept. 20, 1900.
Josiah A. French, Sept. 20, 1900.
Frank B. Pelton, Oct. 18, 1900.
William C. Spencer, Feb. 28, 1901.
John M. Tillotson, Feb. 28, 1901.
Edward M. Fisher, March 14, 1901.
John M. Page, March 14, 1901.
Frederick E. Green, Jan. 30, 1902.
Harry S. Baldwin, April 18, 1902.
Richard T. Eastman, May 15, 1902.
Walter E. Johnson, Sept. 29, 1902.
Arthur W. Davis, Sept. 29, 1902.
Harry S. Pratt (Bethlehem), Nov. 20, 1902.
George L. Johnson, June 18, 1903.
George C. Cass, Aug. 13, 1903.
Hiram E. Currier, Aug. 13, 1903.

TABLE 51.

MASONIC (continued).

OFFICERS OF OMEGA COUNCIL R. & S. MASTERS.

Chartered May 15, A. D. 1876; A. Dep. 3876.

Date.	T. I. Master.	Deputy Master.	P. C. of Work.
1876	Williams A. Haskins	Samuel B. Page	Benjamin F. Wells
1877	"	"	"
1878	Chauncey H. Greene	Benjamin F. Wells	Benjamin Morrill
1879	"	"	"
1880	"	"	"
1881 ¹	Elliott B. Hodge	John F. Maynard	Alvin Burleigh
1882	"	"	"
1883	John F. Maynard	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1884	"	"	"
1885	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase	Edward W. White
1886	Elliott B. Hodge	Horace F. Wyatt	George H. Adams
1887	Horace F. Wyatt	Joseph P. Huckins	"
1888	"	Fred W. George	"
1889	Elliott B. Hodge	Royal A. Chase	"
1890	"	Joseph P. Huckins	"
1891	Fred H. George	Hiram B. Farnham	"
1892	Elliott B. Hodge	Chas. V. Tompkinson	"
1893	Benjamin F. St. Clair	Joseph P. Huckins	"
1894	"	John F. Maynard	"
1895	"	Frank W. Russell	"
1896	"	"	"
1897	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	"
1898	"	"	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	"	"	J. Frank Gould
1901	"	"	"
1902	J. Frank Gould	George B. Blood	Charles E. Barker
1903	"	"	"

Date.	Treasurer.	Recorder.	C. of Guard.
1876	Nelson C. Farr	George W. Barrett	Benjamin Morrill
1877	"	"	"
1878	"	"	George F. Abbott
1879	"	"	William H. Chandler
1880	"	"	"
1881	Hiram Clark	John U. Farnham	Joseph P. Huckins
1882	"	"	"
1883	Marcus L. Emmons	"	Edward W. White
1884	"	Frank H. Rollins	"
1885	"	"	"
1886	William R. Kimball	Enos Huckins	Joseph P. Huckins
1887	"	Benjamin F. St. Clair	Fred W. George
1888	"	"	Hiram B. Farnham
1889	"	Horace F. Wyatt	Enos Huckins
1890	"	John F. Maynard	Frank W. Russell

¹ Removed to Plymouth, February, 1881.

TABLE 51 (*continued*).

Date.	Treasurer.	Recorder.	C. of Guard.
1891	William R. Kimball	Charles J. Gould	Frank W. Russell
1892	Joseph P. Huckins	"	Fred N. George
1893	Rodney E. Smythe	"	Frank W. Russell
1894	"	William J. Randolph	Harry Mason
1895	"	David H. Hallenbeck	George W. Goss
1896	"	"	"
1897	"	"	J. Frank Gould
1898	"	"	"
1899	"	"	George W. Goss
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	"	"
1902 ¹	"	"	Chester P. Brown
1903	"	"	"

¹ Hiram Council, R. A. M., was established at Lisbon in 1902. Thereupon Omega Council ceased to have jurisdiction at Littleton.

TABLE 52.

MASONIC (*continued*).

OFFICERS OF SAINT GERARD COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Chartered Sept. 29, A. D. 1868, A.: O.: 750.

Date.	E.: Commander.	Generalissimo.	Capt. General.
1868 ¹	Chauncey H. Greene	James J. Barrett	Lorenzo C. Kenney
1869	"	"	"
1870	"	"	"
1871	"	"	William A. Haskins
1872	"	Ellery D. Dunn	"
1873	William A. Haskins	"	Charles H. Applebee
1874	"	"	"
1875	"	"	"
1876	"	"	"
1877	"	"	"
1878	"	"	"
1879	"	"	"
1880	"	"	Benjamin F. Wells
1881	Chauncey H. Greene	"	"
1882	Aaron D. Fisher	"	"
1883	"	Charles C. Smith	Thaddeus E. Sanger
1884	Thaddeus E. Sanger	"	Charles H. Applebee
1885	"	"	"
1886	Charles C. Smith	Charles H. Applebee	Oscar C. Hatch
1887	Charles H. Applebee	Oscar C. Hatch	George S. Whittaker
1888	"	"	Thomas M. Fletcher
1889	Oscar C. Hatch	Thomas M. Fletcher	Millard F. Young
1890	"	"	"
1891	Thomas M. Fletcher	Millard F. Young	Chester P. Chase
1892	"	"	"
1893	Millard F. Young	Chester P. Chase	Charles F. Eastman
1894	Chester P. Chase	Charles F. Eastman	Charles L. Clay
1895	Charles F. Eastman	Charles L. Clay	Charles F. Bingham
1896	"	Charles F. Bingham	Fred H. English
1897	Charles F. Bingham	Fred H. English	Wilbur F. Robins
1898	"	"	"
1899	Fred H. English	Wilbur F. Robins	William A. Beebe
1900	"	"	"
1901	Wilbur F. Robins	William A. Beebe	Herbert E. Kenney
1902	"	"	William M. Silsby
1903	William A. Beebe	William M. Silsby	Frank M. Richardson
Date.	Prelate.	Treasurer.	Recorder.
1868	Philip H. Paddleford	Cephas Brackett	Nelson C. Farr
1869	"	"	"
1870	"	"	"
1871	"	"	"
1872	Andrew J. Edgerly	"	"
1873	Philip H. Paddleford	"	"

¹ Under Dispensation from Aug. 25, 1868, until Jan. 15, 1869, when the Commandery was duly instituted under the charter.

TABLE 52 (*continued*).

Date.	Prelate.	Treasurer.	Recorder.
1874	Philip H. Paddleford	Cephas Brackett	Nelson C. Farr
1875	"	"	"
1876	Chauncey H. Greene	"	"
1877	"	"	"
1878	"	"	"
1879	"	"	"
1880	Benjamin F. Robinson	"	"
1881	John F. Tilton	"	"
1882	"	"	"
1883	"	"	"
1884	"	Chauncey H. Greene	Millard F. Young
1885	"	Benjamin F. Wells	"
1886	"	"	"
1887	Charles L. Clay	"	"
1888	"	"	Chauncey H. Greene
1889	"	"	Charles F. Eastman
1890	"	"	James H. Bailey
1891	Chauncey H. Greene	"	"
1892	Rev. Lucius Waterman	"	"
1893	Charles L. Clay	"	William M. Silsby
1894	John F. Tilton	"	William H. Bellows
1895	"	"	"
1896	"	"	"
1897	"	"	Chauncey H. Greene
1898	"	"	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	"	"
1902	"	"	"
1903	"	Charles F. Eastman	"

Date.	Sr. Warden.	Jr. Warden.	St. Bearer.
1868	Charles C. Smith	Thaddeus T. Cushman	William H. Chandler
1869	"	"	"
1870	"	"	"
1871	"	Andrew J. Edgerly	"
1872	"	Charles H. Applebee	"
1873	"	Curtis Gates	"
1874	"	"	"
1875	"	"	"
1876	"	"	"
1877	"	"	"
1878	"	"	"
1879	"	"	"
1880	"	Charles H. Applebee	George W. Barrett
1881	"	"	George W. Richardson
1882	"	"	George Abbott
1883	Charles H. Applebee	George S. Whittaker	"
1884	Oscar C. Hatch	"	"
1885	"	"	"
1886	George S. Whittaker	Thomas M. Fletcher	"
1887	Thomas M. Fletcher	Ira Parker	"
1888	Millard F. Young	Chester P. Chase	Gilbert E. Lane
1889	Chester P. Chase	Gilbert E. Lane	Henry D. Bishop

TABLE 52 (continued).

Date.	Sr. Warden.	Jr. Warden.	St. Bearer.
1890	Chester P. Chase	Gilbert E. Lane	Henry D. Bishop
1891	Charles L. Clay	Curtis A. Wells	"
1892	Charles F. Eastman	Charles H. Applebee	"
1893	Charles F. Bingham	Fred H. English	"
1894	"	"	"
1895	Fred H. English	Wilbur F. Robins	"
1896	Wilbur F. Robins	Fred M. Bunker	"
1897	William M. Silsby	William A. Beebe	"
1898	William A. Beebe	Herbert E. Kenney	"
1899	Herbert E. Kenney	William M. Silsby	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	William M. Silsby	Frank M. Richardson	"
1902	Frank M. Richardson	John C. Eastman	"
1903	John C. Eastman	Hiram W. Gardner	"
Date.	Sw. Bearer.	Warder.	Capt. of Guard.
1868	George Abbott	Aaron D. Fisher	Samuel P. Ford
1869	"	"	George W. Eastman
1870	"	"	"
1871	"	"	Samuel P. Ford
1872	"	"	Frank S. Sleeper
1873	"	"	Samuel P. Ford
1874	"	"	Silas H. Nute
1875	"	"	Benjamin F. Wells
1876	"	"	John A. Miller
1877	"	"	John F. Tilton
1878	"	"	"
1879	"	"	"
1880	"	"	Harry A. Johnson
1881	"	"	"
1882	Henry F. Green	Thaddeus E. Sanger	James E. Vial
1883	Oscar C. Hatch	Henry F. Green	Ira Parker
1884	Ira Parker	"	Thomas M. Fletcher
1885	"	Thomas M. Fletcher	Chester P. Chase
1886	"	Chester P. Chase	Charles E. Baker
1887	Chester P. Chase	George K. Stocker	"
1888	Arthur F. Dow	Ruel W. Poor	"
1889	Henry F. Green	Charles H. Applebee	"
1890	"	Charles F. Eastman	"
1891	George F. Savage	"	"
1892	Fred H. English	Charles F. Bingham	Wilbur F. Robins
1893	Henry A. Eaton	Wilbur F. Robins	Herbert E. Kenney
1894	"	"	"
1895	Fred M. Bunker	William M. Silsby	William A. Beebe
1896	William M. Silsby	William A. Beebe	Alfred W. Coburn
1897	Alfred W. Coburn	Herbert E. Kenney	Solon L. Simonds
1898	"	Charles C. Smith	John A. Miller
1899	Charles M. Cudworth	Cortes F. Nutting	Robert C. Langford
1900	"	"	"
1901	Lawrence K. Ford	John C. Eastman	Joseph D. Campbell
1902	"	Hiram W. Gardner	Charles F. Davis
1903	Horace K. Miller	Edward M. Fisher	Richard T. Eastman

TABLE 53.

MASONIC (*continued*).OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON COUNCIL, PRINCES OF JERUSALEM.
A.°. A.°. S.°. RITE. VALLEY OF LITTLETON.*Chartered Sept. 19, 1895.*

Date.	M.°. E.°. Gr. Master.	Dep. Gr. Master.	M.°. E.°. Sr. Gr. Warden.
1894-95 ¹	Thomas M. Fletcher, 33°	Oscar C. Hatch, 33°	Charles F. Eastman, 32°
1896	Oscar C. Hatch, 33°	Charles F. Eastman, 32°	William H. Bellows, 32°
1897	"	"	"
1898	"	"	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	"	"
1902	"	"	"
1903	Charles F. Eastman	William H. Bellows	Fred H. English
Date.	M.°. E.°. Jr. Gr. Warden.	Gr. Treasurer.	Gr. Secretary.
1894-95	William H. Bellows	Charles C. Smith, 32°	Fred H. English, 32°
1896	Fred H. English	"	James H. Bailey, 32°
1897	"	"	"
1898	"	"	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	"	"
1902	"	James H. Bailey	Hiram W. Gardner
1903	Richard T. Eastman, 32°	"	"

¹ Under Dispensation until date of Charter.

TABLE 54.

MASONIC (*continued*).

OFFICERS OF LITTLETON CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX.

A. A. S. RITE. VALLEY OF LITTLETON.

Chartered Sept. 19, 1895.

Date.	M. W. and P. Master.	M. E. Sr. Warden.	M. E. Jr. Warden.
1894-95 ¹	Chauncey H. Greene, 32°	Charles L. Clay, 32°	Herbert E. Kenney, 32°
1896	Thomas M. Fletcher, 33°	Chauncey H. Greene, 32°	Millard F. Young, 32°
1897	"	"	"
1898	"	"	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	Millard F. Young, 32°	William W. Oliver, 32°
1902	"	"	"
1903	Millard F. Young, 32°	William W. Oliver, 32°	John C. Eastman, 32°

Date.	M. E. Gr. Orator.	R. and P. K. Treasurer.	R. and P. K. Secretary.
1894-95	Thomas M. Fletcher	Charles C. Smith, 32°	Fred H. English, 32°
1896	Henry A. Hildreth, 32°	"	James H. Bailey, 32°
1897	"	"	"
1898	"	"	"
1899	J. S. Brown, 32°	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	{ Charles C. Smith ² James H. Bailey	Hiram W. Gardner, 32°
1902	John F. Tilton, 32°	"	"
1903	"	"	"

¹ Under Dispensation until date of Charter.² Died May 11, 1901.

TABLE 55.

RESIDENTS OF LITTLETON WHO HAVE OCCUPIED OFFICIAL
POSITIONS IN THE VARIOUS MASONIC GRAND
BODIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

M. W., GR. LODGE.

- Philip H. Paddleford, R. W. D. D., Gr. Master, 1860-62.
 Henry W. Smith, R. W. D. D., Lecturer, 1869. .
 Chauncey H. Greene, R. W. D. D., Gr. Lecturer, 1870-71.
 R. W. D. D., Gr. Master, 1871-72.
 Gr. Representative of the Gr. Lodge of Texas since 1879.
 Committee on Foreign Correspondence, 1872.
 William A. Haskins, W., Gr. Steward, 1872-75.
 Evarts W. Farr, R. W. D. D., Gr. Lecturer, 1874-75.
 Gr. Representative to the Gr. Lodge of Wyoming Territory, 1880.
 Albert S. Batchellor, R. W. D. D., Gr. Master, 1885.
 Gr. Representative of the Gr. Lodge of Minnesota since 1896.
 Committee on Foreign Correspondence, 1884-89. .
 Committee on Jurisprudence since 1889.
 Ruel W. Poor, R. W. D. D., Gr. Master, 1888.
 Millard F. Young, R. W. D. D., Gr. Lecturer, 1890.
 R. W. D. D., Gr. Master, 1891.
 W., Gr. Steward, 1892-95.
 Charles F. Bingham, R. W. D. D., Gr. Master, 1892.
 Charles F. Eastman, R. W. D. D., Gr. Lecturer, 1894.
 R. W. D. D., Gr. Master, 1895.
 Wilbur F. Robins, R. W. D. D., Gr. Lecturer, 1900.
 R. W. D. D., Gr. Master, 1902.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

- Chauncey H. Greene, Gr. Steward, 1871.

GRAND COUNCIL R. & S. MASTERS.

- Chauncey H. Greene, Gr. Steward, 1878.
 Gr. Conductor, 1879.
 Gr. Representative of the Gr. Council of Alabama, 1880-86 and
 since 1892.

R. E., GR. COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Chauncey H. Greene, Em. Gr. Sword Bearer, 1868-70.

Em. Gr. Jun. Warden, 1871.

Em. Gr. Sen. Warden, 1872.

Em. Gr. Capt. Gen., 1873-74.

Em. Gr. Generalissimo, 1875.

V. Em. D. Gr. Commander, 1876.

R. E. Gr. Commander, 1877.

Representative of the Gr. Commandery of Georgia since 1879.

Thaddeus E. Sanger, Gr. Capt. of Guard, 1884.

Em. Gr. Jun. Warden, 1885.

Em. Gr. Standard Bearer, 1886.

Em. Gr. Sen. Warden, 1887.

Em. Gr. Capt. General, 1888.

Em. Gr. Generalissimo, 1889.

V. Em. D. Gr. Commander, 1890-91.

R. E. Gr. Commander, 1892.

Albert S. Batchellor, Committee on Foreign Correspondence, 1890-93.

Thomas M. Fletcher, Gr. Capt. of the Guard, 1893.

E. Gr. Sword Bearer, 1894.

E. Gr. Standard Bearer, 1895.

Gr. Representative of the Gr. Commandery of Maine since 1894.

E. Gr. Jr. Warden, 1896.

E. Gr. Sr. Warden, 1897.

E. Gr. Capt. General, 1898.

E. Gr. Generalissimo, 1899-1900.

V. E. Deputy Grand Commander, 1901-02.

R. E. Grand Commander, 1903.

Charles F. Eastman, Representative to the Gr. Commandery of Florida since 1895.

Wilbur F. Robins, Representative to the Gr. Commandery of Arkansas since 1902.

TABLE 56.

OFFICERS OF MOUNT EUSTIS CHAPTER ORDER OF
EASTERN STAR.

CHARTERED OCT. 16, 1901.

	Worthy Matron.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1901-2	Jennie D. Henry	Bella A. Stevens	Mary E. Simonds
1902-3	Della N. Gardner	Nellie E. Richardson	"

TABLE 57.

OFFICERS OF AMMONOOSUC LODGE NO. 24, I. O. O. F.

INSTITUTED OCT. 24, 1848.

Date.	Noble-Grand.	Vice-Grand.	Secretary.
1848	James H. Angier	David P. Sanborn	Marquis L. Goold
1849	David P. Sanborn	Otis Batchelder	"
Jan., 1850	Otis Batchelder	Ebenezer Eastman	Adams Moore
July, 1850	Marquis L. Goold	Adams Moore	Francis Hodgman
Jan., 1851	Adams Moore	Francis Hodgman	William C. Woolson
July, 1851	Francis Hodgman	Charles W. Brackett	George S. Woolson
Jan., 1852	Charles W. Brackett	Joseph L. Gibb	Charles E. Blake
July, 1852	Joseph L. Gibb	Charles E. Blake	James H. Angier
Jan., 1853	James H. Angier	Benjamin W. Kilburn	George S. Woolson
July, 1853	Benjamin W. Kilburn	Edward O. Kenney	Marquis L. Goold
Jan., 1854	Edward O. Kenney	George S. Woolson	"
July, 1854	George S. Woolson	Robert H. Nelson	"
Jan., 1855	Aaron B. Miner	Josiah Kilburn	"
July, 1855	Josiah Kilburn	George F. Batchelder	"
Jan., 1856	George F. Batchelder	George Abbott	"
July, 1856	George Abbott	Albert H. Quimby	"
Jan., 1857	Albert H. Quimby	James J. Barrett	"
July, 1857	James J. Barrett	Calvin J. Wallace	"
Jan., 1858	Calvin J. Wallace	Ai Fitzgerald	"
July, 1858	Ai Fitzgerald	Alonzo Weeks	"
Jan., 1859	Alonzo Weeks	Chester M. Goodwin	"
July, 1859	Chester M. Goodwin	Roby C. Towne	Edward O. Kenney
Date.	Treasurer.	Conductor.	Warden.
1848	Ebenezer Eastman	. . . . .	Otis Batchelder
1849	Alonzo Weeks	. . . . .	. . . . .
Jan., 1850	"	. . . . .	. . . . .
July, 1850	"	Benjamin W. Kilburn	Aaron B. Miner
Jan., 1851	Noah W. Ranlett	"	Charles W. Brackett
July, 1851	James J. Barrett	"	Otis Batchelder
Jan., 1852	David P. Sanborn	Aaron B. Miner	"
July, 1852	Calvin J. Wallace	"	"
Jan., 1853	"	"	"
July, 1853	"	"	"
Jan., 1854	Samuel T. Morse	Charles W. Brackett	Aaron B. Miner
July, 1854	Joseph Shute	Noah W. Ranlett	George Abbott
Jan., 1855	Francis Hodgman	George F. Batchelder	"
July, 1855	"	Charles W. Brackett	"
Jan., 1856	"	James J. Barrett	Aaron B. Miner
July, 1856	"	Calvin J. Wallace	Noah W. Ranlett
Jan., 1857	"	Charles W. Brackett	Ai Fitzgerald
July, 1857	"	. . . . .	. . . . .
Jan., 1858	"	. . . . .	. . . . .
July, 1858	"	Abijah Allen, Jr.	Charles W. Brackett
Jan., 1859	"	Charles W. Brackett	James J. Barrett
July, 1859	James J. Barrett	Albert H. Quimby	Charles W. Brackett

TABLE 58.

OFFICERS OF LAFAYETTE LODGE No. 11, I. O. O. F.

INSTITUTED OCT. 4, 1876.

Date.	Noble Grand.	Vice-Grand.	Secretary.
1876	William A. Richardson	Horace Gates	Chauncey H. Greene
Jan., 1877	"	"	"
July, 1877	Horace Gates	Francis H. Smith	Dennis O. Wallace
Jan., 1878	Chauncey H. Greene	Henry J. Fisher	"
July, 1878	Henry J. Fisher	Dennis O. Wallace	Joseph E. Burns
Jan., 1879	"	"	"
July, 1879	Dennis O. Wallace	Frank B. Phillips	Henry M. Giffin
Jan., 1880	Frank B. Phillips	James E. Vial	"
July, 1880	James E. Vial	Joe E. Burns	"
Jan., 1881	Joseph E. Burns	Henry M. Giffin	Henry J. Fisher
July, 1881	August Huron	Charles F. Harris	Moses F. Harriman
Jan., 1882	Charles F. Harris	Moses F. Harriman	Horace J. Kenney
July, 1882	Moses F. Harriman	Buel Daniels	Robert M. Dow
Jan., 1883	Buel Daniels	Robert M. Dow	Ludwig G. Herrmann
July, 1883	Robert M. Dow	Horace J. Kenney	"
Jan., 1884	Horace J. Kenney	Ludwig G. Herrmann	Moses F. Harriman
July, 1884	Jay O. Galer	Porter B. Watson	Hiram E. Currier
Jan., 1885	Porter B. Watson	Hiram E. Currier	Henry J. Fisher
July, 1885	N. F. Miles	Charles E. Swasey	"
Jan., 1886	Charles E. Swasey	Sherared Clay	"
July, 1886	Sherared Clay	Thomas H. Pearsons	"
Jan., 1887	Thomas H. Pearsons	S. Everett Richardson	"
July, 1887	S. Everett Richardson	Percival S. Graham	"
Jan., 1888	Percival S. Graham	Fred A. Russell	"
July, 1888	Fred A. Russell	Frank L. Dimick	"
Jan., 1889	George Farr	Frank H. Gilman	"
July, 1889	Frank H. Gilman	Orrin W. Hunkins	"
Jan., 1890	Orrin W. Hunkins	Benjamin F. Heath	"
July, 1890	Benjamin F. Heath	Spencer A. Vandecar	"
Jan., 1891	Spencer A. Vandecar	Elberto E. Phillips	"
July, 1891	August Huron	Stephen F. Farnsworth	"
Jan., 1892	Stephen F. Farnsworth	Chester H. Wallace	"
July, 1892	Chester H. Wallace	Charles H. Hodge	"
Jan., 1893	Charles H. Hodge	Elmer E. Crane	"
July, 1893	Elmer E. Crane	Wilford M. Kenney	"
Jan., 1894	Wilford M. Kenney	John T. Lytle	"
July, 1894	John T. Lytle	H. W. West	"
Jan., 1895	H. W. West	Cyprian Trombley	August Huron
July, 1895	Cyprian Trombley	Hiram E. Currier	"
Jan., 1896	Hiram E. Currier	Walter E. Chandler	"
July, 1896	Walter E. Chandler	John Woodward	"
Jan., 1897	Hiram E. Currier	Bernice H. Pennock	"
July, 1897	Bernice H. Pennock	John Woodward	"
Jan., 1898	John Woodward	Austin D. Harris	"
July, 1898	Freelan W. Gray	"	"
Jan., 1899	Percival S. Graham	Ai Brooks	"
July, 1899	Ai Brooks	Hervey W. Maxime	"
Jan., 1900	Hervey Maxime	Edward H. Wells	"
July, 1900	Edward H. Wells	Leslie F. Bean	"
Jan., 1901	Leslie F. Bean	Edgar O. Fogg	"
July, 1901	Edgar O. Fogg	Charles W. Andrus	"
Jan., 1902	Charles W. Andrus	Jessie C. Higgins	"
July, 1902	Jessie C. Higgins	William W. Brown	"
Jan., 1903	William W. Brown	Wilbur W. Cragie	Wilford M. Kenney
July, 1903	Wilbur W. Cragie	Charles Elliott	S. Everett Richardsen

TABLE 58 (continued).

Date.	Treasurer.	Conductor.	Warden.
1876	George W. Barrett		Henry J. Fisher
Jan., 1877	"	Dennis O. Wallace	"
July, 1877	John Smillie	Joseph E. Burns	Hiram E. Currier
Jan., 1878	Porter B. Watson	"	"
July, 1878	"	August Huron	Frank B. Phillips
Jan., 1879	"	Frank B. Phillips	Hiram E. Currier
July, 1879	"	Joseph E. Burns	George H. Ordway
Jan., 1880	"	N. F. Miles	Andrew J. Weeks
July, 1880	"	Henry J. Fisher	George H. Ordway
Jan., 1881	"	N. F. Miles	Samuel F. Thompson
July, 1881	"	"	Hiram E. Currier
Jan., 1882	"	Dennis O. Wallace	N. F. Miles
July, 1882	"	"	Jay O. Galer
Jan., 1883	"	"	"
July, 1883	"	Henry J. Fisher	"
Jan., 1884	"	"	N. F. Miles
July, 1884	Robert M. Dow	"	"
Jan., 1885	"	Frank L. Dimick	Charles E. Swasey
July, 1885	"	Horace J. Kenney	Frank L. Dimick
Jan., 1886	Charles F. Harris	Frank B. Phillips	S. Everett Richardson
July, 1886	Porter B. Watson	John Ready	"
Jan., 1887	"	Charles F. Harris	Hiram E. Currier
July, 1887	"	"	Fred A. Russell
Jan., 1888	"	"	Andrew J. Clogston
July, 1888	"	John E. Weeks	"
Jan., 1889	"	"	"
July, 1889	"	"	"
Jan., 1890	"	"	Charles H. Hodge
July, 1890	"	"	Hiram E. Currier
Jan., 1891	"	Fred A. Russell	Andrew J. Clogston
July, 1891	"	Thomas H. Pearsons	Charles H. Hodge
Jan., 1892	"	Walter A. Rainey	Andrew J. Clogston
July, 1892	"	Noble Paterson	"
Jan., 1893	"	Noel D. Thomas	Noble Paterson
July, 1893	"	John Woodward	August Huron
Jan., 1894	"	Frank L. Clough	"
July, 1894	Orrin W. Hunkins	Austin D. Harris	Cyprian Trombley
Jan., 1895	"	Freelan W. Gray	Austin D. Harris
July, 1895	"	Henry P. Delano	Noble Paterson
Jan., 1896	"	Austin D. Harris	Charles H. Hodge
July, 1896	"	Walter A. Rainey	Herbert W. West
Jan., 1897	"	"	"
July, 1897	"	"	George N. Twombly
Jan., 1898	"	"	Elliot F. Sawyer
July, 1898	"	"	Ai Brooks
Jan., 1899	"	Herbert W. West	Hervey W. Maxime
July, 1899	"	"	Walter A. Rainey
Jan., 1900	"	Edward Pyer	"
July, 1900	"	"	"
Jan., 1901	"	Charles W. Andrus	Edward M. Pyer
July, 1901	"	Wilbur W. Cragie	Edward H. Wells
Jan., 1902	"	A. T. Brooks	Carl T. Currier
July, 1902	"	George W. Van Ness	Walter A. Rainey
Jan., 1903	Cyprian Trombley	A. T. Brooks	Carl T. Currier
July, 1903	Edward H. Wells	Edward Pyer	Philip Nessor

TABLE 59.

OFFICERS OF LITTLETON ENCAMPMENT No. 26, I. O. O. F.

INSTITUTED APRIL 3, 1879.

Date.	Chief Patriarch.	High Priest.	Senior Warden.
Apr., 1879	Chauncey H. Greene	George T. Cruft	E. B. Hamblin
July, 1879	George T. Cruft	James E. Vial	Hiram E. Currier
Jan., 1880	"	"	Henry J. Fisher
July, 1880	James E. Vial	Henry J. Fisher	Dennis O. Wallace
Jan., 1881	Henry J. Fisher	James E. Vial	"
July, 1881	Dennis O. Wallace	Frank B. Phillips	Joseph E. Burns
Jan., 1882	Frank B. Phillips	James E. Vial	Buel Daniels
July, 1882	Buel Daniels	Dennis O. Wallace	August Huron
Jan., 1883	August Huron	"	Jay O. Galer
July, 1883	Jay O. Galer	"	Charles F. Harris
Jan., 1884	"	"	"
July, 1884	Hiram E. Currier	"	Benjamin F. Heath
Jan., 1885	Benjamin F. Heath	"	Charles H. Stone
July, 1885	Charles H. Stone	Jay O. Galer	Charles Morse
Jan., 1886	Charles F. Harris	"	Frank L. Dimick
July, 1886	"	"	Thomas H. Pearsons
Jan., 1887	Percival S. Graham	"	S. Everett Richardson
July, 1887	"	"	Fred A. Russell
Jan., 1888	Fred A. Russell	"	Orrin W. Hunkins
July, 1888	Orrin W. Hunkins	"	Frank L. Dimick
Jan., 1889	Frank H. Gilman	"	John E. Weeks
July, 1889	John E. Weeks	"	Andrew J. Weeks
Jan., 1890	Andrew J. Weeks	"	Walter A. Rainey
July, 1890	August Huron	"	Spencer A. Vandecar
Jan., 1891	Thomas H. Pearsons	"	"
July, 1891	Spencer A. Vandecar	"	August Huron
Jan., 1892	Walter A. Rainey	"	Benjamin F. Heath
July, 1892	"	"	Frank H. Gilman
Jan., 1893	Frank H. Gilman	John B. Merrill	Charles H. Hodge
July, 1893	Charles H. Hodge	"	Noel D. Thomas
Jan., 1894	Noel D. Thomas	Frank H. Gilman	Elliott F. Sawyer
July, 1894	Elliott F. Sawyer	"	John B. Merrill
Jan., 1895	John B. Merrill	"	Hiram E. Currier
July, 1895	Hiram E. Currier	August Huron	Noble Patterson
Jan., 1896	Jay O. Galer	"	Elliott F. Sawyer
July, 1896	Austin D. Harris	Charles H. Hodge	Walter E. Chandler
Jan., 1897	Walter E. Chandler	August Huron	Elbridge Flint
July, 1897	Elbridge Flint	"	Charles H. Hoyt
Jan., 1898	Austin D. Harris	"	"
July, 1898	"	"	George H. Van Ness
Jan., 1899	George H. Van Ness	"	Hiram E. Currier
July, 1899	John E. Bisson	"	"
Jan., 1900	"	"	Hervey W. Maxime
July, 1900	Leslie F. Bean	"	"
Jan., 1901	Hervey W. Maxime	"	William Connor
July, 1901	William Connor	"	Charles W. Andrus
Jan., 1902	Charles W. Andrus	"	Alva Brooks
July, 1902	Alva Brooks	"	Edgar O. Fogg
Jan., 1903	Edgar O. Fogg	George H. Van Ness	Cyprian Trombley
July, 1903	Cyprian Trombley	"	Edward H. Wells

TABLE 59 (continued).

Date.	Scribe.	Treasurer.	Junior Warden.
Apr., 1879	George W. Barrett	Elbridge Flint	Henry J. Fisher
July, 1879	"	"	"
Jan., 1880	"	"	Dennis O. Wallace
July, 1880	"	"	Frank B. Phillips
Jan., 1881	"	"	Joseph E. Burns
July, 1881	"	"	Buel Daniels
Jan., 1882	"	"	N. F. Miles
July, 1882	"	"	John E. Prescott
Jan., 1883	"	"	Charles F. Harris
July, 1883	Buel Daniels	Henry J. Fisher	Benjamin F. Heath
Jan., 1884	"	"	"
July, 1884	"	"	Charles H. Stone
Jan., 1885	August Huron	"	Charles Morse
July, 1885	"	"	Frank L. Dimick
Jan., 1886	"	"	Thomas H. Pearsons
July, 1886	"	"	Sherard Clay
Jan., 1887	"	"	Fred A. Russell
July, 1887	"	"	Spencer A. Vandecar
Jan., 1888	Robert M. Dow	"	"
July, 1888	Percival S. Graham	"	Frank H. Gilman
Jan., 1889	"	"	Andrew J. Weeks
July, 1889	"	"	Orrin W. Hunkins
Jan., 1890	"	"	August Huron
July, 1890	"	"	Fred A. Russell
Jan., 1891	"	"	Elbridge Flint
July, 1891	"	"	Thomas H. Pearsons
Jan., 1892	"	"	Frank H. Gilman
July, 1892	"	"	Charles H. Hodge
Jan., 1893	"	"	Noel D. Thomas
July, 1893	"	"	Elliott F. Sawyer
Jan., 1894	"	"	John B. Merrill
July, 1894	"	"	Charles H. Hodge
Jan., 1895	"	"	Noble Patterson
July, 1895	"	Orrin W. Hunkins	Austin D. Harris
Jan., 1896	"	"	Frank H. Gilman
July, 1896	"	"	"
Jan., 1897	"	"	Thomas H. Pearsons
July, 1897	"	"	Frank H. Gilman
Jan., 1898	"	"	George H. Van Ness
July, 1898	"	"	
Jan., 1899	"	"	John E. Bisson
July, 1899	"	"	Fred A. Russell
Jan., 1900	"	"	Herbert W. West
July, 1900	"	"	George W. Connor
Jan., 1901	"	"	Charles W. Andrus
July, 1901	"	"	Alva Brooks
Jan., 1902	"	"	Carl T. Currier
July, 1902	"	"	Cyprian Trombley
Jan., 1903	"	"	Edward H. Wells
July, 1903	"	"	John K. Beers

TABLE 60.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND CANTON ALBIN No. 4, PATRIARCHS
MILITANT, LITTLETON COMPONENT No. 14, I. O. O. F.

INSTITUTED OCTOBER 1887.

Date.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.
Oct., 1887, } to } April, 1889 }	William A. Richardson	Henry J. Fisher	Fred A. Russell
1889-90	Henry J. Fisher	Fred A. Russell	Spencer A. Vandecar
1890-91	Fred A. Russell	Spencer A. Vandecar	Orin W. Hunkins
1891-92	Spencer A. Vandecar	Orrin W. Hunkins	Benjamin F. Heath
1892-93	Orrin W. Hunkins	Benjamin F. Heath	August Huron
1893-94	Henry J. Fisher	"	Spencer A. Vandecar
1894-95	Orrin W. Hunkins	Henry J. Fisher	Noble Paterson
1895-96	"	Benjamin F. Heath	"
1896 & 1897	"	"	"
1898-99	Henry J. Fisher	Orrin W. Hunkins	Benjamin F. Heath

August Huron Major 3 Batt. 1 Regt., P. M. from 1889 to 1893.

William A. Richardson Major from 1893 to 1896.

TABLE 61.

OFFICERS OF HELEN L. FISHER REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE
No. 54, I. O. O. F.

INSTITUTED JUNE 7, 1893.

Date.	Noble Grand.	Vice-Grand.	Secretary.
1893	Jav O. Galer	Lillian M. Hunkins	Jennie A. Galer
1894	Lillian M. Hunkins	Ellen M. Clough	Frank L. Clough
1895	Mary E. Flint	Jennie A. Galer	Blanche Kenney
1896	Jennie A. Galer	Lahama J. Morrill	"
1897	Lahama J. Morrill	Alzina A. Currier	"
1898	Alzina A. Currier	Eliza Huron	Mary E. Flint
1899	Eliza Huron	Mrs. M. Hodge	Lillian M. Hunkins
1900	Mrs. M. Hodge	Mrs. N. P. Mudgett	"
1901	Lillian M. Hunkins	Emily E. Woodward	Ina M. Streeter
1902	Emily E. Woodward	Ina M. Streeter	Alzina A. Currier
1903	Ina M. Streeter	Blanche E. Kenney	"

Date.	Treasurer.	Conductor.	Warden.
1893	Eliza Huron	Nettie F. Kelley	Mary E. Flint
1894	"	"	"
1895	"	"	Mary Graham
1896	"	"	"
1897	"	Ina Streeter	Emily Woodward
1898	Lillian M. Hunkins	Lizzie Russell	Mary Rainey
1899	Lena M. Harris	"	Carrie Mudgett
1900	"	Mrs. James Richardson	Mrs. Edward Albee
1901	"	Susie E. Currier	Eva Chandler
1902	"	"	"
1903	"	"	Mary Crane

TABLE 62.

OFFICERS OF CHISWICK LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

ORGANIZED AUG. 9, 1895.

Date.	Chancellor Commander.	Vice-Chancellor.	Prelate.
Aug., 1895	Frank L. Dunlap	Erving S. Prescott	Elbridge C. Young
Jan., 1896	Erving S. Prescott	Elbridge C. Young	Luther J. Crane
July, 1896	Elbridge C. Young	Luther J. Crane	Arthur W. Gilbert
Jan., 1897	Luther J. Crane	Harry F. Howe	Hiram E. Currier
July, 1897	Harry F. Howe	Arthur W. Gilbert	Luther J. Crane
Jan., 1898	"	Arthur J. Bedell	Fred J. Gonyer
July, 1898	Arthur J. Bedell	Fred J. Gonyer	Charles P. Barnum
Jan., 1899	Fred J. Gonyer	Charles P. Barnum	George F. Abbott
July, 1899	Charles P. Barnum	George F. Abbott	George R. Simpson
Jan., 1900	"	"	"
July, 1900	George F. Abbott	George R. Simpson	John Ferguson
Jan., 1901	"	"	"
July, 1901	George R. Simpson	Hugh D. Wilkins	Isaac C. Ransome
Jan., 1902	Hugh D. Wilkins	William C. Spencer	B. H. Jefferson
July, 1902	"	"	"
Jan., 1903	William C. Spencer	B. H. Jefferson	George E. Rolfe
July, 1903	"	"	John Ferguson

Date.	Master of Work.	Keeper of Records and Seal.	Master of Finance.
Aug., 1895	Charles P. Barnum	James J. Harrington	Charles E. Smith
Jan., 1896	Walter C. Chase	Charles P. Barnum	"
July, 1896	"	Edwin Z. Young	Harry F. Howe
Jan., 1897	John A. Fogg	"	Ernest G. Ransome
July, 1897	"	"	"
Jan., 1898	"	Luther J. Crane	Arthur E. Strain
July, 1898	Charles C. Clough	"	"
Jan., 1899	John A. Fogg	Fred E. Greene	Luther J. Crane
July, 1899	Isaac C. Ransome	"	"
Jan., 1900	"	"	"
July, 1900	"	William C. Spencer	"
Jan., 1901	"	"	"
July, 1901	John A. Fogg	"	"
Jan., 1902	"	Fred J. Gonyer	"
July, 1902	"	"	"
Jan., 1903	D. J. Bovine	James C. Blake	"
July, 1903	"	"	"

TABLE 63.

OFFICERS WHITE MOUNTAIN LODGE No. 10, I. O. OF GOOD
TEMPLARS.

ORGANIZED 1865.

Date.	Worthy Chief Templar.	W. Vice-Templar.	W. Secretary.
4 qr. 1865 ¹	George Farr	Lizzie Hodgman	Lafayette Noble
1 " 1866	Evarts W. Farr	Carrie Farr	Ellen B. Farr
2 " 1866	"	M. Jennie Jackson	"
3 " 1866	"	Carrie Farr	"
4 " 1866	James R. Jackson	Ellen B. Farr	Lafayette Noble
1 " 1867	Truman Carter	Adeline S. Kilburn	Luther D. Sanborn
2 " 1867	Thaddeus E. Sanger	"	Frank Glazier
3 " 1867	"	Lue M. Wilson	James R. Jackson
4 " 1867	George Farr	"	Charles A. Farr
1 " 1868	Lafayette Noble	Laura Johnson	Albert Parker
2 " 1868	Thaddeus E. Sanger	Emile Gibson	Clara Brooks
3 " 1868	Luther T. Dow	Carrie Farr	Frank E. Stevens
4 " 1868	Evarts W. Farr	Z. M. Sinclair	Hartwell H. Southworth
1 " 1869	Albert Parker	Carrie Sanborn	Charles A. Farr
2 " 1869	Thaddeus E. Sanger	Laura Smillie	Luther D. Sanborn

Date.	Worthy Treasurer.	W. Financial Secty.	W. Chaplain.
4 qr. 1865	Charles Hodgman	Nelson C. Farr	John Merrill
1 " 1866	Clara Brooks	Charles Hodgman	Truman Carter
2 " 1866	"	"	"
3 " 1866	Henry H. Lovejoy	Sue Brackett	"
4 " 1866	Anna Brackett	Thaddeus E. Sanger	"
1 " 1867	"	Nelson Parker	Charles E. Milliken
2 " 1867	Lue M. Wilson	A. B. Wilson	"
3 " 1867	M. Jennie Jackson	William Bowman	Alfred E. Drew
4 " 1867	Addie Stearns	Irenæus Kneeland	"
1 " 1868	Mary Bowman	Frank Glazier	"
2 " 1868	Ellen A. Kellogg	"	Charles E. Milliken
3 " 1868	Sue Bronson	Ira Parker	Alfred E. Drew
4 " 1868	Ellen Renfrew	Ezra Brooks	"
1 " 1869	"	"	"
2 " 1869 ²	Rosa Fisher	Charles A. Farr	Josiah Kilburn

¹ No records prior to this date.

² Disbanded Nov. 3, 1869.

TABLE 64.

OFFICERS OF CHISWICK LODGE No. 2411, KNIGHTS OF
HONOR.

INSTITUTED MARCH 31, 1881.

Date.	Dictator.	Vice-Dictator.	Assistant Dictator.
1881	Thaddeus E. Sanger	Fred B. Wright	Robert M. Dow
July, 1881	Fred B. Wright	Robert M. Dow	Henry F. Green
1882	Henry F. Green	"	Oscar C. Hatch
1883	Oscar C. Hatch	"	George W. Cowen
1884	John F. Tilton	George W. Cowen	Jay O. Galer
1885	George W. Cowen	Jay O. Galer	Charles Dodge
July, 1885	"	"	Allen J. Church
1886	Jay O. Galer	Charles F. Eastman	"
July, 1886	"	Thomas Carlton	Thomas Byers
1887	George W. Cowen	"	"
1888	"	"	"
1889	"	"	Silas T. Hatch
1890	"	Hosea Patterson	Charles F. Eastman
1891	"	"	"
1892	"	"	"
1893	"	"	"
1894	"	"	Albert S. Batchellor
1895	"	"	"
1896	"	"	"
July, 1896	Jay O. Galer	"	Arthur E. Trask
Jan., 1897	Henry F. Green	Charles A. Farr	"
July, 1897	George W. Cowen	"	"
Jan., 1898	"	"	"
July, 1898	"	"	"
Jan., 1899	"	"	"
July, 1899	"	"	"
Jan., 1900	Charles Eaton	"	Myron H. Richardson
July, 1900	"	Henry F. Green	[Discontinued]
Jan., 1901	"	"	
July, 1901	"	"	
Jan., 1902	"	"	
July, 1902	"	"	
Jan., 1903	"	"	
July, 1903	"	"	

Date.	Reporter.	Financial Reporter.	Treasurer.
1881	Henry F. Green	William H. Bellows	Oscar C. Hatch
July, 1881	Charles F. Eastman	"	"
1882	"	"	Benjamin F. Wells
1883	L. J. Clement	Charles A. Farr	"
1884	"	"	"
1885	"	"	"
July, 1885	"	"	"
1886	"	"	"
July, 1886	Allen J. Church	"	"
1887	"	"	"
1888	"	"	"
1889	"	"	"
1890	"	"	"
1891	"	"	"

TABLE 64 (continued).

Date.	Reporter.	Financial Reporter.	Treasurer.
1892	Allen J. Church	Charles A. Farr	Benjamin F. Wells
1893	"	"	"
1894	"	"	"
1895	"	"	"
1896	"	"	"
July, 1896	"	Myron H. Richardson	"
Jan., 1897	"	"	"
July, 1897	"	George R. Williamson	"
Jan., 1898	"	"	"
July, 1898	"	"	"
Jan., 1899	"	"	"
July, 1899	"	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	"	"
1902	"	"	"
1903	"	"	"

TABLE 65.

OFFICERS OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN GRANGE No. 50.

ORGANIZED FEB. 19, 1875.

Date.	Master.	Treasurer.	Secretary.
1875	Abijah Allen	Amos P. Wallace	John W. English
1876	"	"	"
1877	"	"	"
1878	"	"	"
1879	"	"	Charles W. Bedell
1880	"	"	"
1881	"	"	"
1882	"	John C. Quimby	"
1883	John W. Farr	"	"
1884	"	"	"
1885	"	"	"
1886	William Harriman	"	Mrs. Charles W. Bedell
1887	"	"	Mrs. Charles R. Allen
1888	"	"	Henry D. Harriman
1889	Charles W. Bedell	"	Leslie F. Bean
1890	"	John W. Farr	"
1891	"	"	"
1892	John W. Farr	Milo C. Pollard	George E. Walker
1893	"	"	"
1894	Charles R. Allen	George L. Flanders	Charles E. Baker
1895	"	Noah Farr	"
1896	Daniel B. Crane	"	Mrs. John W. Farr
1897	Mrs. John W. Farr	Mrs. Martha G. Walker	Mrs. George Bartlett
1898	Leslie F. Bean	Noah Farr	Stella Bean
1899	"	"	"
1900	Elmer Quimby	Milo C. Pollard	Leslie F. Bean
1901	Elmer E. Crane	"	"
1902	Olin J. Mooney	Leslie F. Bean	Ella A. Bean
1903	"	"	Mrs. Ella A. Smith

TABLE 66.

OFFICERS OF THE NORTHERN N. H. POMONA GRANCE
No. 5.

ORGANIZED JAN. 24, 1888.

Date.	Master.	Treasurer.	Secretary.
1888	George Farr	William Harriman	A. P. Prescott
1889	"	"	"
1890	"	Noah Farr	George E. Walker
1891	"	"	"
1892	"	"	"
1893	Bert A. Taylor	"	"
1894	"	"	Seth W. Miner
1895	Charles E. King	W. R. Stockwell	"
1896	"	"	"
1897	Henry A. Hildreth	"	Edward E. Bishop
1898	"	"	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	Fred W. Williams	"	Leslie F. Bean
1901	"	"	"
1902	Edward E. Bishop	Andrew B. Elliott	"
1903	"	"	"

TABLE 67.

OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH-CANADIAN SOCIETY.

CHARTERED DEC. 16, 1892.

Date.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
Jan., 1893	Charles Laflamme	Ubaldo Cormier	Louis Coyer
July, 1893	"	William Martineau	"
Jan., 1894	Joseph Coutri	"	"
July, 1894	Ubaldo Cormier	Edward Désy	"
Jan., 1895	Frank Vigenault	Louis E. Gireaux	Frank Gagnon
July, 1895	"	"	Louis Coyer
Jan., 1896	Louis E. Gireaux	Ubaldo Cormier	Frank Gagnon
July, 1896	Frank Vigenault	"	Victor Sylvestre
Jan., 1897	Louis Coyer	Louis E. Gireaux	"
Jan., 1898	Gilbert Mozrall	"	"
July, 1898	Louis E. Gireaux	Ubaldo Cormier	"
Jan., 1899	Frank Vigenault	"	"
July, 1899	"	Thomas Boisvin	"
Jan., 1900	Victor Audibert	"	"
July, 1900 ¹	Peter LeClair	"	"
Jan., 1901	Frank Vigenault	"	Victor Gadbois
Jan., 1902	Victor Audibert	Ubaldo Cormier	Archie Ricard
Jan., 1903	"	"	"

¹ Elections annually after July, 1900.

TABLE 68.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS, ST. ROSE OF LIMA
COURT No. 526.

CHARTERED AUG. 28, 1895.

Date.	Chief Ranger.	Vice-Chief Ranger.	Secretary.
1895	Cyrille J. Paradis	James F. Kelley	Louis E. Gireaux
1896	James F. Kelley	Fred Carboneau	"
1897	Cyrille J. Paradis	Peter Bruseau	George Houle
1898	Hilaire Pelletier	Peter LeClare	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	George Houle	Edward Belanger	Eugene Byron
1902	Frank Vigenault	"	"
1903	"	Francis Garneau	"

TABLE 69.

OFFICERS OF INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, COURT
AMMONOOSUC No. 1995.

INSTITUTED OCT. 8, 1895.

Date.	C. D. H. Chief Ranger.	Chief Ranger.	Vice-Chief Ranger.
1895	Fred A. Thorn	Henry O. Jackson	Otis H. Merrill
1896	George C. Austin	A. T. Page	Albert H. Quimby
1897	Henry O. Jackson	Albert H. Quimby	Leon Quimby
1898	Elbridge G. Pearce	Edgar F. Davis	John Ferguson
1899	Henry O. Jackson	Adam Prindle	"
1900	"	John Ferguson	Adam Prindle
1901	¹	Adam Prindle	Lorenzo I. Brown
1902		Arthur Pierson	F. W. Page
1903		F. W. Page	Edward McCray
Date.	Recording Secretary.	Financial Secretary.	Treasurer.
1895	George E. Walker	George C. Austin	George E. Walker
1896	"	E. G. Gale	"
1897	George H. Hoyt	Henry D. Harriman	Adam Prindle
1898	George H. Allison	Henry Meyer	Elmer E. Russell
1899	John Donovan	George H. Allison	"
1900	"	"	Lorenzo I. Brown
1901	Frank C. Brown	Elmer E. Russell	George F. Bartlett
1902	"	"	Adam Prindle
1903	"	"	"
	Sr. Warden.	Jr. Warden.	Physician.
1895	Charles Brown	Henry D. Harriman	George F. Abbott
1896	"	Charles O. Eastman	"
1897	Edward D. Ricker	John N. Choquette	"
1898	Joseph Lakeway	A. Cole	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	"	Archie LeClare	"
1901	Omas Fournier	Eugene Cayer	W. C. E. Nobles
1902	Fred Cota	"	John M. Page
1903	Joseph Lakeway	Joseph Hoale	"

None appointed.

TABLE 70.

OFFICERS, LITTLETON COMMANDERY, INDEPENDENT
ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS.

CHARTERED JUNE 1, 1896.

Date.	Noble Commander.	Keeper of Record.	Treasurer.
June, 1896	Roderick McDonald	Mrs. Jennie A. Henry	Charles S. Morgan
July, 1896	Henry Moody	"	"
Jan., 1897	"	"	"
July, 1897	Maurice Sullivan	Mabel Martin	Benjamin F. Heath
Jan., 1898	George Cole	"	Warren W. Lovejoy
July, 1898	Charles Brown	Spencer A. Vandecar	"
Jan., 1899	Warren W. Lovejoy	Kate Mooney	Edgar O. Fogg
July, 1899	"	"	"
Jan., 1900	"	"	"
July, 1900	"	"	"
Jan., 1901	"	Chester S. Gray	"
July, 1901	"	"	"
Jan., 1902	"	"	"
July, 1902	"	"	"
Jan., 1903	Edgar O. Fogg	"	Warren W. Lovejoy
July, 1903	"	"	"

TABLE 71.

OFFICERS OF THE COHASHAUKE CLUB.

ORGANIZED NOV. 25, 1892.

Date.	President.	Treasurer.	Secretary.
1892-93	Marshall A. Eaton	Channey C. Morris	C. Tabor Gates
1893-94	Herbert E. Kenney	Harry L. Heald	Burns P. Hodgman
1894-95	Frank L. Dunlap	"	"
1895-96	Millard F. Young	Walter H. Parker	"
1896-97	"	Harry A. Merrill	Albert E. Strain
1897-98	F. Eugene Wadleigh	"	Paul R. Clay
1898-99	Henry F. Green	"	Frank L. Clough
1899-1900	Harry A. Merrill	Charles E. Smith	"
1900-01	Millard F. Young	"	Charles E. Smith
1901-02	George S. Whittaker	Harry D. Green	Harry D. Green
1902-03	Fred H. English	Charles O. Parker	Charles O. Parker

TABLE 72.
OFFICERS OF THE FRIDAY CLUB.¹
ORGANIZED 1889.

Date.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1889-90	Mrs. Corinda A. Bingham	Mrs. Delia B. Mitchell	Mrs. Carrie T. Young
1890-91	"	"	"
1891-92	"	"	"
1892-93	"	"	"
1893-94	Mrs. Carrie A. Merrill	Mrs. Mary P. Renick	Julia A. Eaton
1894-95	"	Mrs. Mary E. Lynch	Mrs. Mary C. Eastman
1895-96	Laura B. Eastman	Mrs. Mandane A. Parker	Myra G. Eaton
1896-97	Mrs. Cora W. Tilton	Mrs. Elizabeth T. Beattie	"
1897-98	Mrs. Carrie T. Young	Kate Bingham	Mrs. Cora W. Tilton
1898-99	Mrs. Lydia D. Jackson	Mrs. Mary R. Eastman	"
1899-1900	Mrs. Delia B. Mitchell	Myra G. Eaton	Mrs. Helen M. Pendleton
1900-01	Anna L. Brackett	Mrs. Dulcie F. Ranlett	Mrs. Lucia B. Bellows
1901-02	Mrs. Mary P. Renick	Mrs. Cora F. Tilton	Mrs. Corinda C. Bingham
1902-03	Julia A. Eaton ²	Mrs. Hattie Q. Bingham	Laura B. Eastman
1903-04	Mrs. Elizabeth T. Beattie	Mrs. Lydia D. Jackson	

¹ Name changed to FRIDAY CLUB, 1890.

² Mrs. Harriet Anna Batchelor was elected President of the Club for 1903-04, but declined on account of probable absence from town during a considerable part of the year.

TABLE 73.
OFFICERS OF THE COLONIAL CLUB.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY, 1894.

Date.	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.
1894	Mrs. Harriet D. M. Furber	Mrs. Annie S. Porter	Mrs. Flora Hatch
1895	Mrs. Carrie F. Page	"	Mrs. Clara M. Edson
1896	"	"	"
1897	Mrs. Daniel Harrington	Mrs. John G. Bent	Emma Flanders
1898	"	"	"
1899	Mrs. Clara M. Edson	Mrs. Annette Silsby	Mrs. Mary Clapp
1900	"	Mrs. T. A. Farr	"
1901	Mrs. T. A. Farr	Emma C. Flanders	Mrs. F. B. Phillips
1902	"	"	"
1903	Emma C. Flanders	Mrs. Helen I. Noyes	Mrs. H. D. Green

TABLE 74.
OFFICERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB.
ORGANIZED 1898.

Date.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1898-99	Jennie Onthank	Bessie Moffett	Mrs. Belle Hatch
1899-1900	"	"	"
1900-01	Bessie Moffett	Mrs. Lillian Green	Mrs. Tina Smith
1901-02	Mrs. Lillian S. Green	Grace I. Moffett	Lorena S. Lovejoy
1902-03	Mrs. Belle K. Hatch	Susan L. Kenney	Mrs. Maude S. Prince
1903-04	Jane H. Tuttle	Lorena S. Lovejoy	Mrs. Katherine E. Moore

TABLE 75.
OFFICERS OF THE HISTORICAL CLUB.
ORGANIZED FEBRUARY, 1899.

Date.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1899	Mrs. Harriet R. Renfrew	Mrs. Emma P. Kinne	Mrs. Harriet H. Cutting
1899-1900	"	"	"
1900-01	Mrs. Emma P. Kinne	Mrs. Harriet R. Renfrew	Mrs. Helen Wilmot
1901-02	Mrs. Blanch F. Richardson	Mrs. Helen Wilmot	Mrs. Alice F. Pennock
1902-03	Mrs. Eunice G. McCarthy	Mrs. Alice M. Fogg	Mrs. Harriet H. Cutting
1903-04	Mrs. Frances M. Nourse	Mrs. Abbie S. Simpson	Mrs. Ellen M. Merrill

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53. Officers of Washington Council, 690.
54. Officers of Littleton Chapter of Rose Croix, 691.
55. Residents of Littleton who have occupied Official Positions in the various Masonic Grand Bodies in New Hampshire, 692.
56. Officers of Mount Eustis Chapter Order of Eastern Star, 693.
57. Officers of Ammonoosuc Lodge No. 24, I. O. O. F., 694.
58. Officers of Lafayette Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., 695.
59. Officers of Littleton Encampment No. 26, I. O. O. F., 697.
60. Officers of the Grand Canton Albin

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| <p>No. 4, Patriarchs Militant, Littleton Component No. 14, I. O. O. F., 699.</p> <p>61. Officers of Helen L. Fisher Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 54, I. O. O. F., 699.</p> <p>62. Officers of Chiswick Lodge, Knights of Pythias, 700.</p> <p>63. Officers of White Mountain Lodge No. 10, I. O. of Good Templars, 701.</p> <p>64. Officers of Chiswick Lodge No. 2411, Knights of Honor, 702.</p> <p>65. Officers of the White Mountain Grange No. 50, 703.</p> <p>66. Officers of the Northern N. H. Pomona Grange No. 5, 704.</p> | <p>67. Officers of the French-Canadian Society, 704.</p> <p>68. Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Rose of Lima Court No. 526, 705.</p> <p>69. Officers of Independent Order of Foresters, Court Ammonoosuc No. 1995, 706.</p> <p>70. Officers, Littleton Commandery, Independent Order of the Golden Cross, 707.</p> <p>71. Officers of the Cohashauke Club, 707.</p> <p>72. Officers of the Friday Club, 708.</p> <p>73. Officers of the Colonial Club, 709.</p> <p>74. Officers of the Nineteenth Century Club, 710.</p> <p>75. Officers of the Historical Club, 710.</p> |
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